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rsday February 16 1978
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THE TIMES

Mr Heath's private opposition: Ronald Butt, page 12

Political settlement agreed in Rhodesia internal talks

the deadlock on the white vote resolved. Rhodesia was ie brink of an internal settlement last night. Mr Ian called it a victory for moderation achieved without the for bloodshed and claimed that no one had climbed down. The African nationalists negotiating with him agreed that the country was very close to a transitional government. Its exact composition and what were described as a few more problems will be tackled today.

Ingenious compromise on white votes, Mr Smith says

'red Cleary
ry, Feb 15

)-point agreement was here today between the ian Government and nationalist leaders as a lead to a majority rule nent.

uiling Mr Ian Smith from a two-hour ses- the government training to tell waiting journal- This is a victory for ion." Equally happy, Abel Muzorewa, of the African National Coun- nator Chief Jeremiah of the Zimbabwe United Organization and Dr Gabellah of the ANC), concurred.

0 weeks of talks cover- essions had been held early three weeks over disagreement on the and method of electing n a 100-man majority liament under the new ion still to be drawn

nith and two of the ns insisted on 28 ing elected on separate rolls but Bishop a equally insisted on whites being elected ethod.

promise agreement was ly reached this morn- the heads of all four ns met at the Prime s residence. Under the ystem, 20 whites will on separate rolls but ill nominate 16 can- o contest eight states ed for by blacks and a common roll.

Muzorewa was the peak on the agreement



Broad smiles as (from left) Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau and Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, announce that they have reached agreement.

when the delegation heads crossed the expansive green lawn to speak to the press. While Mr Smith purposely stayed in the background, the bishop was asked if he was happy. "Yes, we are very happy", he replied. Asked about a signed agreement he said "We don't rush for signing an agreement. All we want to tell you is that this whole crowd is happy because we have overcome one of the hurdles which was slowing us down".

When asked how this hurdle had been overcome he indicated to Mr Smith who replied: "I think I can say, and I'm sure the bishop will agree with me, that we have succeeded in overcoming this because we have shown tremendous patience and we were not prepared to give in."

The Prime Minister went on: "I don't believe anybody has had to climb down. I think this has been a brilliant method of producing something which means that nobody has climbed down. It is a victory for moderation. Instead of fighting and killing people we have shown patience which has helped us solve our problem towards bringing peace to our nation."

Asked how close they were to a transitional goverament, Mr Smith said, "Very close now, I think". The Bishop said "Very close". Mr Smith said the delegations still had a few more problems to solve and part of it was the transitional government. That would be tackled tomorrow.

On how long it would take before there would actually be a black government in Rhodesia Mr Smith said nobody could really answer that. It would be a wild guess to try and give an answer.

Questioned again on who might have given way on the seating problem—himself or Bishop Muzorewa—Mr Smith said "I think you will find it has been very clever. Quite an ingenious arrangement, I think you might agree with me when I say nobody has given way. It is a little bit complicated and therefore we have written it down."

Had the agreement been signed or initialled? Mr Smith replied: "What does it matter? We are dealing with men of honour. You should not have to worry about that."

Absent from today's talks was the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the ANC (Sithole). He flew to Libya today apparently with the purpose of explaining the agreement to an Organization of African Unity meeting. The most articulate of the nationalist leaders, he has been tipped as a likely foreign minister in any broad-based government that is apparently to be formed during the transitional period before a general election based on universal adult suffrage.

The exact composition of the transitional government is now to be worked out by all four delegations.

One outstanding matter to be resolved is the composition of the security forces. Bishop Muzorewa insists on the guerrillas forming the basis of these forces and the Government will not accept this.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: The reported agreement on an internal settlement promises to create a dilemma for Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, whose efforts at finding internationally acceptable basis for an independent Zimbabwe have centred on the inclusion of all nationalist elements, including the Patriotic Front and its guerrilla forces.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: The United States Administration voiced reservations. In an initial assessment the State Department said the pact seemed only partially to answer the problems facing the country.

Front rejection: Mr Joshua Nkomo, coleader of the Patriotic Front, rejected the settlement as "silly" and said the guerrilla war would continue. "We are not fighting to join a Smith Government. There is nothing it will settle" he said in Lusaka.

Text, page 6

Leyland prepares for more unrest over plan to cut 3,000 jobs

British Leyland's car sales have begun to pick up significantly since January when its market share fell to 21 per cent. In the first 10 days of this month Leyland captured more than 26 per cent, putting it ahead of Ford. Leyland is clearly hoping that the reintroduction of the Super Deal campaign will bring back lost customers.

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland last night announced plans to close its Triumph TR7 assembly plant at Speke, Liverpool, and make some 3,000 workers redundant. The move follows abortive talks over the past two days to try to settle the strike which brought the factory to a standstill 15 weeks ago.

But management insisted that the long-running dispute was not the cause of the closure, though it admitted that this speeded up the move.

It was also made clear that even if there were a settlement now the closure would go ahead. And last night the Government indicated that it would not step in to save the plant.

But a union leader later gave a warning that no action would be ruled out in the fight to save the factory.

Mr Derek Robinson, senior shop stewards' representative on Leyland Cars Council, said that some form of industrial action was a "distinct possibility" and would "affect the whole of the trade union movement in Leyland. Our national people will have to come to certain decisions", he said.

An official company statement said: "The company has come regretably to the conclusion that there is no alternative to the proposal that the number two plant in Speke Hall Road must close in the interests of the company as a whole.

"It is intended that TR7 assembly should be transferred to the Midlands and that the number one plant will continue to produce body pressings for the TR7 and bodies for the Dolomite range of cars. The proposal is made on the necessary commercial basis that BL Cars must become efficient and profitable if it is to survive."

The statement said the National Enterprise Board and the Government had pledged their support to Leyland, but to justify that support it was essential that the company should improve its efficiency, reduce fixed costs and concentrate cash resources on the vital area of its business.

It listed several major factors which had contributed to the closure: the emergency of excessive assembly capacity, the urgent need to concentrate assembly facilities to reduce fixed costs, the cancellation of a new sports car planned for Speke.

Also, sterling's improved performance against the dollar had seriously affected profitability in the United States—the major market for sports cars.

New home for the TR7 will be Triumph's Canley works near Coventry, which at present produces the Dolomite and the Spitfire sports car together with all Triumph engines and gearboxes.

From a technical viewpoint there will be no problem in the transfer. Industry sources said last night that the first Coventry-made TR7s could be produced within two months of the fixtures and fittings being moved to Coventry.

But some industrial relations experts are convinced that the Liverpool men will not allow this to happen. A former Leyland executive said: "I think it is safe to say that we have seen the last of the TR7. It is a car which has been only marginally profitable if not an actual lossmaker.

"In those circumstances there is no way Leyland can

Continued on page 15 col 2

Tribal code on the terraces is strict

By Alan Hamilton

Anthropologists at Oxford University have penetrated a dangerous and unramed jungle to establish that a tribe, previously thought to be entirely wild and untouched by civilization, in fact lives by complex and subtle rules of social behaviour, with well defined roles and a career structure.

The jungle was the London Road end of Oxford United football ground, the tribe was the Rowdies, and the intrepid researchers were two sociologists and a social worker whose findings are published today in a book entitled *The Rules of Disorder*.

The authors, who devoted three years to an examination of disorderly conduct on the terraces and in schools, say that young football supporters construct their own world full of rules to give themselves the status and dignity that the rest of the world denies them, and provide strict codes of behaviour and discipline, career structure, uniforms and pecking order.

Tribal law divides the London Road end into three main groups: the Novices, aged about 10, whose function is to watch the antics of the rest; the Rowdies, aged between 12 and 17, who carry the banners, make the most noise and are the most aggressive; and the Town Boys, aged up to 25, the tribal elders with proved reputations as former Rowdies and including a number of seasoned fighters who employ their skills only if attacked.

Leaders of the tribe also fall into well defined groups, each with their own status. At the top is the Aggro Leader, not to be confused with the Good Fighter, who is always the last to retreat in running battles

The Chant Leader, who is quite tall, acts as caller and initiates songs and chants, and may sometimes write new ones. This Homeric figure must know all the songs, as to forget one in the middle would be most embarrassing.

The Hooligan is, correctly, a supporter who commits acts thought worthy of praise, particularly if they provide entertainment. Making off with a bubble-gum machine from outside a shop would not earn a Hooligan his stripes, but doing an elaborate waltz with it down the middle of the road would. The Hooligan generally enjoys a long career, as he is expert at knowing how far to push his luck, a talent notably lacking in the Nutter.

The Nutter is an individual whose behaviour is considered to be so outrageous as to fall outside the range of reason, a state of affairs that does not necessarily invite censure from his peers. Nutters are the ones who beat rival supporters to a pulp but enjoy only a short career, as they are prone to arrest.

The Rules of Disorder, by Peter Marsh, Elizabeth Rosser and Rom Harré (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £4.95).

The Times

We regret the absence once more of certain editorial matter and advertisements. It is caused by continued unofficial action by National Graphical Association members in the composing room.

mibia pledge stands Vorster says

ais Hereu
n, Feb 15

n Vorster, the Prime today said that South is still committed to idependence to South- ca (Namibia) before f the year.

me Minister restated n when he was asked interview with *The* he was prepared to pendence should the the Western powers was his first public on South-West Africa premature return of Botha, the Foreign rom New York earlier

ior for South Africa. Nations or any other l the people of South- ca what their future Only they had the decide their future. they decided would d by us even if we e it", he said.

ple of South-West decided to become t before the end of The election would der the principle of one vote. South done its duty as the power.

rica had fulfilled its ts, but the United neral Assembly had hand over South- a to a Communist , the South-West ople's Organization nd its leader, Mr ia.

ed leaders of South- a and its natural tribal chiefs, had apo. South Africa pared to hand over y to a communist or to a communist-oriented organization which was not formed in South-West Africa but was "conceived in sin" by four white communists in Cape Town.

The Prime Minister spoke bitterly of world opinion and its response to the internal policies of South Africa. No matter what was achieved, he said, South Africa got little or no credit for its achievements.

They were dismissed as cosmetics, and consequently he had concluded that the outside world did not want development, but black majority rule over all of South Africa.

"You want us to engage in an exercise of self-destruction, which we are not prepared to do", Mr Vorster said.

It was nonsense to say that South Africa only moved when pressed, but no self-respecting country could allow itself to be governed by outsiders. He hoped that the Western powers would not be so foolish as to apply economic sanctions. "South Africa would be hurt if they gave way to militants and Marxists, but they could not kill us."

The blacks would be hurt more than the whites. Sanctions also had the potential—he would put it no higher than that—to ruin independent neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Perhaps South Africa could be destroyed, but what would Britain and the Western powers have achieved? Angola was dead, absolutely dead, and the West must ask itself if it wanted a second Angola.

"It will rest entirely on their conscience. If they do it, it will simply be because they had succumbed to the practice of double standards and selective morality", Mr Vorster said.



Jubilation for New Zealand as Geoffrey Howarth holds the winning catch to give his country their first Test victory over England. Report, page 10.

Another £90m aid for the Crown Agents

A further Government grant of £90m is allocated towards the rescue of the Crown Agents whose deficit on property investment and secondary banking operations is now estimated at £236m. This brings total Whitehall assistance in the form of grants to avoid technical insolvency to £175m in two years. More help from taxpayers' funds was seen as inevitable head of the critical Fay committee report on the former management which forced the Government to agree to set up a Tribunal of Inquiry. But Parliament is still awaiting terms of a resolution and the name of the tribunal's chairman.

Page 15

Mr Rees replies on immigration

The Home Secretary denied Mrs Thatcher's accusation that the Government was trying to avoid open discussion on immigration. Mr Rees said that under government policy, carried through under the provisions of the Tories' Immigration Act, 1971, immigration was falling to a level lower than expected

Page 2

Mr Begin will go to Washington

Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, will go to Washington next month to meet President Carter. He hopes to redress the balance in American sympathies, which Israel feels has tilted too far towards the Arabs. In a Knesset debate he urged Mr Carter to reconsider his decision to sell combat aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia

Page 6

Bigger share in food mountains

Big increases in Britain's shares of the EEC food mountains are reported. More than 6,000 tonnes of butter was in store at the end of last month as well as 14,000 tonnes of beef and 9,000 of barley

Page 4

'Spy in the cab' ultimatum

The European Commission has given Britain two months to comply with EEC rules requiring the installation of tachographs—the "spy in the cab" device—in lorries, or face arraignment before the European Court of Justice

Page 5

£975,000 EEC aid for Britain

Britain has been granted £975,000 in EEC aid for areas hit by storms, floods and snow. Most of it will go to Scotland and East Anglia, including a large part for Wisbech, where 2,000 people were driven from homes

Pages 4, 5

Sharp rise in earnings

Over the past three months earnings have increased at an annual rate of 24 per cent, according to figures issued yesterday. As a result many groups of workers are now enjoying a greater improvement in real take-home pay than for a considerable time

Page 15

BP drivers call off overtime ban

Leaders of 2,000 BP tanker drivers voted 32 to 28 to join their Shell workmates in calling off their overtime ban from Monday and accepting a new pay offer

Page 5

Washington: Coal industry leaders agree to talks on miners' strike after Carter appeal 6

New York: Mrs Bella Abzug's third defeat may end her political career 6

Queen says no evictions from refuge

The Queen has sent a message to a battered wife in the Chiswick women's aid refuge, run by Mrs Erin Pizzey, and assured her that there will be no evictions of mothers and their children. She has deplored the continuing dispute between the refuge and Hounslow council.

Mrs Pizzey said yesterday that she was "absolutely delighted with the response from Buckingham Palace".

Mrs Susan Nicholls, who has three children, prompted the Buckingham Palace letter by writing to the Queen last month. The reply, from a private secretary, said the Queen was "most concerned about the plight of battered women, and pleased that since 1972 when Mrs Pizzey founded the first refuge at Chiswick much had been done to help alleviate the problem".

The letter continued: "It is most unfortunate there should still be disagreement between

Continued on page 2, col 8

Rippon hits out for Britain in sbourg debate on fishing

l Wood
Feb 15

ech that vindicated Labour Govern- nd in the EEC spute, Mr Geoffrey ie leader of the e group in the Parliament, said in onight that "it does e mouth of anybody that Britain is in he treaty of acces-

full day's debate on of the Council of reach agreement on fishing limits, uttered only one criticized Mr John linister of Agricul- ies and Food.

a grave error of link the fisheries th the devaluation n pound" he said, e understood the to the Community Mr Silkin's attitude

n addressed Parlia- minister who had Britain's entry to plained that fishing broken the British and driven Norway the Community. It negotiation by six

But the British Government had always negotiated on the basis that fishing was a vital national interest that must be safeguarded. The acceptance of that fact was a test of the credibility of the Community and particularly a test of the good faith of the original six.

He concluded: "I see no good reason why an agreement should not be reached in an absence I hope of unjustified attacks on Britain for maintaining a position fully and explicitly declared before the signing of the treaty of accession."

Mr Rippon's candour took some Conservative as well as all Labour MPs by surprise. It proved to be no small thing for Mr Silkin, a solicitor, to have a QC of Mr Rippon's stature leading for the defence in the European Parliament.

Replying to a telegram of protest from leading officials of the Young Conservatives on "abandoning the pro-Europe line", Mr Rippon said that he merely gave a warning that if the Nine could not solve problems like enlargement and fisheries, they would drift to disaster and the Community would break up.

If applicant countries like Spain, Portugal and Greece were to be rejected, "we would all be thrown back at least into the creation of a new and enlarged EFTA (European Free Trade Association). But that is not what I advocate. I seek a wider, deeper European unity".

EEC plans: The European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday considered proposals for an EEC fishing patrol fleet. Its agricultural committee put forward plans for a fleet of EEC ships and aircraft, flying the Community's emblem, to patrol fishing zones to prevent sea pollution and perhaps operate air-sea rescue.

In a debate on fisheries, its spokesman called on EEC countries to combine effectively to patrol fishing grounds and asked the President of the European Parliament to set up a competition for an emblem design.

In the meantime, the committee wanted patrol ships run by any member country to be able to patrol EEC fishing grounds with ships being allowed to chase fishing vessels from non-EEC countries and escort them to ports of Community countries. Patrol ships should have EEC observers on board from now on, it added.

The committee has investigated the problems of whether ships should be armed and the rules governing the flying of flags and emblems.

Anti-terror squad hold five people

By Stewart Tendler

Four men and a woman were being questioned last night by detectives investigating international terrorist activities and the murder of Mr Said Hammami, a senior Palestine Liberation Organization official, in London last month.

The five people were arrested on Tuesday and early yesterday at addresses in west London, including Kensington. They were taken to Paddington Green police station, where Commander James Nevill, head of the anti-terrorist squad at Scotland Yard, and other detectives began to question them.

Scotland Yard said all five were foreign. Two are said to be Iraqui.

The Queen and Duke recover

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who cancelled engagements on Tuesday because of influenza, were well enough to carry out their engagements yesterday.

The Queen gave several private audiences before entertaining 10 guests to luncheon, and the Duke made a private visit to the English-Speaking Union

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HOME NEWS

Mr Rees denies being 'soft' over Immigration Act and says 1977 cut is bigger than predicted

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, sought yesterday to pour scorn on the accusation levelled by Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, that the Government was seeking to avoid an open discussion of the immigration issue.

He said that the main point about the Government's policy, carried through under the provisions of the Immigration Act, 1971, which was passed when the Conservatives were in power, was that the number of immigrants was falling.

Mr Rees said there was no question of the Government's being "soft"; it continued to take a determined attitude to enforcement of the Act's provisions.

"The exclusion figures speak for themselves", Mr Rees said. "Last year over 1,100 deportation orders were made and nearly 500 illegal entrants removed."

In about a week's time, he promised, the definite figures for last year's immigration would be out. They showed an even greater fall than predicted.

Recalling Mrs Thatcher's phrase from her Young Conservatives' conference speech, which was a modification of her television interview statement, Mr Rees told MPs and political journalists at a Press Gallery luncheon: "It is already the case, therefore, that we have a policy which is clearly designed to work towards an end of immigration as we have seen it in this country in the postwar years."

Of course, Mr Rees conceded, there were abuses, and the Government must end them:

For example, when I made my statement about the Franks report last year, I announced that we would be dealing with bogus marriages, and we have, and we are looking again at the very difficult problem of illegal employment.

The Government stands by its commitments, but in fact any changes that could be made would have little effect on numbers. The size of fresh immigration is governed in the long run by the numbers of breadwinners admitted to work. This is now only a trickle from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan.

The population of people who originate from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan, and it is not an immigrant population because many of them were born here, is about 1,300,000 and no one can be sure what the population will be at the end of the century. Whatever the figures will be we shall certainly not be "swamped".

Because of the "inaccessibility of facts", Mr Rees said ironically, he ought to set out the elements of the Government's policy, which were:

People can work only with work permits, which are issued only where they can be met by the immigration of individually selected people. For the New Commonwealth and Pakistan the numbers entering in that way have fallen to no more than about 1,000 in 1977. Most of those entering for settlement are wives and children of men already settled here. Those numbers are falling. In 1976 about 26,000 wives and children from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan were accepted for settlement on arrival, so were 1,800 husbands.

All the others who were not special voucher holders were mainly dependants and amounted to about 5,000. For 1977 the estimated figures are 22,000, 1,000 and 3,000 respectively.

Some of these dependants are dependants of United Kingdom passport holders, who continue to be admitted under the special voucher scheme, mainly from East Africa. Again, numbers are falling; 3,800 special voucher holders were accepted for settlement on arrival in 1975, 3,700 in 1976, and an estimated 2,000 last year.

In addition, of course, there are those already in the country who have the time limit on their stay removed. These numbers, too, are falling. All that was done under the Conservative Immigration Act of 1971. The immigration rules now in force are virtually identical with those introduced by the Conservatives when the Act came into force on January 1, 1973.

The only changes we have made concern husbands and fiancés; that is, a man who marries a woman born or settled in this country is now permitted, provided the marriage is genuine, to come here to live with her.

As to the Franks report, it has attracted little attention since my statement on February 9 last year. As I read it, this is because most people have in fact accepted that there is no case for a register. The Home Office did, of course, run a register for about a year in the 1960s. Heads of household had to enumerate their dependants in advance. It was abandoned because it did not justify itself as an aid to control.

Much had been made of a supposed difference between the right of those settled here before January 1, 1973, and those who arrived on or after that date to bring in their wives and children under 18. It was true that in the former case there was a statutory right.

In the latter case, there was no explicit statutory right, although the rules, introduced by the Conservatives, gave an entitlement provided that the sponsor could support and accommodate the dependants without recourse to public funds.

Who has last word? Page 12

Distinction drawn between influence of 'scholars' and that of 'dogmatists'

Professor Gould qualifies attack on Marxism

By Our Education Correspondent

Professor Julius Gould, author of the recent controversial report on the alleged Marxist attack on higher education, appeared yesterday to modify his earlier sweeping criticisms. He sought to distinguish between the beneficial influence of Marxist "scholars" and the inimical influence of what he called the "vulgar" Marxists.

Giving the first of a series of lunchtime talks in the church of St Lawrence Jewry, in the City of London, he said that he did not object to Marxist analysis as such. The new perspective brought to economic and social history by Marxist scholars had had much success and had brought about greater clarity of vision.

But he did object to the "vulgar" Marxists, who had infiltrated various regions in the educational system. They conducted their analysis in such a way as to produce a false or distorted view of reality, and refused to allow any perspective on truth other than their own.

It was right that social matters should be frankly explored and discussed. He himself advocated radicalism in the sense that he believed that institutions should be pulled up by their roots and examined from different perspectives, including the Marxist perspective.

That, however, should be done with objectivity and without a priori assumptions. Marxism was an assertion of knowledge prior to investigation. The best Marxist writers were aware of the dangers of slipping into a relativist and ambiguous attitude toward objectivity, but the vulgar Marxists proclaimed that their dogmas were scientific.

Professor Gould called on those who wished to defend society, for all its evident faults, to have the courage to criticize the Marxist critique of the established order, which was aimed at irreversible change. He gave a warning against "unilateral cultural disarmament".

Many heads of departments in universities, polytechnics and other colleges were terrified of what might happen to them if they said "boo to a Marxist goose", Professor Gould said. They therefore tolerated the presence of Marxist lecturers without ensuring that students were given a balancing view.

In such a situation the consumer, namely the student, could complain, but by so doing he might prejudice his career. It required enormous courage to expose abuse by a lecturer who monopolized his area of study with a single perspective, whether Marxist or any other, he said.

Public funds 'spent on almost blank canvases'

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Conservative MP for Edinburgh, Pentlands, complained in the Commons yesterday about public expenditure on an exhibition in Edinburgh containing dozen pictures that, he said, were almost entirely blank canvases.

He said the exhibition, put on by the Scottish Arts Council, had cost more than £1,500. He questioned whether the council had been taken for a ride or had taken leave of its senses.

Mr Robert Breen, exhibitions officer of the Scottish Arts Council said later that the paintings were examples of "minimal art" by an established artist, Jo Baer. The exhibition was to go to Eindhoven, in the Netherlands, and he was certain there would be no such criticism there.

In minimal art, Mr Breen said, the canvas was reduced to the minimum of elements containing no references to the outside world. A canvas would be painted, but the only feature might be a band of darker colour round the edge.

Plea in drug trial changed

Russell Spenceley, aged 27, changed his plea in the drug case at Bristol Crown Court yesterday to guilty to conspiring to aid and abet the possession of LSD. His change of plea came at the start of yesterday's hearing and Mr Justice Park instructed the jury to return a formal verdict of guilty.

The judge remanded Mr Spenceley, of Pencader, Dyfed, in custody until a date to be fixed, when he will be sentenced with other people who have featured in previous hearings.

The trial proceeded on his two fellow defendants, Dr Christine Bott, aged 31, of Tregaron, Dyfed, and Brian Cuthbertson, aged 28, of Fortis Green, London, who both deny conspiring to aid and abet the possession of LSD by others and conspiring to possess LSD.

They are alleged to have been involved in a gang that made and sold LSD valued at £4m.

Detective Constable Davina Blackstaff told the court that Dr Bott advised her to try LSD.

She said Dr Bott told her: "It enables you to reach unknown areas of your mind. There are things you could not experience until you have tried acid. I can reach these areas now by other means. Yoga gives me the same experience."

Miss Blackstaff said Dr Bott authorized Detective Superintendent Dennis Greenslade to examine and take possession of the contents of a safe deposit box in Zurich. It contained £15,000 in Swiss francs, some bonds worth £20,000 and a key to the safe deposit box owned by her lover.

Mr Greenslade added: "It is very doubtful if, under Swiss law, we shall ever be able to take possession of the contents of the box".

The trial continues today.

Backbenchers attack Shadow Cabinet

By Our Political Editor

Complaints that the Shadow Cabinet is neither impressive nor operating effectively, and a suggestion that some members ought to be replaced were put to Mrs Thatcher at a meeting she held on Tuesday with the executive of the 1922 Committee.

The leader of the Opposition was said to have received the forthright criticisms, put in friendly fashion, with a smile and the comment that the names of those objected to could be put to her privately if the executive wished it. No names were mentioned at the meeting.

Second-hand accounts of the meeting, suggesting that it had been a confrontation, circulated at Westminster yesterday, but they were disputed by those with more immediate access. It was said that the 1922 executive never minces its words and that the meeting, the first of its kind since before the Christmas recess, was not unusual.

The names of those shadow members said to be on some executive members' "hit list" are Mr Airey Neave, spokesman on Northern Ireland and manager of Mrs Thatcher's office; Mr John Peyton, agriculture; Mr Angus Maude, research and deputy chairman of the party; and Lord Thorneycroft, party chairman.

Suggestions that the 1922 executive, of which there are 17 members, had been critical of Mrs Thatcher were being resisted. Yet it was admitted that there had been criticism of the Shadow Cabinet's apparent lack of strategic thinking; that could also be taken as an implied failure on her part to plan properly.

Some felt that that criticism had been an inference that her remarks two weeks ago on immigration had been sprung on her Shadow Cabinet colleagues. But it seems that immigration comments were not mentioned as such.

The 1922 Committee holds its regular weekly meeting today.

Court action on student union funds

Mr D. Zane Morris, a Conservative student at Warwick University, yesterday announced his intention of taking the students' union to court for making alleged illegal payments out of union funds for non-student causes, such as travel to support industrial dispute demonstrations.

At the last National Union of Students' conference, in December, delegates narrowly voted to adopt a policy restricting the use of union funds to purposes in the immediate educational, social, recreational or representational interest of students.

The national union is anxious that local unions should put their houses in order before the Government, which is reviewing the system of student financing, decides to impose its own restrictions.

The Conservatives at Warwick say that the student union has subsidized transport for students going to support the Grunwick pickets, and is about to make payments out of union funds to support students who went to picket the *Gay News* blasphemy hearing.

Queen's reply sent after ministerial advice

Continued from page 1

Chiswick women's aid and the London borough of Hounslow but this is not a situation in which Her Majesty can personally intervene. She has been assured, however, there is no question of residents being evicted."

Buckingham Palace said last night: "When the Queen receives letters like this she takes advice from one of her ministers, in this case from the Department of Health and Social Security".

Mrs Pizzey had been convicted last October under the Public Health Act of overcrowding at the refuge. She said she had been worried that Hounslow council might use a control order to evict some of the residents. She was allowed to have only 36 women staying there and at present had about 59.

She said she was sure that that would not happen now, although Hounslow housing committee voted in January to prosecute her again. "They would not dare now they know the Queen is concerned", she said.

The Queen has been correctly advised that there is no question of evictions by means of the control order under the Public Health Act that is being applied for by Hounslow council. Eviction is not included in the powers and penalties of the Act Mr Alfred King, leader of the council, said last night: "There never has been any threat or hint of anybody being evicted."

Lecturer starved

A verdict of death by natural causes was recorded at Caernarfon yesterday on Miss Joan Haldane, aged 42, a lecturer in classics at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, who died from heart failure brought about by anorexia nervosa, the fear of bodyweight which leads to self-starvation.

Tories attack 'twin threat to building'

By our Business News Staff

The Conservative Party launched a campaign yesterday to alert the building industry and its customers to Labour proposals to extend public ownership.

In meetings during the next three months Conservatives intend to expose what they describe as the twin threats of direct nationalization of big companies and enlarged direct labour organizations. The party estimates the initial cost of implementing Labour's proposals at £1,559m.

Mr Michael Heseltine, MP for Henley and opposition spokesman on the environment, said yesterday: "The nationalisation threat is not only explicitly contained in both the 1974 manifestos, but has now been ratified in detail by the 1977 Labour Party conference without a word of protest from any leading member of the Government.

"The Labour Party approved overwhelmingly in conference the setting up of a national construction corporation, a building materials corporation and the expansion of direct labour organizations."

Mr Heseltine said competition gave better value than nationalization. The bureaucracy needed to administer a nationalized sector would add to the cost of new construction and maintenance. Labour's plans were uncosted and based on assertions that had proved illusory in other industries.

The Tories' costing is based on proposals in a Labour document, *Building Britain's Future*. Of the estimated £1,559m, £1,000m covers the market cost of acquiring companies for the establishment of a building materials corporation. The cost of setting up a national construction corporation is put at £275m.

A "less cautious" estimate of the cost of Labour's proposals produces the figure of £2,650m. Running costs, likely to be incurred annually from year two onwards, are predicted to be £234m.

Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction said last month that *Building Britain's Ftture* was not government or final party policy. Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, an architect of the document, has emphasized that wholesale nationalization is not intended.

Balance in election broadcasts sought

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Election-time party political broadcasts should be replaced by two-part programmes, with party propaganda always followed by independent scrutiny; Broadcast news bulletins should be relieved of the present onus of repetitious "overkill" election coverage and treat election items on strict news merit; and the main weight of election broadcast coverage should be given to nightly and periodic round-up programmes of news analysis for review and attention to unexpected campaign events.

Those are among the main suggestions for reform published today in *The Challenge of Election Broadcasting*, a report commissioned by representatives of the three principal parties and the broadcasting authorities from the Centre for Television Research at Leeds University.

The BBC and IBA saw the report as constructive and provocative. However, the fact that the parties, as well as the broadcasters, have had it and have been discussing it since last summer, and still have made no move to change the present format, is not encouraging, at least in terms of the next election.

The report is an academic work, based on research and in-depth interviewing. It is extraordinarily readable and brings fascinating insights into the "hard-nosed" world of politicians grasping for television access, which has usually meant quantity not quality.

The authors neatly anticipate and deflate the predictable criticisms. They are not out to be utopian or quixotic, and they are gentlemanly in their restraint in criticizing present practices.

But they start from the point that the public is remarkably unimpressed with its broadcasting diet at election time and suggest to the politicians, most of whom are scared by change, that campaigns can simply be "better designed".

One of their tables, based on BBC audience research, tends to show that two thirds of the audience at the 1974 elections thought that too much broadcasting time was devoted to the elections.

The suggested new party broadcasts would be called "election access" and be at least half an hour long, with equal time for the party and the scrutineers.

The party representatives are believed to be most wary, when not outright hostile, about the potential this proposal presents of having their segment cut to shreds by those who follow it.

Broadcast news editors would be more likely to support the suggestion that they should be freed from their present shackles of presenting copious, dull material just because it is election time and because a "stopwatch" balance must be kept.

Another important proposal is to have a "broadcasting climax" to the campaign, with consideration given to a debate between leaders devised, if possible, with the conversational rather than the gladiatorial element in mind.

The "climax" might also take the form of analysis by broadcasters or a big "call-in" programme.

The Challenge of Election Broadcasting, by Jay G. Blumler, Michael Gurevitch and Julian Ives (Leeds University Press, £1.50).

RAF parachute training for two Princes

The Prince of Wales and his younger brother, Prince Andrew, will take a parachute course at RAF Hullavington, near Bath, in the Easter holidays, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday. Prince Andrew, who will be 18 on Sunday, will go from April 10 to 21. His brother will join him after April 10.

Prince Andrew is in the Air Training Corps at Gordonstoun.

The Prince of Wales did parachute jumping during his RAF training. Although he is Colonel-in-Chief of The Parachute Regiment, he cannot wear his parachute wings until he has completed the course.

£400,000 cocaine charge

Dr George Dodoo, aged 33, and two other men charged in connexion with cocaine valued at £400,000 seized by customs officers at Edinburgh airport were remanded in custody until February 23 at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday.

Dr Dodoo, George Murray, aged 28, an electrical contractor, both of Mendora Road, Fulham, and Christopher Beaumont, aged 25, unemployed and of no fixed address, were accused of illegally importing cocaine hydrochloride.

Computer 'no substitute for canvass'

By Our Political Correspondent

A Home Office working party yesterday reassured people who fear that the use of computers by central and local government allows information about individuals to be exchanged easily between public authorities.

The working party was set up after the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Law of 1973-74 had recommended a study to see whether computers could be used to keep the electoral register up to date.

They have been used for electoral registration work in only a few areas. The working party considered what other sources might be tapped to replace the lengthy process of sending forms to each household and place of residence, then sending canvassers to ensure accuracy.

The sources investigated were records held by local authority departments and computer-held records of central government departments.

The report said that because such records were incomplete it was unlikely in the predictable future that they would be as reliable or as up to date a source of information for the register as the canvass.

The working party concluded that while computer records might improve the quality of the canvass in the short term "public concern about computers and privacy, as well as the very large cost of 'matching' computer records for this purpose, would be the limiting factors on any longer-term basis".

But the working party recognized the potential of the computer in keeping the register up to date. Political parties could have frequent "print-outs" instead of having to rely on an updated register, published each year.

Computers would also provide a useful benefit in their ability to prepare poll cards and produce addressed labels, instead of envelopes, formerly prepared by hand.

In the long term there could be continuous updating of the register through a linked computer system. But "financial and privacy considerations will quite properly need to be taken fully into account before such a system is established".

Report of the Working Party on the Electoral Register (Stationery Office, 85p).

Angela Rippon's legs case called 'storm in a teacup'

Mr Kenneth Brassington, a former BBC deputy editor, told an industrial tribunal in London yesterday that the case of Miss Angela Rippon's legs was "a storm in a teacup".

Mr Brassington, aged 59, of Lloyd's Place, Blackheath, was dismissed from his £7,500-a-year job after a photograph of Miss Rippon had been published in the *Daily Mirror* before the 1976 *Morecambe and Wise Christmas Show*. His dismissal came after a BBC inquiry into the disappearance of the picture after the corporation had banned publication.

Mr Brassington, who is seeking a declaration that he was dismissed unfairly, said yesterday: "I can still hardly believe that they take it so seriously. It was just a news reader dancing in tights".

He said he had promised to get the picture for an old friend, Mr George Harris, then editor of the *South Devon Times*, the newspaper on which Miss Rippon started as a reporter, and he was genuinely surprised when the picture appeared in the *Daily Mirror*.

He told the tribunal: "There has never been any question about my loyalty to the BBC, I have been proud to work for them for 16 years."

Cross-examined by Mr Thomas Morison, for the BBC, Mr Brassington admitted that he lied when he tried to obtain the picture by saying it was for the office notice board. But he added: "The ban was a foolish thing. It just made the interest of Fleet Street even more intense."

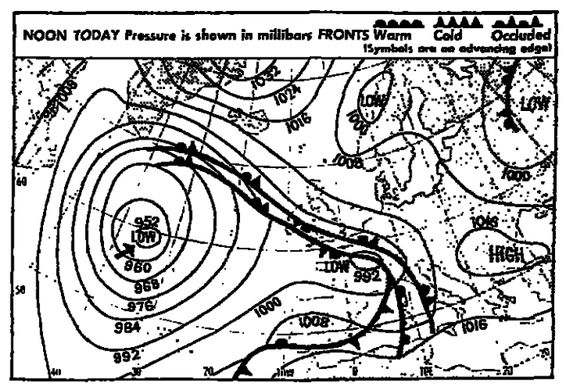
The tribunal was told of the investigation that came after publication of the photograph. Mr Robert Huntley, the BBC security adviser, agreed that he had described Mr Brassington as "sinister and nefarious."

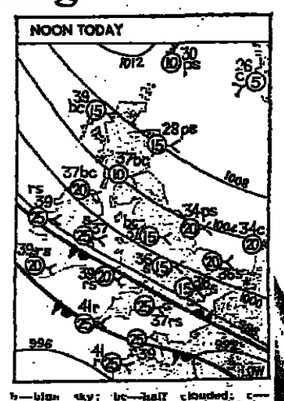
At the time of the inquiry there was a possibility of theft of the video tape, a breach of copyright and conspiracy or corruption.

Mr Peter Bond, former BBC assistant head of personnel, agreed that Mr Brassington had a distinguished record as a journalist, but said his conduct as a member of staff was not distinguished. There had been talk of dismissal in 1966 over Mr Brassington's failure to show his BBC identity card.

The hearing continues today.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.13 am Sun sets: 5.17 pm
Moon sets: 2.26 am Moon rises: 11.37 am
Full moon: February 23.
Lighting up: 5.47 pm to 6.41 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.51 am, 6.1m (20ft); 8.27 pm, 6.4m (19.6ft). Avonmouth, 12.30 am, 9.9m (32.4ft); 1.8 pm, 9.6m (31.4ft). Dover, 5.9 am, 5.3m (17.5ft); 5.55 pm, 5.1m (16.9ft). Hull, 12.28 pm, 5.5m (17.9ft). Liverpool, 5.23 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 5.58 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft)

Trough of low pressure will move slowly over S Britain with a cold E airstream across most parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE and Central S England: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of sleet or snow dying out; wind E fresh or strong moderating; max temp 2°C (36°F).

East Anglia, E England: Rather cloudy, scattered snow showers; wind E fresh or strong moderating later; max temp 2°C (36°F).

Midlands: Rather cloudy; snow in places at first, bright intervals later; wind E fresh, moderating; max temp 2°C (36°F).

Channel Islands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or snow; wind E fresh or strong max temp 2°C (36°F).

SW England, S. Wales: outbreaks of rain or snow at first brighter intervals later. Wind E strong, moderating; max temp 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW, central N England, N Ireland: Mainly dry, bright periods; wind E moderate or fresh; max temp 3°C (37°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Freezing fog patches clearing; bright periods, scattered snow showers near coast; wind E light or moderate; max temp 0°-1°C (32°-34°F).

NW, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Freezing fog patches clearing slowly, bright periods; wind E light or moderate; max temp 0°-1°C (32°-34°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly cold and frosty with occasional snow but milder in SW with rain at times.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind SE to E fresh or strong, perhaps gale by evening; sea moderate, becoming rough.

Strait of Dover: Wind SE to E strong to gale, decreasing to strong by evening; sea rough.

English Channel (E): Wind SE to E strong to gale, decreasing fresh in afternoon; sea rough, moderating.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E strong to gale; sea rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 1°C (34°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1008.3 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	c	10	50	Cardiff	c	11	52	Jersey	c	13	55	Naples	f	18	64
Algiers	f	16	61	Cologne	c	1	34	L. Palmas	s	20	68	Nice	s	10	50
Amsterdam	s	13	55	Copenhgn	s	−3	27	Lisbon	d	14	57	Oslo	f	−15	5
Athens	f	14	57	Dublin	c	8	47	Locarno	s	8	50	Paris	sn	1	34
Barcelona	f	15	59	Edinburgh	s	−7	19	London	f	11	52	Reykjavik	c	−2	28
Beirut	f	22	72	Florence	s	7	45	Luxemburg	c	−2	28	Rome	s	14	57
Belfast	c	9	48	Funchal	c	18	64	Madrid	c	6	43	Rondaesy	c	8	46
Berlin	sn	−1	30	Geneva	s	11	52	Majorca	s	16	61	Stockholm	s	−12	10
Biarritz	r	10	50	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malaga	f	19	66	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Birmingham	f	11	52	Guernsey	c	13	55	Malta	f	18	64	Venice	s	9	48
Bristol	c	11	52	Helsinki	sn	−16	3	Manchstr	s	12	54	Vienna	s	−1	30
Brussels	f	11	52	Innsbruck	s	−2	28	Moscow	sn	−10	14	Warsaw	sn	−2	28
Budapest	f	1	34	Istanbul	c	8	46	Munich	c	−1	30	Zurich	s	−1	30

30-day forecast

The Meteorological Office yesterday issued the following forecast for the next 30 days: Cold weather is expected to predominate during the first part of the period, though milder conditions may spread to S districts for a time. More changeable weather is likely to follow with mild periods, especially in the S and W, but further cold spells may occur, particularly in the N and E. Mean temperatures are expected to range from much below average over N and E Scotland and NE England to near average over SW England and S Wales. Total rainfall is expected to be near average in most areas but above average in SW England and S Wales. Frost and snow will probably occur with above average frequency and some locally heavy falls of snow seem likely. Gales and fog are expected with near average frequency.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium Btr 36; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 4.50; Finland, Fmk 5.25; France, Fr 3.00; Germany, Dmk 0.80; Greece, Dr 50; Holland, Dfl 0.90; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 36; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Malta, 15p; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 30; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 4.50; Switzerland, Btr 0.80; USA Canada, $1.40; Yugoslavia, Din 21.

Published daily except Sunday, January 1, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1R 3EX. Second Class Postage paid at New York, NY. Subscription £78.82 yearly for Air Freight or $280 by direct Air Mail, 201 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017. Telex 1-64 Telephone 686 9200.

Inland and Air Edition Subscription rates on request.

Ulster Peace Movement plans big Dublin protest

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Leaders of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement yesterday completed plans for one of the most ambitious public demonstrations against the Provisional IRA attempted on either side of the border since the movement was founded in August, 1976.

Reacting against the recent upsurge of violence in Ulster, the movement has chartered a train to take supporters to Dublin on Saturday for a mass picket outside the headquarters of Provisional Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the Provisional IRA. The offices are in a narrow street near the city centre.

The train will start in Londonderry and stop at several stations, including Belfast, before going to Dublin, where demonstrators will march through the city at the side of supporters of peace groups in the Irish Republic.

At statement issued in Belfast urged all those "wishing to demonstrate to the Provisionals and to the world their abhorrence of the continuing campaign of murder and brutality" to join the march. Simultaneous demonstrations are planned in Norway, which provides the strongest base of the movement's European support.

During the past two weeks the peace leaders have condemned the renewed Provisional IRA campaign. A small group of demonstrators, including Miss Mairead Corrigan, the Nobel Prize winner, who attempted to protest outside Sinn Fein headquarters in Belfast, were attacked by republican sympathizers.

Saturday's demonstration will take place against a background of evidence that the latest Provisional IRA outrages have provoked violent reaction from extreme "loyalists" who had been inactive for many months.

It is now accepted that militant loyalists were responsible for the fire-bomb attack last Saturday night that killed Mrs Mary Smyth, aged 70, and her young grandson in Belfast. A Protestant group is also believed to have been responsible for the gun attack earlier in the month that injured Mr Kevan Hannaway, a leading republican, and his baby son.

Airline plans cheap flights to more US destinations

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Cheap fares between London and Los Angeles and San Francisco for less than £100 on scheduled flights have been proposed by Pan American, the big United States airline.

Between October and June the single fare will be £89 and between July and September £99. In the opposite direction the fares will be £118 and £131 respectively.

The proposed budget fares to Los Angeles and San Francisco are the biggest bargains in a cheap tariff published yesterday by Pan American to all nine cities it will serve from Britain this summer.

Budget fares can be booked three weeks in advance of travel, but although the passenger says which week he wants to go the airline chooses the actual day.

Pan American hopes that their new rates, if approved by the Government, will start on April 1.

The Civil Aviation Authority said last night that it had not approved the proposed fares. They would be discussed by the United Kingdom and United States Governments.

The London to Houston fares would be £78 from October to June (basic) and £88 from July to September (peak). Fares for the reverse journey would be £104 from September to May (basic) and £116 from June to August (peak). The London to Detroit fares would be £74 (basic) and £76 (peak) with fares of £99 and £101 in the reverse direction. The London to Washington fare would be £71 (basic) and £73 (peak) with fares of £95 and £97 in the reverse direction.

In addition to budget fares to Boston, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Washington, Pan American has proposed stand-by fares to Boston and Houston.

For stand-by fares, which would be the same as budget, a ticket must be bought on the day of departure. Pan American and the other big scheduled airlines have been offering both types of cheap fares between London and New York since last autumn as a riposte to the Laker Airways Skytrain service, which offers an even cheaper fare.

TUC plea to Government

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, asked the Prime Minister last night to resist EEC pressure for reductions in the temporary employment subsidy, which safeguards jobs of workers who would otherwise be redundant.

Mr Murray said in a letter to 10 Downing Street that Mr Callaghan should make clear that if the EEC persists in its opposition to the temporary employment subsidy that "could well precipitate a confrontation which will have profound implications for this country's relationship" with the Community.

The Government has already made clear that it intends to make good with alternative measures any changes forced upon the temporary employment scheme by the EEC.

TUC representatives are to have a meeting on the matter with Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, on February 27.

Gorge route is closed after 16 months

The A4 Portway commuter route through the Avon Gorge and under Clifton suspension bridge, which was reopened 16 months ago after contractors had spent two years blasting away about 30,000 tons of dangerous rock from the Black Rock face, has been closed again. Planners have declared it unsafe.

This time, they say, the situation is worse although a smaller amount of rock is involved. A linking slip road was closed as well as the Portway, which joins Avonmouth to Bristol.

Thousands of commuters and lorries will have to make long detours.

Trawler explosion

An engineer who suffered severe burns in an engine room explosion in a Belgian trawler off the Isle of Wight yesterday was taken off by lifeboat and detained in Haslar Naval Hospital, near Southampton. The trawler had to await a tow.

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HOME NEWS

Big rise in Britain's share of the EEC food mountains

By Hugh Clayton

Big increases in the British shares of EEC food mountains were reported yesterday by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. They reflect a quick recovery by farmers after the drought of 1976 and market distortions that encourage suppliers in other EEC markets to send heavy shipments to Britain.

The board was set up under Community rules to supervise payments and levies in the United Kingdom that arise from the complex working of the common agricultural policy. It also administers the purchase of foods which farmers and processers are entitled to submit at support prices fixed in Brussels.

The board hires space in cold stores and, in the case of barley, converts disused RAF hangars in the eastern counties where most of the grain in England is grown. Although the board's increased holdings represent only a minute proportion of annual consumption at home and small fractions of total EEC mountains they are an embarrassment to the Government.

Ministers oppose the storage of food off the market when Community rules prevent the price to shoppers from falling. They have introduced payments to beef farmers that are not used elsewhere in the EEC, which are meant to support cattle prices sufficiently to make sales to the board unnecessary. The existence of food mountains is especially ironic in Britain, since she is still the largest food importer in the world.

The dairy surpluses are the most serious, since Britain is far from self-sufficient in milk products. She produces less than a third of the butter she consumes and imports it from five EEC countries and New Zealand.

Action by ministers has encouraged much heavier imports of butter and will encourage home suppliers to sell even more butter to the board. The delayed devaluation of the "green pound" which will reduce the subsidies enabling foreign suppliers to undercut home produce, has encouraged a rapid increase in imports.

The devaluation will not operate for at least six weeks and the Milk Marketing Board said yesterday that those who export butter and cheese to the British market will have ample time to flood it with their surplus produce.

The British shares of food mountains are shown in the accompanying table.

Michael Shanks, page 12

TONNES AT THE END OF JAN	1977	1978
Beef	4,942	14,211
Butter	2,142	6,131
Skim milk powder	4,250	75,578
Barley	none	9,434

Source: Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

McWhirter attack on 'accretion of power'

By a Staff Reporter

The elevation last year of the Attorney General to a position "above the rule of law" paralleled the seventeenth-century doctrine of the divine right of kings, Mr Norris McWhirter said last night at a dinner at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, in memory of his murdered twin brother, Ross.

The Attorney General, he said, had argued that it was not in the public interest to lend his name to ensure the injunctive relief of the public from the Union of Post Office Workers' postal ban in breach of the criminal law. The Law Lords had later confirmed that he was answerable only to Parliament.

Mr McWhirter continued: Suppose, as is by no means impossible, there were some blatant breach of the statute to mitigate bias on an intended or actual television transmission on an IBA programme a day or two before the next general election. The political party of the opposing view wished to seek injunctive relief against transmission or retransmission.

What, as a result of this naive judgment, would they be told? You have no locus standi for a judicial review without the Attorney General's fiat and he is answerable to no one, neither the courts, by Gouriet judgment, nor Parliament, since it is prorogued. In brief, the constitution gave you a right but the judiciary have robbed you of your remedy.

Mr McWhirter, who was speaking on what he called "the ratchet-like accretion of governmental power to do what it wishes without regard to what people want", attacked "corporatists and collectivists", the growth of state employment, trade union leadership, and "the passive enemies of freedom, those who do any say nothing, the belt-and-braces brigade who hang their hats on an indexed pension".

The active enemies of freedom had set about penetrating and then capturing the media and infiltrating and using the Labour, Liberal and Conservative parties. The real division was not between parties, but between libertarians and authoritarians.

Authoritarians embrace silver-haired bureaucrats or barristers drafting non-justifiable Bills just as much as Clay Cross councillors or the "Shrewsbury two" or the "Pentonville five". Libertarians embrace the golden-haired leader of her Majesty's Opposition just as much as Labour Party workers fighting Trotskyist takeovers or those brave Asian women workers at Grunwick.

Government used to regard its role in terms of protecting life, liberty and property; now it saw it as one of "detailed manipulation and interference in the daily lives of each and every citizen".



A skater taking advantage of a flooded fen near Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, yesterday.

New delay to debut of 400-seat hovercraft

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The long-awaited debut France's big new hoverc the 400-seat N500, has been layed again because of d culties at Boulogne.

The £6m craft, a challe to Britain's hovercraft sup acy, was to have entered senger service between D and Boulogne on March 1 part of the British Rail French Railways Seaspeed o ation. The delay has embar sed Seaspeed which has b running a big television adv ising campaign featuring craft in recent weeks.

The new scheduled date April 20, but as several mo cations are needed and c training yet to be carried o might easily be May. That w mean that Seaspeed, now o ating only one craft, might into serious capacity difficul

Its second 250-seat N4 being "stretched" by the I ish Hovercraft Corporation Cowes to give a similar capa to the N500, and will not delivered until June.

Seaspeed said in Lon yesterday: "We underst that there are skirt proble and the trials including c training, have been delayed cause of bad weather.

France originally planne enter the cross-Channel tr with two N500s last year, the first hovercraft was b out at the Bordeaux factory, the second was delayed technical and financial diffi ties.

The French Government £10m towards the develop of the two craft but as th are no further orders bey the craft at Boulogne the ernment has yet to mak decision about the future of industry. Visitors to the logne trials report that in g weather the N500, a double-e craft with three propellers travels smoothly and quietly

Tory amendment to Acas Bill 'would prolong disputes'

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Mr Edward Fletcher, Labour MP for Darlington, whose Employment Protection Bill is making slow progress through its Commons standing committee stage, said yesterday that the Conservatives were trying to destroy one of its central principles.

The measure, which has government support, states that when considering a recognition claim the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) need not consult any organization that is not certified as an independent trade union.

Mr David Madel, MP for Bedfordshire, South, yesterday moved the first of a long series of opposition amendments aimed at ensuring that organizations other than trade unions should be consulted. It asserts that Acas should consult any trade union or organization that has workers to whom a recognition issue relates.

Mr Madel said that large parts of industry were not unionized or only partly unionized; there might be cases where a union might fail to recruit enough members and another organization would be set up.

His amendment, he said, recognized the constantly changing relationships between employees, some of whom might be members of one union, some of another, and some perhaps of an association applying to become a certified union.

Mr Fletcher said the amendment negated the principles set out in the Bill. If Acas was obliged to consult all the organizations stipulated by Mr Madel recognition disputes would take longer to resolve. That did not mean that Acas should not have full discretion to consult whom it wished. It had a discretion to consult anyone it considered to be in a position to produce evidence supporting an application for recognition. The amendment was an attempt to deprive it of that discretion.

EEC aid will not halt decline of Fenland

By Alan Hamilton

Yesterday's announcement of nearly £1m of aid from the EEC Commission's emergency fund to assist areas of Britain that suffered badly in January's floods and gales is likely to prove only a temporary and insufficient palliative to Fenland, where damage was greatest.

East Anglia will receive about £650,000 from Brussels, a good proportion of which will go to the town of Wisbech, where two thousand residents were driven from their homes. The local authority there faces a bill for more than £1m for repairs to the sea defences, and £100,000 or more for compensation to householders and factories inundated by the overflow of the Nene.

The Government will also provide some help, by paying three quarters of any costs incurred by the local authority in excess of the product of a penny rate. As a penny rate in Fenland yields only £120,000, its contribution is likely to be considerable.

Since Roman times, and particularly since King John took a short cut and lost his retinue, his baggage and his life, the Fens have been progressively won back from the sea to provide the most fertile and intensively cropped farmland in Britain, if not Europe. But the prosperity is unequally shared, and Fenland is caught in a downward spiral of economic stagnation, with an overdependence on highly efficient agriculture, and an unemployment rate in Wisbech that is double the East Anglian average.

Fenland has become an economic vacuum, walled in by prosperous towns like Peterborough, Cambridge and King's Lynn. It has proved remarkably difficult to attract industry into the flat and fertile triangle, looking like an endless Russian steppe under its recent powdering of snow.

The population of 60,000 has been static for many years and is aging, the unemployment rate for school-leavers at Wisbech, the Fenland capital, runs at 25 per cent, and the rate income of the Fenland District Council is static, if not actually declining in real terms. There are fears that if one of the big food canners in the area chose to move its plant elsewhere the consequences would be disastrous.

Cambridgeshire County Council's recent structure plan for the whole county expresses the intention of reviving Fenland. Proposals include substantial improvements to its two main roads, the cross-country A47 and the north-south A141, and the transformation of dying villages into "rural centres" by the promotion of rural crafts and continued house-building in country districts.

Hope has also been raised by the decision to recommend the Fens to Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, for special investment area status, under which grants would be provided for the building of small advance factory units.

That in itself is no guarantee that industry will come. The district council is trying to promote a warehousing complex beside the huge railway marshalling yard at March, itself in decline, but so far there have been no takers. There are also plans, unlikely to be realized in the near future, for development of the port of Wisbech, which is working at little more than half its potential.

For all the good intentions, the decline continues. Village schools are being closed, and the population is angered by the area health authority's plan to close three local hospitals and concentrate facilities at Peterborough and King's Lynn.

Grant details, page 5

Incest in severe slum conditions 'taken for granted'

By Annabel Ferriman

Incest in severe slum conditions is more or less taken for granted, according to a book on family violence by Miss Jean Renvoize, published today.

Social workers in the Glasgow slums had known families sleep as many as six in a bed, with the mother at one end to avoid conceiving. The frustrated father would persuade one of the children to fondle him and "from that stage on anything could develop".

Those young girls rarely became pregnant by their fathers because by the time they were 13 or 14 they were so sexually experienced that they mostly went off and found their own boy friends.

Other social workers told the author that they had seen the same kind of thing happen in other provincial slums and that many delinquent girls had the same kind of background.

Miss Renvoize, who drew attention to child-battering in her book, *Children in Danger*, in 1974, says the commonest form of incest is that between father and daughter. Once it begins it usually continues until the child grows up and leaves home.

It sometimes comes to light when the father transfers his attentions to a younger sister. The older girl may decide that she does not want her sister to suffer the same fate, though her requests for help are not always believed.

As soon as incest comes to light, the mother usually denies any knowledge of it, although most researchers believe that in nearly all cases the mother knows or guesses what is going on. Since many of the "affairs" continue for eight or nine years or even longer, the author thinks it unlikely that during such a period a woman could live in the same house and never have any suspicions.

Dr E. Christopher of Haringey social services department, north London, who has specialized in sex education, is convinced from her wide experience that most mothers collude, if only by ignoring the evidence, the book says.

Brother-sister incest seems to cause far less damage than either father/daughter or mother/son, the latter being extremely rare in any case. Much of brother/sister incest is little more than early sexual experimentation not involving any emotional pressure and rarely causes lasting personality damage.

Miss Renvoize says that wife-battering is most likely to occur among couples with a family history of violence and where the husband is poorly educated. It often occurs when the wife is better educated than the husband, so that the man feels that his superiority is threatened.

In some cases the women fight back, making up for what they lack in muscle power by using whatever is nearest to hand.

In a study of 66 battered wives in 1972, Mr Richard Gelles found that a fifth of women regularly joined t husbands in violent battle more than half had hit t husbands at least once.

He found that some wo committed what he ca "protective-reactive violen aimed at incapacitating t husbands before they th selves could be hit. But m admitted that that was a gerous game, and they o ended up by suffering the m because of it.

Miss Renvoize says: "No can have any idea how m battered men there are cower in the privacy of t homes, but they do exist, possibly in some numbers."

Web of Violence, by Jean E voize (Routledge and Kegan P £4.95).



Commission's task: Four of the members of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, which started its sittings yesterday. With Sir Cyril Philips, the chairman, are (left to right): Dianne Hayter, general secretary of the Fabian Society; Miss Joan Straker, personnel services controller, North Eastern Co-operative Society; and Mrs Daphne Gask, chairman, Market Drayton magistrates. The commission is to report on whether changes are needed in the powers and duties of the police in investigating crime.

Deadlock over wages claim by power workers

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Power workers' pay talks ended in deadlock last night. Union leaders said there was a serious possibility of protest action and blackouts next month.

The unofficial national shop stewards' committee, which instigated action last November that blacked out much of Britain, will be studying the detailed outcome of the talks on Saturday at Doncaster. But action is unlikely before the annual settlement date of March 17.

The four manual unions will meet the Electricity Council again on March 2.

Union leaders hope their determined stand for a productivity deal that goes some way to matching that of the miners might avert the possibility of unofficial action.

Dog smuggler fined

Miss Jillian Tiffin, aged 23, of Regent's Park Road, Church End, Finchley, London, who was said to have smuggled her pet poodle into Britain when she returned from Italy, breaking the anti-rabies laws, was fined £200 at Highgate Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Hospital strike ends

A strike by catering staff at Southampton General Hospital, which led to the cancellation of 260 admissions, ended yesterday. During the dispute, over incentive bonus schemes, only emergency cases were dealt with.

Police accused of doing their work by deception

From Craig Seton
Manchester

Policemen who detain suspects for questioning against their will were accused yesterday of breaking the law and relying on deception by not reminding suspects of their rights.

Professor Harry Street, delivering the John Rylands Lecture at Manchester University where he is professor of English law, called on Parliament to frame a precise code defining the legal powers of the police. "No longer should the police have to rely on deception to accomplish their tasks", he said. Changes should be made to allow the tape recording of interviews in police stations and to ensure the citizen's right of access to a solicitor.

Professor Street said the law did not allow policemen to detain for questioning and to keep suspects in police stations for days on end while they "helped the police with their inquiries". Yet this occurred frequently in the North-west and no doubt in the rest of the country.

The police rightly said that if a citizen accompanied them voluntarily and chose to stay in a police station to answer questions they were acting within the law. "But", Professor Street said, "what happens, of course, is that the citizen does not know his rights. He believes the police have the law on their side and he is left in ignorance".

He said the police should not be driven to the expedient of requiring citizens to submit to requests in the hope that they would be unaware that the police had not got those powers.

Instead of photographing accused people by subterfuge, promising release from a weekend in prison in return for a statement, searching without a warrant by leading householders to believe the police had right of entry, stopping cars to make "routine inquiries" and making sure the driver breathed in their faces, and getting citizens to accompany them to the station to help with inquiries, the police should convince the Home Office that they needed those powers. Parliament should then decide which of them should be put into statutes.

"What we cannot endure, for it is fair neither to the police nor the public, is the citizen's not knowing what his rights and duties are and the conscientious policemen believing that they can do their job only by keeping the citizen in a state of ignorance."

Referring to disturbances involving the National Front and left-wing groups, Professor Street said there should be a new statutory obligation on all those holding marches to give advance warning to the police. There was no reason why specific marches should not be banned on the ground of public disorder.

Too little is known about gambling, report says

By a Staff Reporter

There is little evidence to suggest that gambling harms the great majority of those involved, according to a report by the Home Office Research Unit, published today.

The report reviews much of the patchy research on gambling and concludes that not nearly enough is known about the subject to formulate government policy.

It says that all forms of gambling in Britain now account for an annual total turnover of £3,520m, that four people in five take part in some form of gambling, and that gambling provides employment for about 90,000 people.

Most gambiers participa moderately in terms of time money. There was little dence "to support the view t the bulk of participants squ der money recklessly" or suggest that certain persona traits predisposed a person gambling.

In concluding that more formation about gambling needed, the report ad "Whether the cost of collect this information will ultimat be justified by correspond social benefits is, of course difficult judgment to make. *Gambling: A Review of the Lite ture* by the Home Office Resea Unit (Stationery Office. £4.25)

The Reith Lectures

Case for material equality as the basis of social life

Britain must develop a common culture to replace the divided cultures of class and status, Professor A. H. Halsey said last night in his final Reith Lecture on BBC Radio 4.

Unless we once again took our traditions of citizenship and democracy seriously, he said, neither liberty or equality was possible.

Professor Halsey concentrated on the theme of fraternity, which has underlain all his lectures. He began by pointing to the possible imminent disintegration of the United Kingdom and to the emerging signs of the breakdown of social order in modern Britain.

He said that although the twentieth century as a whole had been a period of economic growth, since the 1960s internal tensions had become anxiously acute as a result of economic stagnation, quickening inflation and rising unemployment. Class and citizenship were at war, with serious consequences to industrial and race relations.

The persistence of class and status inequalities and the recent resurgence of older nationalisms, he said, were "less and less easily contained by the traditional remedies of political liberalism, gentlemanly culture, and civic incorporation".

He continued: "Neither Marxism nor liberalism can solve our central problem: the problem of order, or, as I put it, fraternity. Both theories come out of the early development of capitalism, and be overestimate the possibility economic solutions.

"I want to argue that the are native traditions of soc and political theory which be of more use to us in o search for a solution."

Professor Halsey argued th Britain's salvation lay neith in European integration, nor a retreat to the more archa native nationalisms. The gre est danger was the offer simple solutions to the co plexity of our very real pligh

Such solutions, he suggest could only lead back to the b barism of political tyranr whether from the right or t left. Either would destroy one element of our social he rage in which we could ta pride: our long-developed a tenaciously held civil liberty

What was needed, he argue was a principle of social dist bution that was acknowledg to be just by the great majorit "We need full equality material conditions—equality incomes in the broad sense the foundation of social life

He also called for "bo advances towards wider citiz ship—in Scotland for the Scot in the workplace for the wor ers, in the school for parent in the locality for the neig bour".

Only if patient persuasio was given priority could v both guard our freedoms a override the resistance vested interest. "Only then, certainly then, democrac the right to enforce its will."

Prince of Wales calls for development of the international baccalaureate

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Prince of Wales appealed yesterday to delegates from 31 countries, including the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary, to help to build an educational bridge between nations by supporting the development of the international baccalaureate.

Speaking at the opening in London of the second intergovernmental conference on the baccalaureate, he described the examinations as "a unique experiment in international education which fills a real need in the world today".

Not only did it provide a bridge between schools in one country and higher education in another but it had already proved to be a vital link between the educational systems of the developing and developed world, he said.

How we, as human beings, were to continue to live in what was an increasingly interdependent world would depend to a large extent on how well the young people of different countries growing up to day learnt to understand and sympathize with each other and with each other's needs, he said.

"Surely, therefore, any step we can take in the field of education to help promote this understanding, by a project such as the international baccalaureate, must be a small step forward for mankind."

The Prince said it seemed rather extraordinary that although the modern world had become multinational on so many fronts our educational systems had remained to a large extent insular.

He had often thought how useful and how much less painful his educational experience would have been if he could have studied the international baccalaureate curriculum while he was at Gordonstoun and at school in Australia.

The baccalaureate was now firmly established to about 60 different schools in four of the five continents. He was delighted to hear that the Australians were about to remedy "that small omission".

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said the sums involved were small but the goals were immense. The international Baccalaureate Office had a budget of $350,000 last year. It would be a tragedy if a pioneering effort to build an international structure for education foundered through lack of support.

Referring to the advantages of the international baccalaureate, Mrs Williams said it was persuading Britain to look again at its sixth-form provision.

Father of two large families

Mr John Knight, aged 42, of Bolventor, Bodmin Moor, Cornwall, has just been presented with his twentieth child, a 12lb boy. He shares his life between two women, his legal wife and a mistress who lives a mile away.

His latest child was born to his wife, Carole, aged 33. His mistress is expecting her twelfth baby in a few months.

Schools may be saved

Under pressure from parents, teachers and school managers, Cumbria County Council agreed yesterday to reconsider a proposal to close four schools in the villages of Musgrave, Crosby Garrett, Kaber and Winton.

Patients' involvement helps pioneer GPs

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Patients' participation in the running of family doctor practices is gaining ground and will be given impetus by the inauguration of a national association in Oxford on Saturday.

There are now at least half a dozen general practices that involve patients in discussions and suggestions about primary care. Such consultations have been started by GPs in Bristol, South Wales, the Isle of Wight, Milton Keynes, Sheffield and Wirral.

A patients' committee is formed and the sort of matter broached is whether there should be a woman doctor in the practice. When that happened at the Whiteladies Health Centre, Bristol, the idea was rejected but the practice now has a woman doctor.

Dr Timothy Pains runs the Whiteladies Centre with three partners and it was one of the first practices to start patients' participation on the doctors' initiative. He said yesterday that the idea was that patients should take some part in deciding how a practice should operate, how it is run and what facilities should be provided.

In the four years in which the scheme had operated in the practice a main gain had been that patients had volunteered to help in community care. Up to 40 volunteers helped by doing jobs for patients on the practice's list. Prescriptions were fetched, the elderly visited, shopping was done, and pets looked after when a patient had to go into hospital. Monthly meetings on health education and matters of topical interest had been held.

One area in which patients' participation had made little progress was with setting up an informal complaints procedure. Dr Paine said it was most difficult to operate in practice.

The objects of the national association at which one of the speakers will be Sir George Godber, formerly Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and now chairman of the Health Education Council, will be to link practices where patients' participation exists, to provide expert advice in setting up such groups, to promote the principle and to encourage support from official bodies.

TV sabotage 'will continue' Welsh student says

From Tim Jones
Brecon

Television transmitters in Britain will continue to be sabotaged unless a Welsh language channel is established in the principality, Dilwyn Gruffudd, a student at Trinity College, Carmarthen, told Brecon magistrates yesterday. He was fined £20 and ordered to pay £9 compensation for damage and interference he caused last December to a transmitting station serving the Brecon area.

Mr Gruffudd, a member of the Welsh Language Society, refused to plead and a plea of not guilty was entered for him. The magistrates were told that television reception was blacked out after Mr Gruffudd had broken into a booster station and turned off switches.

The police were able to trace him to the college after finding a piece of paper with his name on it near the site. In a statement Mr Gruffudd said he had acted in the name of the society to bring to public notice the issue of a Welsh-language television channel.

He told the court that in spite of approval in principle by government-appointed committees there was no apparent move towards establishing the channel.

He added: "This work of ours was a warning and we will continue in our efforts until we have a definite policy decision on the fourth channel."

Mr Gareth Williams, for the defence, said Mr Gruffudd had acted out of deeply held convictions that the language would die unless action was taken.

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ME NEWS

ral's advice to Mrs Thatcher

m conditions for all ces the real evil

y Symon

d of trying to turn race into a false election rs Thatcher, the Con- leader, should put for- structive proposals for ng slum areas in which ite people and immi- ad to live, Mr John . Liberal candidate at e, Ilford, North, said

reeman, opening the campaign in the by- said it would be a disaster if the National ced the Liberals into lace. In the Greater Council election in the ncy last year Mr polled 1,939 votes, the Front 1,362.

gration should not be in the campaign, but t would be impossible Mrs Thatcher and the ie Conservative Party it would seem that it come an important r Freeman said.

race relations are the fact that nobody ull responsibility for ewal, so that the ten- s between the poor ple, the semi-failures, oor immigrants, who rced to live in bad

itter group is led to iat England is their that all will be well erful in it. They ex- come, not hostility."

man, who is 46, head Earlham Grove pri- ol, Forest Gate, said cent of the children were immigrants: vn, yellow and white. ie from Hongkong, e old and new Com- , Ireland, and other He welcomed them is proud that Britain its doors to people distress.

perience in school see that race rela- be handled with licacy. Mrs Thatcher e immigration purely of colour, without iat there are many grants too.

been involved in get- sh citizenship for migrants and I think t policy is reason-

nan agreed that the



Mr John Freeman: "Immigration should not be an issue".

by-election, caused by the death of Mrs Millie Miller, who held the seat for Labour with a 778 majority, was crucial for the Liberals.

"It will be a test of the popularity of the Lib-Lab pact, and it is true that nowadays the Liberals tend to do better in country areas", he said.

"I think the pact has made a difference to the way this country has been governed, and I am 100 per cent in favour of it, although it does not mean that I have any alliance here with my Labour opponent.

"David Steel has made clear that he would like the continuation of some form of Liberal involvement with the Government, whichever party it is.

"I think that would be effective, because evidence shows that the Liberal involvement in the present Government's economic policy has brought stability and sanity to the country."

Mr Freeman, a local man, said he tended to see politics in a local context and would not laugh at anyone concerned over gravel pits, inefficient transport, or an inadequate hospital service.

"It seems that voters here have a choice between a left-wing Labour candidate and a right-wing Conservative", he said. "I am trying to provide a moderate centre choice, but I accept that it will be a hard fight."

tanker men vote ccept pay offer

Macintyre orter

r drivers' leaders arrowly decided to hell workmates in their overtime ban y and accepting a r.

ewards voted 32 to t a deal that will 0 drivers a 10 per e from November, further 10 per cent ime pay from next hell stewards voted y 48 to 9 to accept. ion, taken at a 4½- ng at Transport don, means that alf the drivers in- agreed to call off has disrupted oil upplies to garages, for heating.

which still has to approved by the Department of Employment, will give the BP drivers an increase of about £10 a week on their average earnings of £105. Esso shop stewards, who were holding meetings at terminals yesterday, will vote today, and the Texaco shop stewards will do so tomorrow.

Esso was cautious last night about the outcome of today's vote, although the Shell and BP decisions were expected to sway a number of drivers in favour of acceptance.

Mr Jack Ashwell, the Transport and General Workers' Union road haulage national officer, will be recommending the Esso stewards to accept, as he did to the Shell and BP meetings. Asked if yesterday's meeting had been stormy, he said: "We have no stormy meetings in the TGWU. We have intense debates."

' leaders accept ic rate

ier Thomas rter

aders gave final t wage deal within ment's guidelines after squeezing a week out of the Board.

iverage additional from the National neworkers' conten- roductivity agree- reduced absentee- at in turn, has wage bill on which ent deal was cal- stead of calculat- on a wage bill of it has been worked e of £780m, which miners will get year.

Gormley, the dent, said better ad coincided with ion of incentive ch are producing and £39 a week ers.

executive, meeting pproved the deal nine. By 11 votes decided that the be distributed as rather than flat- The rises will be and £8 a week, basic rate of just week for face

ll not be put to a Mr Gormley told hat a vote against vote for strike

Children's play charity has grant restored

Fair Play for Children, a charity campaigning for better play facilities, whose existence was threatened by the withdrawal of its Home Office grant, heard yesterday that the grant is to be restored.

It is to receive £27,000 a year for the next three years.

Representations were made on its behalf by Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, Sir George Young, Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, and Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely.

Rig salvage attempt

A Dutch salvage team and British explosives specialists hope to free the grounded oil rig Orion from the Guernsey coast next week by jacking it up on its legs and cutting out the barge on which it is resting.

Solar panel hospital

The 300-bed Torbay District Hospital at Torquay is to be fitted with solar panels for the experimental provision of hot water.

Correction

Dr Edward Parkes, chairman-designate of the University Grants Committee, chaired an inquiry into the financing of the Faculty of English at Cambridge University; not the teaching of English, as stated on February 4.

ided mother's suicide

on who gave his le of weedkiller aid by Mr Justice n at Nottingham esterday to have lerable pressures. as told that Mrs ged 56, a widow d, pestered her to allow her to tion he handed iller and said: is. This will do did so.

Mr Jack, aged 26, of Earl Crescent, Gedling, Nottingham, was given an absolute discharge, after pleading guilty to aiding and abetting a suicide.

The judge told him: "No one can have anything but sympathy for you. I do not regard you as a criminal. Your mother was determined to take her life one way or another."

Mr Jack was said to have given up five years of his life to looking after his mother.

WEST EUROPE

Britain gets ultimatum from Brussels over 'spy in the cab'

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 15

Britain was today given two months to comply with EEC rules requiring the installation of the tachograph, the "spy in the cab", in commercial goods vehicles or face possible arraignment before the European Court of Justice. The device is strongly opposed by British trade unions.

This ultimatum was issued by the European Commission. Britain should have installed the tachograph in new vehicles and those carrying dangerous loads from January 1, 1976, and in almost all other vehicles from January 1 this year.

A tachograph records driving time, speed, distance travelled, rest periods and other information automatically on a chart. At present British lorry drivers fill in a daily log-sheet.

In previous correspondence with the Commission, the Government has resolutely refused to implement the tachograph requirement, arguing that there was no economic or practical justification for it, that it would damage industrial relations and could threaten pay policy.

Although the tachograph will not affect the legal limits on drivers' hours, which are the subject of separate EEC regulations being introduced by Britain over a three-year period, drivers fear that it could reduce overtime earnings. Union acceptance, the Government contends, could only be brought by higher wages.

The cost of installing the device in existing vehicles is put at between £150 and £200 a time by the Commission. But British officials estimate it would cost between £200 and £240. They say 200,000 vehicles would have to be refitted, implying a minimum total cost of about £40m.

The Commission, however, claims that hauliers can recover the cost in as little as a year by savings on fleet operation, fuel, vehicle wear and insurance owing to better enforcement of limits on drivers' hours and other regulations.

The tachograph is also defended by the Commission as a safeguard against tired and over-stressed drivers, or moonlighting drivers working excessive hours, who are likely to be a danger both to themselves and the general public. Continental trade unions, it is pointed out, have accepted the device.

Tachographs are already installed on British vehicles going abroad. The Commission insists, however, that it must also be used on domestic routes

Strauss aide says he was kidnapped then freed

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 15

Herr Dieter Huber, the Christian Social Union official who disappeared mysteriously on Monday, turned up shivering and frightened by the side of a motorway near Munich early today and told police he had been kidnapped.

Herr Huber, aged 30, a foreign affairs adviser to Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, the CSU leader, was being treated in a Munich hospital for shock. Police are waiting for the doctors to allow them to question him on his first disjointed account of what had happened.

He told them that three armed men had dragged him out of his car as he was driving out of his garage on Monday morning and bundled him into the boot of another car. Some time later he was transferred to the back of a blue estate car, and later again to a third car. Then suddenly—he did not know how—he found himself free.

After walking through a wood he came to a motorway where he tried to hitch a lift, and finally called the police from a motorway telephone. The police said he was uninjured, but appeared cold and terrified.

Britain granted £975,000 for storm damage

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 15

Britain has been granted £975,000 of EEC aid to help to repair the ravages of recent storms and snowfalls. Up to £325,000 of this amount has been set aside for Scotland, pending a more detailed assessment of the damage.

In England, it is intended that the funds should be used mainly for repairing roads and sea walls in the east and south-east. In Scotland, the money would be used to compensate farmers for loss of cattle and other damage to their property.

Some £325,000 has been granted to France to help to pay for the repair of sea walls, port installations and roads

Dr Kekkonen voted in by electoral college

From Our Correspondent
Helsinki, Feb 15

Finland's electoral college of 300 confirmed today the re-election of 77-year-old President Kekkonen for another six-year period.

In the presidential election last month the six biggest parties backing President Kekkonen won 260 mandates in the electoral college.

The beginning of President Kekkonen's new term on March 1 will lead automatically to the resignation of the present centre-left coalition government led by Mr Kalevi Sorsa. Negotiations for a new coalition complicated by the serious economic situation, will begin immediately.

Bonn security Bill watered down to ensure vote

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 15

A possible defeat for the West German Government over its latest package of anti-terror laws appears to have been averted by an agreement among coalition deputies to water down some of the measures.

About four of the rebel left-wing Social Democratic deputies who threatened to vote against the Bill still appear determined to do so. But it is expected that the Government, which has a majority of 10, will scrape through when the measures are put to the vote in the Bundestag tomorrow.

A sizeable number of Social Democratic and Free Democratic deputies are understood to find the measures distasteful and will vote in favour only out of party discipline.

Herr Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democrats, and Herr Herbert Wehner, the chief Whip, have been using all their powers of persuasion to bring the rebels into line.

The measures include police powers to hold people up to 12 hours while establishing their identity and to set up check points all over a given area in the case of a terrorist attack. They allow for glass barriers between jailed terrorists and visitors to prevent the smuggling of such objects as guns into prisons.

The measures which have been modified include greater powers for police to search buildings for terrorists and greater scope for courts to bar suspect lawyers from terrorist trials.

Under the changes the court will be able to exclude lawyers only if there is strong suspicion that they actively collaborated with their clients in specific crimes. The police will need search warrants for each flat or part of the building.

W Germans prefer curbs on liberty to terror

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 15

Three out of five West Germans would be prepared to accept curbs on their personal freedom in order to combat crime and terrorism, according to a public opinion poll just published.

Slightly more would be willing, if necessary, to put up with surveillance and having their homes searched.

The poll, conducted by the Allensbach Institute on a representative sample of 2,000 people, is disappointing news for the Government. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats has resisted strong pressure from the Opposition to introduce tough and arguably more effective measures to combat terrorism for fear of infringing on constitutional liberties.

Its latest packet of anti-terror laws, described by the Opposition as completely inadequate, is in process of being watered down still further under pressure from left-wing rebels who are threatening to defect and let the Government be beaten when they come to the vote on Thursday.

The proportion of people who put security before personal freedom was nearly twice as great as those who refused to sacrifice their rights.

Sixty per cent agreed that: "I think security comes first. I am prepared to accept limits to my personal freedom if it is necessary in order to combat terrorism and crime." Thirty-three per cent said they were not willing to accept any limits and 7 per cent were undecided.

A striking aspect of the findings was the high proportion—62 per cent—of Social Democrat voters who were willing to give up personal freedom. The left in West Germany is traditionally more sensitive about restrictions on civil liberties and many left-wingers suffered harassment during the outcry against terrorist "sympathizers" after last year's Schleyer kidnapping.

Voters for the Free Democrat Party, which is somewhat to the right of the Social Democrats, were much less ready to see their liberties restricted. Only 40 per cent of them were among the majority, which included 72 per cent of the conservative Christian Democrats' supporters.

Attempt by France to cut out the paperwork

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 15

About 40 new measures aimed at simplifying French bureaucracy were agreed or at today's meeting of the Cabinet. These include several long overdue reforms to simplify company returns.

The will be fewer statistical questionnaires for company secretaries to complete; the rules for postal exports have been tidied up; and the procedure for declaring the statutory number of veterans and handicapped people on the payroll has been improved.

Other steps are being taken to simplify the classification of thermal springs and to improve the revision of prices in public markets.

The French seem to have a flair for creating paperwork which few could rival. President Giscard d'Estaing in his new year message to the civil service wondered just how long it would be before the administration really became clear and simple. Tidying up bureaucracy has become a perenial election promise.

There is a regulation way of doing most things from filling in (or rather clipping our) a betting slip to paying a parking fine. Anyone filling in a tax form or importing goods needs to consult a list of code numbers that would put a Stanley Gibbons comprehensive stamp catalogue to shame.

Moving household goods to France one has to compile, for customs purposes, an inventory of every article in duplicate.

To this has to be attached a letter from the local authority from which the move is being made to confirm that the applicant had lived there, and to this again has to be attached a signed declaration in quadruplicate that the items mentioned will not be disposed of.

As if this was not enough, to all this has to be attached the most important document of all, known as the "attestation".

The attestation is only available from the prefecture in the department to which the move is being made. It confirms that the furniture has a real destination because it is only issued once there is an address to sent it.

To obtain the attestation it is first necessary to obtain a *carte de sejour*—a permit required by anyone staying over three months. The *carte de sejour* is also obtainable at the prefecture on completion of a form which asks, among other things, the mainden name of the applicant's mother.

French radio pirates unite to beat jamming

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 15

About 15 of France's tiny free radio stations were taking to the air simultaneously this evening in a joint effort to try to stop jamming by the state broadcasting authority, Télédiffusion de France (TDF).

It was their first united day of action since the birth in France of free pirate radio stations after the success of the ecologists in the municipal elections last year.

At a strange press conference in a Left Bank student hostel before the broadcasts were due to start a number of the station controllers explained their aims and ideals to journalists. They faced some particularly tough questions from the man from Radio Monte Carlo.

A Radio Luxembourg man hung a microphone in front of each of the speakers as they sat round a circular table which left little room for the press to squash in round the edges.

The aim, according to the man from Radio Libre Paris (92MHz) was to allow points of view to be broadcast which the state monopoly would not permit. His station had gone on the air originally with a programme criticizing the extradition to West Germany of the Baader-Meinhof defence lawyer, Herr Klaus Croissant.

Radio Verte (101MHz), which started the whole thing with a broadcast last March on the night of the election results, was planning a more ecologically based programme, complete with folk music and a discussion involving trade union members who worked for the Post Office and who had the job of jamming the broadcasts.

According to the man from Radio Verte, if the broadcasts were jammed it would be done by strike breaking because the trade unionists had said they would refuse to do it.

Not all the stations are politically motivated. Generation 2000 (99 MHz) promises a programme of music and relaxation. A pretty girl promised that Radio Femme (93 MHz) would be, not surprisingly, supporting the feminist cause. Radio 100 (100 MHz) was going to be a lively little station run by journalists.

The growth of so many stations, Radio Verte explained, was merely part of the growth of the desire for decentralization throughout Europe. This meant people increasingly were not content to put up with state monopoly broadcasting. It meant, too, that although journalists were welcome to join the movement professionals were not necessarily the ideal people for this style of broadcasting.

A lawyer claimed that the state monopoly was illegal. This had been proved by Radio Fil Bleu—a station set up by a senior member of the Republican Party—in a successful case last December, which is still subject to appeal. It was, he said, also illegal if not dangerous to jam the broadcasts. Radio Verte understood that the jamming had affected flight control at Le Bourget.

Nevertheless, all the stations seemed to believe that the law was technically on their side.

Then everyone boarded the Métro for the trip across Paris to Rue des Allouettes in Montmartre, where a joint "listen-in" to free radio was organized at the foot of a TDF jamming tower. The technical experts of free radio said there would be so many pirates on the air at once that it would be impossible to jam them all.

EEC Council head parries questions on assembly site

From David Wood
Strasbourg, Feb 15

Questions were warily blocked at the European Parliament by the President of the Council of Ministers today about a single site for the assembly, which is to be directly elected next year.

Like his predecessors as Council President, Mr K. B. Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, fell back on the 1965 agreement by the original Six that the European Parliament should meet in Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

Under pressure from British MPs, he said that the seat of Community institutions was entirely a question for the nine member states. Meanwhile, the European Parliament was rightly considering the additional facilities that would be needed after direct elections.

A single parliamentary site is one of the most sensitive issues among the original Six, and Strasbourg and Luxembourg have tried to consolidate the 1965 agreement. Strasbourg has built a parliamentary complex and Luxembourg is about to build a larger parliamentary building adjoining the existing administrative skyscrapers.

British Labour MPs want assurance that the vested interests of Strasbourg and Luxembourg will not preempt any decision by the European Parliament on one new and more convenient site.

E Germans tired of waiting for paradise

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Feb 15

East Germans are tired of waiting and working for some future communist paradise. They want a better standard of living now, as last Christmas's shopping spree proved.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, anxious to maintain internal stability has found ways of giving the East Germans access to better quality goods, especially to Western products at the expense of ideology.

The party and state élite have never been restricted to the limited choice of goods in normal shops. But now ordinary citizens can also buy high quality goods in special shops, provided they pay for them in West German currency. Once the possession of that currency was a punishable offence; now the Deutschmark has become legal tender in East Germany.

As this has annoyed people without any access to West German currency, the authorities have given them also the right to buy goods in the special shops for East German currency, but at prices three or four times higher than those quoted in West marks.

This reflects the real value of the East mark and acknowledges the black market rate of exchange.

East Germans can also receive gifts paid for in hard currency by West Germans, and made available through an East Berlin gift service.

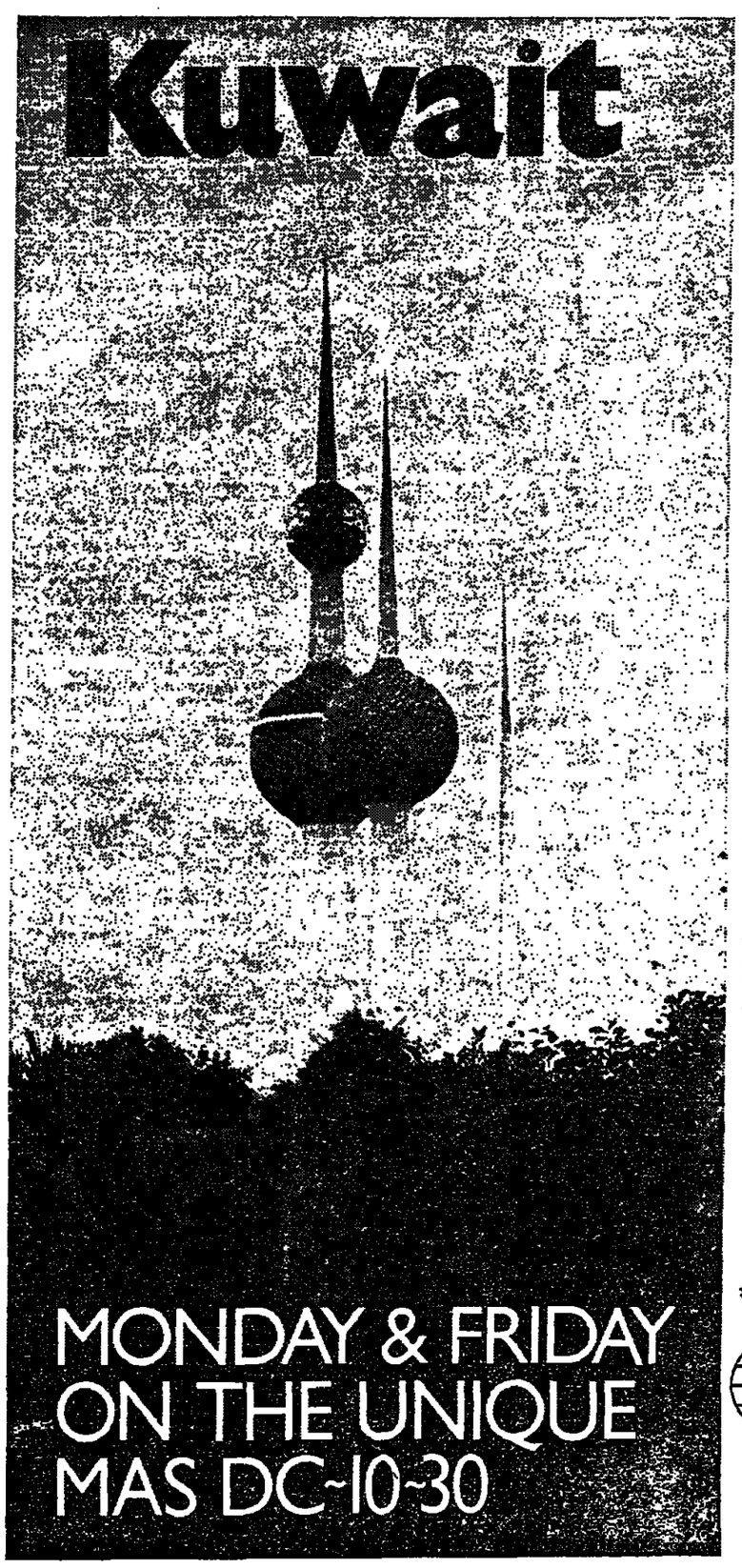
Walkout stops telephone tap investigation

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 15

The West German parliamentary commission investigating the tapping of a telephone call made by Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, the Christian Social Union (CSU) leader, broke up at its first meeting today when all Opposition members walked out.

The commission was set up after a photocopied transcript of a conversation between Herr Strauss and the editor of the CSU newspaper appeared in a magazine. The transcript appeared to be on paper used by the secret service.

The Opposition MPs walked out when their proposal to have Herr Strauss called as first witness was voted down.



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OVERSEAS

Mr Begin hopes to win back US support on Washington visit

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, Feb 15

Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, announced in the Knesset today that President Carter has invited him to Washington for three days of political conversations and that he will be going some time next month.

The Israeli leader clearly welcomes the opportunity of thrashing out the policy differences that have developed between the United States and Israel.

In addition to the dispute over Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and American advocacy of the establishment of a Palestinian homeland, Israel is now perturbed by the Carter Administration's intention, announced yesterday, of selling combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Egypt while reducing the number sold to Israel.

Mr Begin will hope to redress the balance of sympathies in the Middle East which, it is felt here, has tipped towards Egypt since President Sadat's recent visit to the United States.

Speaking in a parliamentary debate on the state of the peace negotiations, Mr Begin said he hoped President Carter would reconsider the proposed sale of fighter aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

He maintained that the American decision would have the effect of turning Saudi Arabia into a front-line state in the confrontation with Israel, whatever commitments were given to the contrary. Saudi Arabia had already promised to give aircraft to one of its neighbours in the event of a new Middle East war. The planned sale to Egypt would constitute a serious obstacle to the process of peace negotiations, Mr Begin said.

Dealing with the dispute over Sinai settlements, Mr Begin suggested that Israel and the United States should "agree to disagree". The settlements, he insisted were not illegal under international law.

However, the Prime Minister was anxious to reduce the tension with the Carter Administration and said that differences of opinion had been overcome in the past, and no doubt they would be on this occasion.

The American decision to arm the two Arab states is regarded here as a serious change in United States policy, which has restricted military sales to the Arabs to non-lethal equipment. It is widely suspected that the decision was taken in order to exert pressure on Israel in the negotiating process.

Israel will now do its best to rally opposition to the proposed aircraft sales in the United States Congress. There is concern, however, that sympathy with Israel in Congress may have declined after the Egyptian President's visit to Washington.

Mr Dyan, Israel's Foreign Minister, has apparently reported, after discussing the matter with Jewish-American leaders, that the number of senators who could be mobilized on Israel's behalf has declined from 76 to 65, while support in the House of Representatives has dropped from two-thirds to a half.

Our Middle East Correspondent writes from Amman: Jordan will wait for an Israeli statement of intention to meet the requirements for peace before it will play an active role in the Middle East peace negotiations.

Officials say that, in the light of the lack of response from Mr Begin, a mere restatement of principles will not be sufficient to convince King Husain to go to the conference table. There must be an Israeli commitment to a plan of action based on United Nations resolutions 242 and 338, providing for full withdrawal from occupied territories and with the addition of provisions for a Palestinian entity and self-determination.

Until such time the Jordanians feel that they have no role to play in the Sadat-Begin tug-of-war. However, once such an Israeli commitment existed the King would be ready to bring his influence to bear on the Syrians—influence which, with similar pressure from Palestinian moderates, would probably move Damascus from its present unyielding rejection of the peace initiative.

Privately, officials here believe that Syria's present hard line has more to do with fear of what Iraq might do, should Syria join the peace talks, than with actual rejection of the talks.

Jordan is reaching a point where development plans will be hampered unless a solution is forthcoming within a reasonable period of time. Israeli plans to incorporate the West Bank into its national electricity grid, and the growing imbalance in development of the two banks of the Jordan, are causing concern in Amman.

Egypt's air force in dire need of renewal

From David Watts
Cairo, Feb 15

President Carter's proposal to sell 50 Northrop F5E fighter aircraft to Egypt is taken in Cairo as a symbolic gesture of support for President Sadat which goes far beyond the worth of the aircraft involved.

Its significance lies in the fact that the sale, if approved by Congress, will mark the first time that combat aircraft have been sold to Egypt. Previously the United States has sold only transport aircraft and other non-offensive equipment.

Certainly the Egyptian Air Force is in desperate need of new equipment, despite the fact that its fleet of MiG21s, with which the F5E compares, is being refurbished with British assistance.

It has almost become an air force that does not fly. The small number of serviceable aircraft are secreted in hangars in an attempt to maintain a minimum of aircraft at combat readiness. Pilots fly fewer than half the number of hours monthly which are required to keep them competent.

Far more significant, in terms of the Middle East balance of power, is the proposal to sell 60 McDonnell-Douglas F15 fighters to Saudi Arabia. Named the Eagle, this aircraft has the capability to dominate its area of operation and given the fact that Saudi Arabia is reported to be building a new air base in the north-west of the country, this goes much further towards achieving a semblance of balance in military power, which many observers believe is required to convince Israel of the need to make concessions.

Damascus, Feb 15.—The official Damascus radio today criticized President Carter's decision to sell combat aircraft to Egypt and said Cairo planned to use them in Africa.

Damascus radio said in a commentary that the Carter Administration's decision was "an ill-disguised game aimed at reviving the collapsed morale of the Egyptian regime following the failure of its initiative.

It added that President Sadat had pledged that he would not use the aircraft against Israel. —Reuter.

Cairo, Feb 15.—President Sadat has accepted invitations to visit China and North Korea, the semi-official daily *Al Ahram* reported today. No dates have been fixed yet for the visits.

Foreign Ministry sources said the President also had standing invitations to visit a number of other Asian countries

Carter plea leads to talks on coal strike

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 15

In a sudden change of heart, coal industry representatives today acceded to President Carter's "personal and most urgent" request that they resume negotiations with miners' leaders to settle America's longest coal strike. The talks were to begin at the White House tonight.

Earlier today, in a letter to Mr Ray Marshall, the Labour Secretary, the chairman of the Coal Operators Association said Mr Carter should deal first with the leaders of the miners' union because they were to blame for the present stalemate.

"We are as concerned as any citizen about the welfare of this country", the letter said in a clear reference to Mr Carter's patriotic comment last night that the well-being of the country was his "overriding concern".

"That welfare will not be well served by discarding the results of four months of hard bargaining merely because a crowd of rowdies prevented a lawful meeting and physically terrorized its own officials."

By an overwhelming majority, miners' leaders rejected the management's latest offer of a 37 per cent wage increase over three years and considerable fringe benefits last weekend. The offer had earlier been tentatively accepted by Mr Arnold Miller, the miners' leader.

The 30 votes to six rejection came after the rank and file had objected forcefully to parts of the offer

Mr Carter's personal intervention in the strike began last night when he addressed a hastily called press conference in the White House.

He issued a blunt warning to both sides in the dispute that if they failed to settle their differences promptly he would take "stronger measures" to end the 72-day stoppage. One of the options was to invoke existing legislation to order the miners back to work.

His intervention coincided with warnings from round the country that power reductions would soon lead to job layoffs. In Ohio, the state worst hit by the strike, a state of emergency has been declared and local officials have predicted that more than one million workers will be temporarily without work by the end of the month.

Mr Carter's involvement in the strike caught nearly everyone by surprise.

The situation changed, however, yesterday afternoon after a meeting between Mr Carter, Mr Marshall and Mr James Schlesinger, the Energy Secretary.

In spite of the latest change of heart by the industry, its initial rejection of the President's request and the sudden intervention of the President can only reinforce the widely held view in Washington that the Administration's actions are often ineptly handled.

Text of Salisbury accord on majority-rule parliament

Salisbury, Feb 15.—The text of today's agreement between Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and the leaders of the three internal nationalist organizations on the composition of a future 100-seat majority-rule Parliament is as follows:

"As a result of the meeting this morning of heads of delegations, and in the plenary session this afternoon, the deadlock was resolved on the basis of a compromise proposal put forward by the African National Council (Sithole) delegation, as follows:

"Twenty (white MPs) will be elected on a preferential voting system by white voters enrolled on the common role.

"The remaining eight (white MPs) will be elected by black and white voters enrolled on the common roll, from a minimum of 16 candidates who will be nominated by an electoral college.

"For the first election, this electoral college will comprise the 50 white members of the present Parliament. For the second and subsequent election within the first 10 years, the electoral college will comprise the 28 white members of the Parliament, which will be dissolved immediately prior to such election.

"Resulting from today's decisions, agreement has now been reached on the constitutional matters under discussion. The conference will now proceed to discuss matters relating to the transitional period."

Other points of agreement included provision for a Bill of Rights, independence of the judiciary entrenched in the constitution, and the establishment of a transitional government to oversee a ceasefire and related matters, and arrange a general election as early as possible.



Liza Minnelli, star of "New York, New York", dances with that city's mayor, Mr Edward Koch, on St Valentine's Day.

Ex-CIA man taken to court over book

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 15

The United States Justic Department, at the urging o the Central Intelligence Agency has decided to take a forme CIA agent, Mr Frank Snepp, t court for breaking his oath c secrecy.

He has published an accour of his time as a CIA officer i Vietnam during the last yea of American involvement ther He escaped from Saigon in on of the last helicopters to tak off from the roof of the Amer can Embassy and his book is a account of the confusion, blu dering, occasional corruptio and cruelty of that operation

Admiral Stansfield Turne Director of the CIA, was pa ticularly incensed at the publ cation of the book.

In an article published at th time Mr Snepp's book, *Decen Interval*, came out, Admir Turner wrote of Mr Snepp: "I a meeting he explicitly pro ised me that he would fulfil h written obligation to provide his manuscript for review."

Mr Snepp claims that it w necessary to lie to Admir Turner in order to get the bo out. If the CIA had known th it was about to be publishe it might have obtained a cou order giving it the right censor the book.

There is nothing particular revealing about Mr Snepp book. It is one of the best boo on the Vietnam war to appe so far. It would be fair assume, however, that althou the Justice Department will t to get the courts to censure h and make him pay back all t profits he has made, its re concern is with other books unwritten.

Amin men accused of smuggling

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 15

President Amin of Uganda has accused senior Army officers, including members of his own Defence Council, the top policy-making body of Uganda's military Government, of smuggling large quantities of Ugandan coffee out of the country.

Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as sternly admonishing his officers, while at the same time admitting that they have even provided military escorts for illicit cargoes of coffee passing across the border into Kenya.

Thousands of tons of coffee have been smuggled out of Uganda in the past year, to be sold to middlemen in Kenya for Kenyan currency which is worth six times the value of the Ugandan shilling on the free market.

President Amin told his Defence Council that they must accept responsibility for controlling this drain on Uganda's resources. Those concerned were setting a bad example.

Meanwhile, Dr Victor Umbricht, a Swiss diplomat, is in Dar es Salaam to complete a series of discussions with the Kenyan, Tanzanian and Ugandan Governments after being appointed by the World Bank as *mediator* to help in agreeing the division of the assets and liabilities of the East African Community, which collapsed last July.

Kenya holds Egyptian jet taking arms to Somalia

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 15

An Egyptian Boeing 707 freight aircraft, carrying 340 field gun shells of 122mm calibre destined for Somalia, was intercepted by Kenya Air Force fighters today and forced to land at Nairobi airport.

The crew of seven were placed under arrest, and a government spokesman announced that the ammunition and a quantity of high explosive also on board had been confiscated. A guard was mounted on the Boeing.

Mr James Gichuru, Kenya's Defence Minister, flew into the airport in a helicopter to inspect the aircraft and its cargo.

The official Kenya News Agency said Kenya had been asked by Egypt earlier this week for permission for Egyptian cargo aircraft to overfly Kenya on their way to Mogadishu. This request was refused because the Kenyan authorities were not told what cargo would be carried.

However, three Egyptian Boeing 707s overflew Kenyan air space earlier this week—one on Monday and two yesterday. They are believed to have carried military equipment.

The Egyptian Ambassador, Mr Ahmed Marzouk, had earlier told the Foreign Ministry in Nairobi that the Boeings were carrying "humanitarian goods" to Somalia. At the airport, the intercepted aircraft's capt told reporters he was not aw he was carrying a milit cargo.

Kenya is opposed to the a ing of Somalia because Som has not renounced its supp for a "greater Somalia", wh would include parts of north Kenya. Kenya has been stron critical of Somali involvem in the Ogaden, and has peatedly called on the Som to withdraw from Ethiopia.

The Egyptian arms airlift believed to have only just under way.

Cairo, Feb 15.—Kenya's bassador was summoned to Egyptian Foreign Mini tonight and asked to give urgent explanation of the f ing down today of the Egypt transport aircraft. Offic sources said an urgent expla tion was required "in order safeguard the brotherly friendly relations betw Egypt and Kenya".—Age France-Presse.

Our Moscow Correspond writes: Thirty Somali stude left Moscow this afternoon a Japan Airline flight Rome, the first of 370 who be going home.

They denied reports that th had been "held hostage". the Soviet government and s the Russians had put them in hostels or temporary acco modation. The Somali emba was also unaware of any refus by the Soviet Union to all all the students to leave in special charter flight, claimed yesterday from Mo dishu.

President in political gamble to gain time for Middle East negotiations

Mr Carter seeks peace through arms deals

From James Reston
Washington, Feb 15

Those 200 aircraft President Carter promised on Valentine's Day to send to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia were not intended as instruments of war but as instruments of peace. They were, in effect, political valentines. That is the lace-embroidered message out of Washington.

As Carter argued during the election campaign, it is a little hard for the United States to be both the world's leading champion of peace and the world's leading supplier of the weapons of war. It is even harder to explain why this decision was announced during the present crisis in the Middle East peace negotiations; but there is sort of an explanation.

The President promised to urge the Congress to send 60 when he visited that country F15 fighters to Saudi Arabia briefly earlier in the year. The Saudis have been particularly insistent ever since that the promise be kept, and while Carter recognized that the timing was awkward, he went through with the deal.

Once that was decided, he had to handle the arms requests from Israel and Egypt. The immediate diplomatic problem was to get Sadat back into the peace negotiations, so he was promised 50 F5E fighters. That was round two.

Having consoled Sadat, Carter then consoled the Israelis, but not much, with the promise of 15 F15 fighters, and 75 F16 fighter bombers. So every promise was kept, except maybe the original one to the American voters to reduce the commerce in weapons of war.

Actually, the situation is not quite as bad as it sounds, though there is obviously going to be a noisy row about it in the Congress.

In the first place, the Congress by law has 50 days after this week to agree or disagree to the President's promises. Second, though the F5E fighters can go to Egypt perhaps within a year, the more advanced F15s and F16s will not be available until 1980 or 1981.

What Carter has done is to trade a promise of aircraft to Egypt for a promise to keep the talks going; a promise of aircraft to Saudi Arabia to keep financing Sadat and keep oil production up and oil prices low; and a promise to Israel that it will have modern aircraft for its security into the 1980s.

Israeli officials, however, are not concentrating on the political purposes but on the military dangers of the deal. They are not so concerned about the F5Es to Egypt, for they have one of the best air forces in the world and can handle these light, essentially defensive aircraft.

But they are worried about the development of a large military complex at Tabuk, in north-west Saudi Arabia, within range of Israel by the F15s, and they recall that Saudi Arabia has transferred military equipment to Egypt and has taken part in the wars against Israel.

Accordingly, while the Israelis say they will continue with the peace talks, they are concentrating on the worst possible military consequences of these modern aircraft in Saudi Arabia, while Washington is concentrating on the best possible political compromise available.

What Carter has gambled on is the paradox of planes for peace.

He could have done nothing and risked the collapse of the talks or the threatened resignation of Sadat, or given everybody the promise of aircraft in the future. So Carter played for time.—New York Times News Service.

Mrs Abzug loses for third time

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 15

Mrs Bella Abzug has lost her attempt to reenter Congress in New York. She was beaten by a Republican, Mr William Green, in the race to fill the seat left by Mr Edward Koch when he became mayor of the city last month.

This is Mrs Abzug's third consecutive defeat and many people conclude she has gone down for the last time. She gave up her safe constituency on the West Side of Manhattan in 1976 to run in the Democratic primary for the Senate election, and lost to Mr Patrick Moynihan.

Last year she ran in the Democratic primary election for Mayor of New York and lost badly. Mr Green beat her yesterday by some 1,200 votes out of 60,000. He told the voters that what the city needed was money, not rhetoric—and he was better suited to get it than she.

Mr Green is a liberal Republican and his victory is the fourth Republican gain since the 1976 election. The other Democratic losses were in Minnesota, Washington state and Louisiana.

The Democrats kept the Atlanta seat vacated by Mr Andrew Young, on going to the United Nations. In a special election in New York yesterday, Mr Robert Garcia, a Democrat running against his party's official candidate, won a seat vacated by Mr Herman Badillo, chosen by Mr Koch to be deputy mayor.

Anti-apartheid professor is beaten up

Virginia Beach, Virginia, Feb 15.—Professor Richard Lapchick, of Virginia Wesleyan College, a political activist and a bitter critic of South Africa's apartheid policy, was beaten up by two men in his office yesterday. His attackers, both of whom wore stocking masks, carved the word "nigger" on his stomach.

Professor Lapchick was taken to hospital and was later said to be in satisfactory condition.

Professor Lapchick is head of the American Committee for Equality in Sport and Society, which announced plans this week to picket the Davis Cup tennis competition between South Africa and the United States on March 17-19 at Vanderbilt University, Nashville.—AP.

Tiger Moth in Crete

Iraklion, Crete, Feb 15.—Flight-Lieutenant David Cyster landed here today after completing another leg in his solo flight to Australia in a Tiger Moth biplane. His flight is to commemorate the first solo England-Australia flight 50 years ago.

Moscow accuses America of breaking pledge

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 15

The Russians today accused President Carter of going back on his promise to limit American arms sales abroad.

Commenting on yesterday's announcement that Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia are to receives $4,800m worth of military aircraft, Tass said this reflected a new policy in the sale of American weapons abroad.

"Now these weapons are increasingly being directed to regions where conflicts that are dangerous to the cause of peace exist, for instance, to the Middle East."

Tass had every reason to feel piqued by the American announcement because *Pravda* this morning reported from Cairo that the Egyptian President's visit ended "with practically no result".

Meanwhile, Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, the Libyan deputy leader, who is here on an official visit, had talks with President Brezhnev today about the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

They both agreed that these seriously damaged the interests of the Arab people, and obstructed the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Major Jalloud briefed Mr Brezhnev on the results of the Algiers summit earlier this month of those Arab states opposed to the Sadat initiative.

Significantly, representatives of the four countries taking part—Algeria, Syria, South Yemen and Libya—have all been here recently. Tass today confirmed that the Soviet Union was trying to coordinate the policies of the "rejectionists", but a senior Soviet source also said the Soviet Union was trying to impress on its friends in the Middle East that a negotiated settlement was the only practical solution.

Mr Teng exonerated over Peking riots

Peking, Feb 15.—Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, Deputy Prime Minister, has been cleared publicly for the first time of responsibility for bloody riots which erupted in Peking's Tien An Men Square in April, 1976. The riots led to his temporary political eclipse.

The February issue of *Red Flag*, ideological journal of the Communist Party central committee, exonerates Mr Teng of blame and accuses the purged "Gang of Four" of having maliciously slandered him.

Some Western diplomats interpreted this as marking Mr Teng's full rehabilitation after his return to power in the middle of last year. The campaign against remaining extremist influences in China is still in full swing.

The riots in Tien An Men Square erupted after the authorities removed wreaths commemorating Chou En-lai, the former Prime Minister, who had died the previous January. Tens of thousands of people gathered on the traditional festival of the dead. A number were injured and cars and a building set ablaze.

Last December the *People's Daily*, the Communist Party newspaper, said the Gang of Four had gone mad after the riot, using it to further their own ends.

The *Red Flag* article marks the first time that Mr Teng has been cleared of responsibility in the incident by name. This had earlier only been implied. —Reuter.

Rate of world population increase is declining

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 15

American population experts have detected a decline in the growth rate of the world population for the first time since records have been kept. The fall is attributed mainly to a drop in the birthrate of developing countries.

A conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told of the discovery yesterday by Dr Nick Eberstadt of Harvard University's centre for population studies. He said that the rate of growth reached a peak at 1.9 per cent a year in about 1970 and fell to 1.7 per cent last year.

The figures indicated that the present world population of about 4,100 million would increase to between 5,500 million and 5,800 million by the end of the century, compared with earlier United Nations estimates of 6,500 million, Dr Eberstadt said.

Another expert, Dr Parker Mauldin, from the New York based Population Council, told the conference that the rate of decline had accelerated in developing countries much faster than anyone had expected. The decline during the 1970s was three times higher than in the previous three decades, he said.

But the experts agreed it was too early to say whether the decline would persist and what had caused it. They generally agreed that it seemed to be linked with rising standards of living in many underdeveloped countries and with intensive family planning programmes in some countries.

Nearly all the countries with a decline of 20 per cent or more in birth rates between 1965 and 1975 had embarked on strong or moderately strong birth-control programmes, Dr Mauldin said. He cited China, South Korea, Thailand, Colombia, North Vietnam, Taiwan and Chile.

Leading article, page 13

Discussions in Lima on Falkland

Lima, Feb 15.—Argentin and Britain began negotiatic here today over Argentin claim to the Falkland Islan

The discussions, part of series begun in Rome last Ju will centre on the econon aspects of the dispute over British colony in the Sot Atlantic. There are believed be large undersea oil and deposits near the island grou which Argentina calls the M vinas.

Neither Señor Raul Med Muñoz, the leader of Argentine delegation, nor George Hall, leader of British negotiating team, wo comment on the meeting.

The previous talks in Ro and, last December, in N York have concentrated on political aspects of the lo standing dispute. The negoti tions here are expected to adjourned at the end of t week, and continued later some other location.—UPI.

Japan and China may be closer to treaty

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Feb 15

Much to the dismay of the Soviet Union, Japanese leaders declared today that China and Japan might soon start negotiations on a treaty of peace and friendship.

Both Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister and Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Foreign Minister, said today that Peking and Tokyo were moving close to ironing out their political differences and might conclude a peace treaty in the near future.

In the face of Soviet objections, talks on a Sino-Japanese peace treaty have been suspended since September, 1975, because of Peking's insistence that the document must contain a clause attacking Soviet attempts to exert influence over Asia.

On the other hand, Japan has so far refused to conclude a treaty with China which could impair Tokyo's relations with Moscow. The first official hints that the impasse might be resolved in the near future were issued 24 hours before Peking and Tokyo were due to ratify a £5,000m long-term trade treaty tomorrow.

Under its terms, Japan will apparently set up six large industrial plants in China, including an integrated steel mill with an annual capacity of six million tons a year and a colour television tube factory.

In turn, China will supply Japan with 47 million tons of crude oil and nine million tons of coking coal and other coal products over the next five years.

Since Japan and China established normal diplomatic relations in 1972, the Soviet Union has exerted pressure to prevent a formal political and economic pact between Russia's hostile communist neighbour and the capitalist world's third economic power. It would seem that the Soviet Union is about to fail on both counts.

Reports from Peking indicate that Mr Shoji Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, met Mr Han Nien-lung, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, yesterday to work out details of resuming political negotiations on a peace treaty.

A spokesman for the Japanese foreign ministry refused to disclose whether China had withdrawn its demand for a clause against Soviet "hegemony" or whether Japan would yield to Peking's demands and risk a potential setback in its relations with Moscow.

Addressing a select committee of the Japanese Diet today Mr Sonoda, the Foreign Minister, hinted that there were now no obstacles to a new round of talks. "We have reached a delicate phase and I am ready to visit Peking if the Prime Minister instructs me", he said.

Apart from the pro-Taiwan lobby within Japan's ruling conservative Liberal Democratic Party, most members of Parliament, including the Opposition, are apparently ready to ratify a peace treaty

Mr Fukuda told reporters today that he had instructed the Japanese Ambassador in Peking to approach Chinese leaders to "explore feelings on how negotiations on a peace treaty can be resumed".

Polish dissident taken off train by police

Warsaw, Feb 15.—Mr Adam Michnik, the Polish historian and dissident, was prevented by the police from giving an unofficial lecture in Poznan yesterday and was forced to return to Warsaw, dissident sources said today.

The sources said that Mr Michnik was intercepted by the police during his train journey to Poznan, kept in custody for a few hours

Mr Michnik had been detained and beaten up by the police last weekend

Court approves amputation of woman's feet

Nashville, Tennessee, Feb 15.—The Tennessee Supreme Court ruled today that the state may amputate an elderly woman's gangrenous feet without her consent in order to save her life.

Earlier, the doctors said that without surgery, Miss Mary Northern, aged 72, would die. But she has survived with drug treatment for several weeks while her court-appointed lawyer, Miss Carol McCoy, has argued on her behalf. She refuses to discuss surgery.

RCMP papers withheld from Quebec inquiry

Montreal, Feb 15.—T Canadian Government has fused to hand over files to Quebec provincial commissi investigating alleged ille political spying by the Ro Canadian Mounted Pol (RCMP).

Mr Jean-Jacques Blais, new Solicitor-General and country's senior law offic said through his lawyer yest day that the sheaf of RC files was irrelevant to commission's inquiry. He fused to appear before commission.

The commission was set by Mr René Levesque, Quebec Premier. The fede Government has tried successfully to have it declar unconstitutional.—Reuter.

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PARLIAMENT, February 15, 1978

...udden Faroese ban ...n British trawlers ...uses deep concern

... of Commons

... overnment have taken up ... e European Commission the ... n of the closure to British ... s by the Faroese Govern... ... f certain fishing grounds. ... nce Millan, Secretary of ... or Scotland, said.

... d been asked by Mr Robert (Aberdeen, North, Lab) ... atement on the decision by ... ese Government to close ... sh trawlers without notice ... the fishing grounds in ... nly recently agreement was ...

... llan (Glasgow, Craigton. ... he closure of these fishing ... is contrary to our under... : of the provisional agree... ...cently reached between the ... n Commission and the ... authorities.

... ave therefore taken the ... p as a matter of urgency ... Commission and with the ... authorities and expressed ... lous concern at this de... ...nt.

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... investigating that partic... ...tion with all urgency.

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... —Th: prohibition at the ... oes not affect the line ... I would prefer exactly ... it the position is. This is ... l situation.

... or clear at the moment ... his has arisen from a ... tanding or from a delib... mpt by the Faroese to ... he agreement we have ... tly reached.

... the latter, it is a serious ... nt and would call into ... whether we should have a ... agreement of this sort.

... l Stewart (Western Isles, ... –I support his objection ... king of reciprocal agree... the Faroese action is ... trend for all countries ... ard valuable fishing ...

... e we should continue to ... e Minister of Agricul... ries and Food (Mr John ... his efforts to secure a ... uit round the British ...

... –When one comes to a ... agreement one expects ... rty to carry out its side ... ement.

... ohnson (Kingston upon ..., Lab)—I accept that ... ifused situation but it is ... r example of the slow ... istant water fleets, fol... exclusion of Hull ves... waters in the Soviet ... elsewhere.

... we doing about this? ... nding up and fighting ... of our people in the ... r fleet?

... –We are talking here ... reciprocal agreement ... a question of whether ... offer to the Faroese ... is acceptable to them ... ey offer to us is accep... It is not a question of ... al regime of the Community. That is a different matter.

It is basically a third country agreement. We have reached an agreement which our industry considers to be only marginally acceptable and some sections of the industry do not consider it acceptable at all. Any further restriction of our fishing must call into question the whole agreement.

We are awaiting further clarification as to what is at issue here.

Mr Alick Buchanan Smith (North Angus and Mearns, C)—Will Mr Millan give an assurance he will be resolute in making sure if other countries are hard on our fishermen we are going to be hard back?

Mr Millan—I can certainly give that assurance.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—I hope this is only teething trouble in the emergence of a new agreement and that a proper solution will be found to this situation.

It underlines the need for us, now talks in Europe have broken down, to produce a straightforward conservation policy to protect our own interests. Then we know where we stand and the public and the fishing industry know where they stand.

Mr Millan—We are considering conservation measures at the moment. These conservation measures cannot be discriminatory in regard to the rest of the Community.

I hope the House will not build too high an expectation on conservation measures, although particular measures such as the ban on herring fishing in the North Sea and the Norway pout box are important and we shall see they are maintained.

Mr Hamish Watt (Banffshire, Scot Nat)—There can be no long-term solution to the Faroes and the Norwegian situations as long as we are hamstrung by the common fisheries policy.

Can we expect the minister to come to the House and announce he is prepared to take unilateral action to protect the interests of the British fishing industry?

Mr Millan—We have already taken unilateral action on conservation measures and we have made it clear we stand ready to take action, if we believe it is necessary, to protect our interests.

Mr Edward Taylor, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Cathcart, C)—This particular incident in box one in the Faroes is regarded by the middle water fleet as almost the last straw.

Having been hounded out of their traditional waters and presented with a quota from the Faroes of 7,000 tonnes—a third of catches in recent years—they are then warned out of one of the areas specified for fishing.

There is a strong feeling in Scotland that while this agreement makes valuable concessions to the Faroes and to the French and the Germans, it goes against the interests of the middle water fleet largely based in Aberdeen, which believes it will result in considerable unemployment and a considerable reduction in catches.

Will Mr Millan make clear that our concession being withdrawn will result in the concession to the Faroes also being withdrawn?

Mr Millan—We are dealing with a reciprocal agreement. Obviously if our fishing opportunities disappear it means the agreement is abandoned and the Faroes opportunities disappear as well.

We reached agreement only last week, after rather difficult negotiations. We felt on balance it was worth having, looking at the respective quotas of fish to be caught by the Faroes and member states of the EEC.

I am aware that the industry feels it is very much on the borders of acceptability. If we were to find that our opportunities were to be further limited and if the quotas were not able to be caught in Faroes waters, then the whole agreement would be called into question.

More help sought for kidney patients

Sir George Young (Ealing, Acton, C) was given leave to bring in a Bill to extend to kidney patients on dialysis units the attendance allowance provided under social security Acts.

He said that the Bill would restore the attendance allowance to a number of kidney patients who had recently had it taken away from them and it would ensure that it was not taken away from those who were having their cases reviewed

It would extend the allowance to other kidney patients who would not qualify because of the arbitrary rules now operated by the attendance allowance board.

There were 2,226 people in the United Kingdom on dialysis machines because their kidneys had failed. They had dialysis two or three times a week, which was essential for survival.

The Bill was concerned with those who had dialysis at home. The vast majority of kidney patients had dialysis two and three times a week. The statutory medical requirement for receiving the attendance allowance was laid down in section 35 of the Social Security Act, 1975.

Last summer the attendance allowance board reconsidered its rules. It appeared it was prompted by the introduction of faster dialysers capable of reducing the length of each dialysis session.

The new rules disqualified approximately three quarters of kidney patients from the attendance allowance. People on dialysis twice a week, for however long, no longer qualified, and those on three times a week during the day for less than six hours were ineligible.

There was now an inbuilt incentive not to use the modern dialysis in order not to lose finance, and that could not be right. Attendance was still needed where dialysis took five or six hours, and a nurse could cost £22 a week. The earning capacity of the kidney patient was restricted.

Unfair distinctions were being made between one dialysis patient and another. More kidney patients would be compelled to be on dialysis in hospital where there was a shortage of kidney machines.

Discretion should be exercised to include the vast majority of kidney patients. The present situation was unsatisfactory and unfair.

Warnings might do more harm than good

Mr James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, in view of the growing malpractice known as glue sniffing and its consequent danger to life and limb, and of the expressed view of a Scottish sheriff that the sale of such commodities to young persons should be prohibited by law in view of their proven misuse, if he would introduce urgently legislation to this effect.

Mr John Fraser, Minister of State, said in a written reply—I share his concern about the dangers presented by solvent "sniffing".

A wide range of products can be used for "sniffing" which are not harmful in normal use and I do not consider that it would be either practicable or justifiable to prohibit their sale to young persons. Nor am I convinced that any warning label would be effective in deterring young persons who indulge in this practice from continuing to do so. Warnings might in any case do more harm than good by providing an easy means of identifying products which can be misused in this way.

It is preferable in my view to continue to rely on the activities of drug addiction liaison committees, schoolteachers, social workers, and youth organizers to educate young people on the dangers of sniffing.

Tory MP's proposal to reduce size of assembly rejected

In the long term the number of Scottish assemblymen should be related not to the convenience of existing electoral arrangements but to what was best for carrying out the work of the assembly once it was established, **Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith** (North Angus and Mearns, C) said in moving a new clause when the Scotland Bill was further considered on report.

The clause provided that the number of members should be 100 for the second and subsequent ordinary elections for the assembly, that the Boundary Commission for Scotland should prepare a scheme for 100 assembly constituencies and submit a report to the Secretary of State not later than a year after the date of the first assembly election, and that members of the assembly other than the initial members should be returned for the assembly constituencies for the time being specified in an Order in Council under Schedule 1 of the Act and there should be one member for each such constituency.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said he disagreed with the claim that there were not 150 suitably qualified people to come forward in Scotland. This had never been the argument of MPs who opposed the whole notion of devolution.

The heart of the matter was what was going to be the role of the assemblymen. Mr Buchanan-Smith let the cat out of the bag once again when he had said there must be consequential changes for local government.

With all their warts, the regions were closer to the people than an assembly in Edinburgh would be.

Mr Edward Taylor, for the Opposition (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) said it was doubtful if the public would take Parliament seriously when it gave organizations such as British Leyland, British Steel, and British Rail advice about the effective use of manpower when Parliament itself was creating such appalling over-government.

The new clause should be supported. If the Government had any new proposals on reducing members in a better way then they should be put forward in the House of Lords for consideration.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L) said it would be upsetting for the assembly if it knew that at the end of its first session it would lose a third of its members. The purpose of the Bill was best adhered to.

Mr James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie, Lab) said that it would be difficult to find enough suitable candidates for the assembly if a number of them were to find that they could no longer be candidates after the first four years.

Mr James Lamond (Oldham, East, Lab) said Scotland would be no less over-governed just because there were fewer members of the assembly.

There would be no shortage of candidates for the assembly provided its size remained at 150 members. There were practical difficulties of starting with 150 members and reducing it to 100 after four years. The squabbling and fighting among the members would be tremendous from the day it began its work.

Mr Thomas Galbraith (Glasgow, Hillhead, C) said that a larger rather than smaller assembly meant that the seats in the assembly would be smaller and those seats would more directly represent the wishes and views of the voters.

During Mr Galbraith's speech a man shouted from the public gallery: "The whole bloody thing has been a complete waste of time." He was removed by ushers.

Mr Harry Ewing, Under Secretary, Scottish Office (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab), said that the royal commission qualified the recommendation for a 100-member assembly by saying that it would be based on the single transferable vote system, and it would be related to grouping a number of constituencies. That was different from having a 100-member assembly based on a first-past-the-post system

It was not on to tell the Boundary Commission that they had to draw 100 assembly constituencies and report to the Secretary of State within 12 months of the first elections.

It would be highly dangerous from the point of view of the political party machine and it would be a departure from the system in this country down through the years where all the electoral areas were still related to the parliamentary constituencies.

This would be a departure that required a great more thought than this new clause would give them time to contemplate.

Mr Alex Fletcher (Edinburgh, North, C), for the Opposition, said it would have been helpful if just for once the Government had explained how they arrived at the figure of 150.

It might be that when the House of Lords debated this part of the Bill they would look at the paucity of the minister's argument and decide that some amendments were necessary.

The new clause was rejected by 276 votes to 236—Government majority, 40.

Attempt to undo change made to Bill

The Scotland Bill as it stood at present was unworkable, **Mr Dennis Canavan** (West Stirlingshire, Lab) said when moving an amendment to Clause 80 (Referendum) to delete the provision inserted during the committee stage that if less than 40 per cent of the electorate voted in favour of the Bill in a referendum it should be repealed.

Mr Canavan's amendment proposed the insertion of the following words: "If it appears to the Secretary of State having regard to the answers given in the referendum and all other circumstances that this Act should not be brought into effect he may lay before Parliament the draft of an Order in Council providing for its repeal."

He said the Bill referred to "less than 40 per cent of the persons entitled to vote". Forty per cent of what? The size of the electorate could not be defined exactly. It varied from day to day.

They could have a situation in which the turnout could be of the order of 60 per cent. If 66 per cent voted "Yes" and 34 per cent "No", the result would be that only 39.6 per cent of the electorate would be voting "Yes" and it would not clear the hurdle in the Bill at present.

He could well imagine that type of result coming and the outburst it would cause. Such a situation could be a recipe for conflict because the people of Scotland would say Westminster was being unyielding because the Government would be statute-bound to annul the Bill.

Opponents of devolution were playing into the hands of the SNP. They were their biggest allies and they did not realize it. It was wrong to build in an ill-defined arithmetical hurdle in advance of the referendum.

There was a more important principle at stake. It had been part of their tradition up till now that democratic decisions were taken by the people who took the trouble to turn up. This was the first time that the result of a crucial vote would be calculated not just on the basis of those who turned up but those who did not bother to turn up. That was a dangerous precedent. They should be trying to encourage democratic participation in decision-making.

If the Bill was passed as it stood, it could lead to other built-in minimum percentages in other elections. Some people would conspire politically and connive using this as a precedent to interfere with other democratic decision-making machinery.

If there was a 40 per cent minimum qualification in a general election how many of the 170 MPs who voted for the 40 per cent hurdle would have cleared that hurdle? Of the 36 Labour MPs who voted for the 40 per cent hurdle only 10 would have cleared it in the October, 1974, election.

Mr George Cunningham had received the support of only 34 per cent of the electorate of Islington, South, and Finsbury. Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) got the support of only 27 per cent of his electorate and Mr Edward Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) got the support of 32.7 per cent.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (North Angus and Mearns, C) said in the Common Market referendum no particular test was built in. This was what in practical terms was offensive to opinion in Scotland.

There was an impression that the House of Commons was changing the rules to suit itself as it went along instead of following an established practice. This was seen in Scotland as changing the rules half way through.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said that those who had argued for the referendum in this case, as in the case of the EEC, did so not because of belief in participatory forms of democracy but because they hoped their view would prevail in the mass vote where it would not in the House.

Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Ebbw Vale, Lab) said that it was of primary importance to seek to secure the widest possible agreement about the nature, form and conditions surrounding the referendum. It was designed to reproduce a conclusion which was accepted by the nation, and it was of the highest importance that there should be widespread feeling that its form and nature were fair.

If the House wrote into, or retained in, the Bill the 40 per cent or the 33 per cent figure, it would to some extent impair—he would not say undermine—the consultative nature of the referendum.

The 40 per cent provision would mean that there could be a substantial majority voting for devolution but still not containing the 40 per cent. If that happened the House would be inviting a first class constitutional crisis.

Mr Francis Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution (Cambridgeshire, C) said there was a strong case for asking the Scots to decide with a strong "Yes" verdict if they wanted devolution.

After the recent vote by the whole House and the apparent acceptance by the Government it was reasonable for the House to see it stand because it was an expression of the House of the kind of decisive verdict that would be necessary in the circumstances of the Bill.

The 33 per cent proposal was perhaps the worst of both worlds because it had the disadvantage of a precise figure but was pitched at a level too insignificant in relation to the importance of the change envisaged.

The amendment was rejected by 298 votes to 243—majority against the Government, 55.

Commissioner asks Britain to make her fishing demands clear

European Parliament
Strasbourg

Britain must give a clearer statement about her fishing needs so that fresh negotiations could be started on a solution to the EEC's fishing problem, M Finn Olav Gundelach, Commissioner for Agriculture and Fisheries, said during a debate on the common fisheries policy.

There were other criticisms of Britain's attitude towards her Community partners and Mr Mark Hughes (Durham, Lab) complained about "British bashing".

The debate was on two separate reports and on a statement by Mr Poul Dalsager, President of the Council and Danish Agriculture Minister.

The first report, on a regulation for a licensing system for non-EEC countries, was presented by Herr Hans-Jurgen Klinger (Germany, C-D), rapporteur for the Committee on Agriculture. It called on the Commission, in cooperation with member states and Parliament, to consider the possibility of forming a fleet of Community built aircraft and ships to patrol Community fishing in an approved zone and that the fleet should operate under a Community emblem. The report said that a daring solution would be to buy small, lightly armed ships which would be largely independent, or reconnaissance aircraft manufactured in the Community, or both, for patrol work.

The second report was presented by Mr John Corrie (North Ayrshire and Bute, C), also a rapporteur for the Agriculture Committee. This report regretted that the Commission appeared to be weakening the Community basis of the inspection system and again urged that national inspection vessels and Community inspectors be considered agents of the Community, free to move and able to act fully in and between all national zones, and that inspection vessels carry an inspector from another member state.

Mr Dalsager said the Community situation was serious and everyone was disappointed that agreement on a common policy could not be reached in talks in the Council of Fisheries Ministers. One could only take into account rights and interests which could fit into the framework of the Accession Treaty. Great Britain could not agree to the latest Commission proposal. Unless she changed her attitude new initiatives could not lead to progress.

Herr Klinger said Community waters were to a large extent overfished and proper patrolling was necessary and should be economic.

Mr Corrie said if inspectors did not have freedom to move between national zones, boats fishing up and down zone boundaries would simply move from one zone to another when they were pursued. The Commission must find the courage to stress clearly that the licensing system was inevitable. Quotas were unworkable without it and it must come as soon as possible.

Politicians should never get themselves boxed into a corner from which there was no escape but this had happened in Britain to those of all parties and to the fishing industry.

Britain (he said) must be given a way out. The 50-mile limit has become a virility symbol from which nobody can get unhooked. The other eight partners have to help us off that hook. We will have to do this before getting an agreement.

It is important that the British fishing industry must be seen to be getting a fair share of fish. Nobody will be happy with the eventual fisheries policy until stocks are again built up but this can be done only with cooperation of all nine. That agreement is much nearer than some think.

This still means concessions all round. Unilateral action would be pointless.

Tough and difficult decisions have to be made soon. It is becoming more urgent that agreement is reached.

Mr Uwe Jensen (Denmark, DEP) said it could not be said that the British had shown cooperation or wished to cooperate. Mr Corrie had been brave in presenting a document on the Community's behalf that Britain was working against.

So (he said) there is still hope for England, that the British will one day become wise. A positive step would be to waive the 50-mile limit request.

He blamed the Commission for not having worked enough towards a common solution in January. The British usually got their way in the long run but their fishermen should not suffer this uncertainty.

Mr Gundelach said failure to get agreement was a serious disappointment. Uncertainty still prevailed for fishermen and those working in fish processing factories in all member states. Such uncertainty in a high unemployment situation was intolerable.

The Council's inability to decide had repercussions beyond fish. The Community was faced with major economic and social structural problems and it was important that the Council was capable of taking decisions, and reaching reasonable conclusions.

If we cannot handle the fish issue (he said) I do not think there is any possibility of handling issues just as intricate and even more important.

The British minister's criticism of the Commission's proposals was not so much about what was in them as about what he felt was lacking—some arrangement on zones. Imagination and good will would have to be shown to find a solution to this thorny problem.

What all Nine stand to lose (he said) if that imagination is not forthcoming cannot be calculated only in fish. It will be a major setback for our ability to deal with our economic and social problems. But a solution must be found on the basis of the Treaty.

What is demanded of the United Kingdom is maybe a somewhat clearer statement to the Council partners about the exact nature of what is needed. Once we know that we can start negotiating again and find a solution. But until then I cannot promise any new Commission initiatives.

Mr Mark Hughes (Durham, Lab), chairman of the fisheries subcommittee, said it seemed that the parrot cry of "50-miles or bust" was being abandoned and replaced by the desire to see sense. It was no good the British Government pressing for an exclusive zone which would destroy the fish by exclusive ability to destroy them. They did not want piracy of the worst sort.

But (he said) the bandying about of emotive phrases and language can do only harm. A British bashing session, a fairly frequent activity, is about as much use as hitting one's head with a hammer. It will not help to solve the problem.

M Marcel Vandewiele (Belgium, C-D) said that "no cooperation please, we are British" should become "cooperation please, we are all Europeans together".

Mr Niels Kofoed (Denmark, L) said they had admired the British who had stood for democracy and consisted of gentlemen. But Britain's attitude did not live up to this opinion. A 50-mile limit was unacceptable. The other eight partners had sacrificed a lot to get a compromise but Britain could not accept this.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C), Leader of the Conservative group, said Mr Gundelach had asked what it was that Britain wanted.

I can tell him (he said) in a sentence. We want the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty of Accession.

The whole principle of a common fisheries policy based on considerations of conservation was specifically recognized in the treaty. The Six, by introducing the original fisheries regulation in the middle of enlargement negotiations, nearly wrecked Britain's application and did wreck Norway's.

Faced with a regulation acceptable to six and manifestly unsuitable for 10, Britain had to deal with the worst crisis of the entire negotiations. One could find no occasion when the Community had overridden a major national interest, probably for the simple reason that it could not do it.

It did not lie in the mouths of anyone to allege that Britain was in breach of any treaty obligations. Britain's position from the beginning was a matter of public record.

It was an act of folly for the Community to impose the original regulation when it did. Though he understood the provocation created by the attitude and conduct of Mr Silkin, it was a grave error of judgment to link the fisheries policy question with devaluation of the green pound.

This is (he said) a test of the Community's credibility and, for the Six, a test of the good faith they offered at the conclusion of Britain's entry negotiations.

I see no good reason why an agreement should not be reached in an atmosphere free, I hope, from unjustified attacks on Britain for maintaining a position fully and explicitly declared before the signing of the Accession Treaty.

The essence of Community practice had always been to recognize the vital national interest of the countries of which it was composed, otherwise the Community's work would be rendered impossible and the Community would fall apart.

Mr Richie Ryan (Ireland, Fine Gael) said there was sharp practice by the Six in rushing to make declarations about the waters of Europe before the three applicant countries who had the greatest share of these waters became members.

...xcess profits during potato shortage

...ewis (Newham, North- ...sked the Secretary of ...es and Consumer Pro... ...blish a detailed state... ... to what extent since ... had been approached ...ion to control and ... price of potatoes in ...hips and frozen chips ... and what action he ... with what results to ...

Maclennan, Under ... in a written reply—summer of 1975 and ... when potatoes were ...upply because of the ...prices in consequence ...y, a considerable ... complaints were ...m MPs, consumer ... trade unions, and ...ublic.

...ility of a statutory ...e was carefully con... rejected on the ... apart from difficulties of effective enforcement, it would tend to exacerbate the physical shortage by driving potatoes off the open market, increasing consumer demand and reducing the commercial attractiveness of imports.

The Price Commission regularly monitored prices and distributors' margins for fresh potatoes from the beginning of 1976 to September, 1977, but found no evidence that distributors had made excessive profits from the shortage. In December, 1977, the average retail price (as measured by the commission) had fallen to 3.8p a pound compared to its level of 10.8p a year earlier.

Since the late summer of last year there have been several complaints from MPs and the general public about the price of chips in fish and chip shops as well as from some MPs and the managing director of a chain of takeaway restaurants about the price of frozen chips.

My department has pursued these complaints with the National Federation of Fish Friers, the Potato Processors' Association, and the Price Commission. There have been some price reductions for chips in fish and chip shops, although the fish friers face other cost increases which are partly being borne on the price of chips.

The Price Commission has powers to investigate particular price increases. The Secretary of State has no clear statutory powers to control or reduce the price of frozen chips except following a recommendation by the Price Commission following a sectoral examination under the Price Commission Act.

The financial difficulties which the processors now face for a variety of reasons mean that such an examination would not be worth while. The average retail price of frozen chips and other convenience potato products (as measured by the National Food Survey) fell by 17 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1977.

Proposals for future of shipbuilders

Mr Eric Varley said in a written reply—A report on the review of the affairs of the corporation has been submitted by British Shipbuilders. The report shows that British Shipbuilders have adopted the principle of the largest degree of decentralized management and decision taking compatible with public accountability and the need to enhance the competitiveness of the Corporation which is operating in a severe worldwide shipbuilding recession.

The report also shows that British Shipbuilders attach great importance to their duty to promote industrial democracy.

I have been encouraged to learn that the corporation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions have determined an objective of reaching agreement on the overall guidelines and framework of industrial democracy in the next month or so. I am anxious that progress should be made quickly and I have asked British Shipbuilders to let me have a further report on the promotion of industrial democracy by July 1.

Fear that rich syndicates will get all the fishing

The Secretary of State for Scotland had received one protection order application for the rivers Tweed and Eye under the Freshwater and Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1976, **Mr Hugh Brown**, Under Secretary, Scottish Office, said. The application was under consideration, but no orders had yet been made.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) said that there was concern among many ordinary anglers in central Scotland about the river Tweed applications.

Will he reject any such application (he asked) whose terms are so exclusive and expensive that fishing would be confined to rich syndicates and Tory landlords like Lord Home, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Lothian and even the Duke of Sutherland, who seems intent on clearing the borders in the same way that his ancestor cleared the Highlands? (Laughter.)

Mr Brown—I know from past experience of Mr Canavan's use of extravagant language—(Renewed laughter)—but I do not meet the lords he mentioned every day of the week and have to stick to the facts.

Fifteen objections have been made, the consultative committee met yesterday and is meeting again. There is ample machinery within the Act to examine carefully all these proposals within the terms of the Act.

We have a long way to go before he should jump to any conclusion.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles)—Since most of those mentioned by Mr Canavan are constituents of mine—(Laughter)—though not necessarily supporters, will the minister look at this carefully? Mr Canavan's point is valid.

My constituents would be outraged if any protection order had the effect of giving protection to water which was not open to the public.

I cannot understand how a protection order could possibly at this early stage be applied to the whole of the Tweed and its tributaries. It might be better to take it tributary by tributary.

Mr Brown—That will be looked at by the consultative committee who will advise the Secretary of State who, in turn, can have a public local inquiry if necessary. I take the point.

We are talking about proposals that cover 600 miles of rivers, tributaries and tributaries of tributaries. It is a massive scheme and I am seized of the representations that have been made. They must include greater access.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab)—Could he look at the protection order read out at a public meeting of anglers at the British Leyland club in Blackburn whereby one riparian owner gave a day's fishing to his hairdresser in Berwick in return for a shave? (Laughter.)

Telephone calls in hotels

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Price and Consumer Protection, in view of the practice of hotels of making excessive service charges to their patrons for obtaining telephone calls, in some cases by as much as 100 per cent, and of the details supplied to him where an American was charged £54 for the actual telephone costs of £27, he would take action to prevent this overcharging.

Mr Robert Maclennan, Under Secretary, said in a written reply—I have recently been in touch with the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers' Association. They share my view that it is desirable that, where a surcharge is added to normal Post Office rates, customers should be informed in advance of the rates they will have to pay.

The association have recently reminded their members of their recommendation that this information should be readily available.

...hing troubles with development land policy

...rds

...ty Land Act was not ...ould not achieve the ... which it was intro... nt Ridley said when ...lebate, calling atten... ...difficulties caused to ...wishing to buy land ...thorities or Govern... ...ents.

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North Tyneside (C) ...nment ought to be ...urage industrialists ...ple, to the North of ...d of obstructing ...ation in this sphere was creating unemployment.

Lord Sandys, for the Opposition, said that if Britain was to compete with its partners in Europe it should be on all fours with them on the sale of freehold sites.

The development land tax was a disincentive affecting every type of development. Companies were looking to other countries where opportunities for commercial development were better.

The passage of the Community Land Act had been deeply inhibiting for employment and the redevelopment of sites throughout the United Kingdom. The Opposition believed it should be struck from the statute book. (Conservative cheers.)

Lady Birk, Under Secretary for Environment, said they had heard a great deal about the evils of what was happening now, but little of what had been going on before which had resulted in many catastrophies and disasters which the Community Land Act had been designed to alleviate in the long run. The land prices explosion of the early Seventies had had catastrophic effects for housing, industry and commerce.

The machinery for developing and controlling land was not sufficient to stop wild speculation. Controls alone could not ensure that development took place when and where needed at a price that prevented profit in land. But the Act did set out to secure an orderly supply of land to meet the nation's supply needs.

Eventually (she said) local authorities will supply all the land needed for major development and it will be acquired at existing land values.

They had not yet achieved all their objectives and were still suffering from the chaos that followed the collapse of the land boom in 1973. It took time for any new concept to take root and change traditions and attitudes. There were bound to be teething troubles.

She did not believe that implementation of the 99-year leasehold policy need hold up commercial or industrial development. The idea that the Government's scheme should be widened or relaxed in such a way that freeholds were much more readily available would undermine it. The question of freehold was not usually the decisive factor in industrial or commercial development.

Many local authorities, and the new towns, had been leasing industrial and commercial land for many years. There was a widespread and growing understanding of the Government's policy which applied only to land acquired for industry or commerce. Owner-occupied housing was still freehold.

There are people (she said) for whom to buy land leasehold for offices and shops is new. With any change there is naturally opposition at first.

But there were exceptions and Government policy was flexible. Ford had a freehold site of 185 acres in Wales organized through the Welsh Development Agency, providing work for 2,500 people.

She was not convinced by the arguments of the 1975 advisory group on commercial property development which recommended 125 year leases. In a time of fast business practice and technological change, 99 years was a long time and that had been the traditional industrial tenure in most parts of the country for many years. In some areas 60 years had been normal.

The policy had not created unemployment as had been suggested. Industry decided on investment on the basis of profitability of a particular manufacturing process. In some cases the Government agreed to leases of 125 years, and these were currently being approved at the rate of one a week.

The Government did not accept that development land tax led to a shortage of development land although there might be problems in certain areas. Development gains were going to be taxed whatever party was in power.

Local authorities had been given a new and growing role as land authorities. It was allied to their traditional planning functions and should lead them to view land as a strategic issue which required positive planning, development planning and entrepreneurial planning.

There were complex and difficult problems. It would take time to make many adjustments needed and it would be an uphill battle. The need to have greater stability in the land market was widely recognized among builders and developers of all kinds. It is a goal (she said) from which we will not be deterred.

The debate concluded.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: European Assembly Elections Bill, remaining stages.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Education (Northern Ireland) Bill, third reading. Industrial and Provident Societies Bill, committee. Northern Ireland orders on Property, Industries Development, and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

How the Conservatives would shape pay policy

The system of pay determination in the public sector was vast, complex and contradictory, covering seven million workers and probably over 50 per cent of trade unionists, **Lord McCarthy** said when opening a debate on the need for changes in the existing arrangements.

Negotiations went on in more than 100 separate negotiating units with more than 100 individual trade unions, from the two-million strong Transport and General Workers' Union to the tiny Society of Remedial Gymnasts.

At the moment the Government were a ghost at the bargaining table. They were the invisible presence that never told bargainers what they could do until they did what the Government did not want them to do, when they shrieked for them to stop.

It was essential for the Government to become visible on the management side. The reorganization, demystification and materialism of the role of the Government in the pay sector was required.

Earl Gowrie (C), for the Opposition, said the present means of imposing a wages policy were not fair and were doomed either because the Government would fail or because the unions would not cooperate with either party in making continued control stick.

The Opposition would make it clear what the nation could afford and what the Government had in the kitty and leave it to the directly interested parties or see to its distribution.

They would use all the methods directly at their disposal to try to educate people in cause and effect in the economy. They had to start, in the nationalized industries and elsewhere, the long, slow and exhausting process of breaking down the great inflationary expectations which centralized control of wages as against centralized determination of means available inevitably engendered.

He wanted to start the orderly withdrawal of Government from areas where their direct intervention only exacerbated difficulties.

Lady Wootton of Abinger (Lab) said she could not see why such a fuss should be made about the Government putting into contracts they gave to private firms clauses relating to wages. The Government had been doing this for the whole of this century, if not longer. Every contract the Government gave to private firms contained clauses about fair wages.

She would like to see a more simplified bargaining structure and collective bargaining working within the guidelines which might be crossed only by conditions which must be defined.

Lord Balogh (Lab) said a statutory incomes policy would be so unacceptable to so large a portion of the organised working population that it should not be attempted at present, but there would have to be a permanent incomes policy in the long run.

Unless it is freely accepted (he said) that a permanent incomes policy, preferably administered by the trade unions, is an absolute necessity it seems to me that we are going to eat up the oil as we have puffed away the gas and then the euphoria will turn into excessive gloom.

Lord McCluskey, Solicitor General for Scotland, said it would be a pity if the longer view was distorted by current battles, passions, and short-term incomes policies where justice was felt to be rough.

The Government had become involved in negotiating machinery in general and indeed negotiations. But they alone should not seek to bear sole responsibility for pay determination. There was scope for action by negotiators themselves.

Neither the Government nor anyone else could hopes to introduce successful and worthwhile arrangements without the agreement and consent of those most intimately involved.

Consent was the essential ingredient to successful change. The Government sought to maintain one underlying principle in their attitude to pay in the public sector. There was no wish on the part of ministers to discriminate against public sector employees by holding down their pay below the levels obtaining in the private sector.

The Government's aim was an even-handed approach which both sectors could accept as fair. He accepted that public sector pay could not be divorced from private sector pay.

If the Government insisted on the strict application of Phase Three guidelines in the public sector then they owed a duty to those in the public sector who conformed to the guidelines to use their best endeavour to see that people in the private sector were not given unrestricted opportunity to ignore the policy in reaching their own wage settlements.

That was the principle which must lie behind the actions the Government had taken in the application of the policy.

They were partly through the current pay round but the Government would certainly be discussing with the TUC what happened beyond the current policy.

NEW BOOKS

Jaroslav Hašek: the man who invented himself

The Bad Bohemian
A Life of Jaroslav Hašek
By Cecil Parrott
(Bodley Head, £10)

Believing him to have been killed in the Russian Civil War of 1919, a premature obituarist described Jaroslav Hašek as "a clown and a drunkard with chubby hands who was always ready to betray everything he had—his wife, his country and his art". By chance reading this before his return to Czechoslovakia, Hašek turned it to characteristically creative use, writing an elaborate tale of his soul's journey and reception in a very Austro-Hungarian, bureaucratic Heaven. "Don't make long explanations here", says the angel impatiently, interrupting the account of Hašek's pre-war successes, "What were you really?"

I gave a start. I felt in my pocket for the obituary notice and gasped out in confusion: "With apologies, I was a drunkard with chubby hands".

Freeze. Blackout. Curtain. Beery cries for more, crashing of glass. Hašek was a terrific boozer and many of his best gags presuppose an attentive audience in a cabaret or a bar: in one of these was a lady apache-dancer with the name of Revolution. His stories belong to an oral tradition and they detonate on a punch-line. He had no interest in art, literature or science; the concrete, not the ideal, absorbed him, and he read newspapers from the back, classified advertisements first, leaders never. Objects enthralled him: a battlefield altar concealed in a sofa, a red petticoat flown from an attic window to encourage a Prague cram-workers' strike.

He wrote one unfinished, repetitive but inexhaustibly comic masterpiece, *The Good Soldier Švejk* (Penguin, £1.95) and this excellent, informative biography reveals, first, that the links between the book and the life are inextricably close and, second, that Hašek, whilst not quite a searcher for flowers in fresh grass, was variously Anarchist, Communist, alcoholic, commissar, sponger, bigamist and bum. "Meanwhile," Sir Cecil Parrott writes at one point in a crisp and infectious assumption of Hašek's own style, "Jaroslav was turning his attention to what were to become the two main occupations of his life—writing and vagrancy".

Hašek is, in fact, a highly original and intractable character whose story is usually presented with demure selectivity by those claiming the immortal author of *Švejk* for their cause. (Sir Cecil plays no such games.) On the strength of his record in the Russian Revolution and its aftermath—he gave up drinking and worked with some fervour and effect in Siberia—he is a "Hero of Communism" today but to become that he had to desert the Czech Legion in Russia—hence, to Social Democrats he was "Traitor".

The labels won't stick. He wrote from an outcast mind and with an unshakable belief that all exercise of assumed authority was both immoral and absurd. He was anarchist—small a—beginning, middle and end. That his briefly inspiring experiences in Russia did not, as has been suggested, blunt his creative powers, and that his views of the Soviet inheritors were the same as of those who had been before them is clear from the deliciously funny "Bugulma stories", translated by Sir Cecil and published in last month's *London Magazine*. Hašek was much more a Bohemian Gogol than, as someone had predicted, "the Czech Mark Twain".

Hundreds of stories were told of him in his lifetime (1883-1923) and even more since his death. Most, Sir Cecil tells us, are unverifiable but some are certainly true, and many more should be, for Hašek was his own masterpiece. He was a man who invented himself. He gave a performance and his clown's face was central to it. It looks like a pancake flung at a pudding.

To anyone used to the lean and fastidious structure of *Švejk* and the stories, not to mention the linear illustrations by Josef Lada, which have brilliantly carried Švejk's image around the world, Hašek's appearance first comes as a shock. Centuries of Central European starch have gone into the making of those moonish planes. Upon their deceptively bland surface are placed curling lips, watchful eyes and an unremarkable nose. That face is the map of Hašek's life, and in *The Bad Bohemian* an intelligent choice of photographs fleshes out the text to an unusually helpful degree.

Here is Hašek, a four-year-old boy in a big hat, immemorially mournful; about to leave for the Eastern Front in 1915 he looks desolate and exhausted beyond hope of return; in between, as Anarchist editor and suitor of Jarmila Mayerová, he wears a moustache and a fur hat—the effect is conformist, commonplace, but then he was courting her family too. As a leader of the Prague Bohème he is irresistibly subversive: slutish in female bathing gear, cool in a beer-garden boater or posing in white summer suit as a candidate of the entirely fake "Party of Moderate Progress within the Bounds of the Law" (1911). He composed a *History* of the "Party" which, Sir Cecil says, devastates the civil life of Bohemia as *Švejk* does the military, and is Hašek's second major work. I hope he will translate it for us.

Hašek had gone East as an Austrian soldier, been captured by Tsarist troops; detained, then released by the Bolsheviks. He apparently returned to service the planned Czechoslovakian Soviet revolution which had, in fact, collapsed four days before he got back. In Prague he found only hatred and misunderstanding, and began drinking again.

Returning with a second (Russian) wife, he met and again fell in love with his first, to whom he was still married. Cirrhosis overtook completion of *Švejk* and Hašek died in a country inn at the age of 40, the furniture leaving the rooms before the body because it had never been paid for. The last photograph (1922) is the bleakest of all: he looks like an Ottoman eunuch—he weighed 20 stone when he died—but the cynical eyes have seen everything and the crooked mouth has much still to tell. "In Hašek", wrote an early friend, "there were always two persons: one played the fool and the other looked on." This is the other one.

Michael Ratcliffe



Hasek, aged four

Rising standards

The Slump
Society and Politics during the Depression
By John Stevenson and Chris Cook
(Cape, £8.95)

This is an excellent book and provides ample justification for the view that history is best written by historians, professional or amateur, rather than by those who, with whatever justification, believe that they have made history or witnessed it in the making. Four twentieth-century statesmen or politicians come to mind. Of these, the war memoirs of Lloyd George are untrustworthy. Churchill's six-volume history of the Second World War contains over six hundred pages of Prime Ministerial missives, frequently of a very peremptory kind, but the replies are not published. Harold Macmillan's five volume autobiography is unreadable, and, apart from the many attacks on their accuracy, it is only possible, safely to read the diaries of Richard Crossman in bed in order to avoid the possibility of a self-inflicted rupture owing to the weight and size of the individual volumes. All four indulge in special pleadings, the principal sin of leading politicians.

The Slump is really a history of the 1930s and is, therefore, misnamed because, as the authors point out, by 1935 the British economy was growing very rapidly. A number of historical legends are most effectively exploded. People may argue as to whether or not Ramsay MacDonald betrayed his colleagues by forming the National Government. He certainly did not destroy the Labour Party in the 1931 General Election, since, although it only secured 52 seats against the 471 which went to the Conservatives, the Labour vote of over six and a half million was the highest which it had ever received, except in 1929, and more than two million higher than in 1923 when the first Labour Government was formed. Labour's working class vote held solidly in most of Wales, and in Durham, except in Ramsay MacDonald's own constituency of Seaham, where his personal standing gave him a majority of over five thousand above his Labour Opponent, who was a last minute choice.

What really happened in 1931 was that the Liberal vote, which exceeded five million in 1929, declined to less than a million and a half (the bulk having clearly been transferred to the Conservatives) and for a year afterwards the Liberals remained in the National Government. Thus the Labour Party, in 1931, became the victim of our electoral system, which has been the fate of the Liberal Party ever since 1924. In 1978, Mr Callaghan has every reason to wonder where the Liberal vote of five and a half million, which was cast in October 1974, will end up at the next General Election.

On the by-election trends between 1929 and 1931 it is most unlikely that the Labour Party would have won a General Election in 1931 even if it had remained united. It did not do so in 1935, when, on a larger popular vote than in 1929, it only secured 154 seats as compared with 288. Nor, on the average swing to Labour between 1935 and 1939 in by-elections (which is normally exaggerated) would the Labour Party have won the General Election which, but for the war, would have taken place in 1939 or 1940. It was almost certainly the failure of the Conservative policy of appeasement which gave Labour its landslide victory in 1945 and, ironically, the victim was Churchill, the most resolute anti-appeaser of all. All this is most convincingly and ably catalogued by Stevenson and Cook.

They also quite justifiably point out that the 1930s showed a consistent rise in the living standards of those who were in employment, although the blot of large and long term unemployment has inevitably remained in peoples' memories. As A. J. P. Taylor put it "which was the more significant for the future, over a million unemployed or over a million private cars?" The 1930s saw bad housing, malnutrition, and wide spread illhealth. But conditions were improving, even if on an unacceptably slow scale for the social conscience of today.

The slump did not affect Britain less harshly than Germany or the United States. Its effect was felt here later than in Germany and slightly earlier than in America. The emergence of the Nazi Party in Germany owed little to the support of the unemployed working class, as many, including Mosley, supposed. Hitler came to power on the votes of the middle class who were frightened at the thought of a Red Revolution. In Britain, such people supported the National Government and, in America, the New Deal. Mosley might have saved the nation had he pursued his plans for economic growth and remained in the Labour Party. He might even have formed a coalition with Lloyd George and won power in Britain, as Roosevelt did in America in 1933. Tragically, he formed the British Union of Fascists, through impatience, and awaited a revolution which never came.

It may seem carping to draw attention to a blunder in an otherwise admirable book. Philip Snowden was not re-elected as a National Labour MP in October 1931 as the authors state; he did not offer himself for re-election but preferred to accept a Peerage. He was therefore able to vent his bile on his lifelong friends and colleagues with impunity.

Humphry Berkeley

Romantic loner

Time and Chance
An autobiography
By Peter Townsend
(Collins, £5.50)

This is a life of uneven interest. Most readers will inevitably be curious to read the chapter entitled "Princess Margaret". They should not expect to reach any final view of the course or conduct of the author's much publicized love affair with the princess from this intense, yet carefully written account.

They may feel that the pathetic denouement is more easily understandable from the career of the author as it emerges before and after the day when Princess Margaret finally announced her decision not to marry him, on October 31, 1955, after a two-year separation.

The book itself leaves much unexplained and in spite of the author's fear and hatred of pain, it could, as would seem probable, give pain undeservedly to some who are likely to read it. My own feeling throughout was that it would have been better to write nothing—or at least nothing for publication now.

One reason for writing could be the author's desire, as at other moments in his life, to exorcize finally feelings of anguish and failure; another, more simply to pay for the upbringing of his evidently most attractive and happy family by his second marriage. That he reached calmer, much happier waters after the stresses of early and mid-career is clear enough, and an intervening bid to make a living based on his unwanted celebrity failed because of Townsend's determined refusal to go the whole Hollywood hog.

The present book, however, leaves an unsatisfactory impression of not wholly complete—or at best, only partly completed — self-justification. Too often the author found *himself in false situations* partly, if not wholly, of his own choosing, and the publisher's claim that Townsend's appointment to the Palace as an equerry destroyed his first marriage and his career goes further than the book itself shows.

There is about it a certain genuine charm—some of it embarrassingly simple, though not so far as to preclude sympathy—but for the rest, apart from the Battle of Britain chapter, there is little of substance. What is clear is that Townsend, a diffident child, and a "loner", whose shyness made him eschew the limelight, but whose need of encouragement evidently impelled him later to seek for public esteem, rose at the start of the Battle of Britain as a fighter-pilot to a peak of self-confidence and carefree courage, and then, exhausted by the extreme strains of 20 months of day and night air fighting as squadron leader, was for years afterwards searching vainly to recapture the élan and spirit of a time which was in fact larger than ordinary life. This recollection of emotion during air battles comes straight off the pen and recreats tellingly some of the strain and fury of those hectic days and nights, as they were lived by one man in a fighter cockpit. To describe that, there was no need, mercifully, to search for fine or careful words.

Far too much of the rest, however, is pure padding. Birth in Burma—the son of a colonial administrator—childhood in Devon or at Bournemouth, and schooling at Wychwood and Haileybury were all unexceptional enough, the conventional rungs up the ladder of a middle-class youth between the two World Wars. The effort to make them interesting or unusual lacks the art to conceal art; the outcome is at times even banal; and the bouts of subsequent nostalgia too frequently cloy. Only when the author as a schoolboy is smitten with a desire to fly, does his persistent and extreme romanticism come to life, and in places, too—for instance, on the death of his father—there is real feeling simply and movingly put into words, but after Princess Margaret's renunciation of an engagement, the narrative of the author's journey round the world alone by Land Rover, is painfully commonplace.

A. M. Rendel

Brilliant failure

The Kaiser
Warlord of the Second Reich
By Alan Palmer
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

In the autumn of 1906 the Kaiser felt unwell and summoned his personal physician, who informed the All Highest that he had a "little cold". "No, it's a big cold," snapped William, "Everything about me must be big." Fretful, immature, bombastic, slightly unbalanced, involuntarily comic, this pronouncement epitomises the character of the German Emperor as portrayed in Alan Palmer's estimable new biography.

It is a familiar picture and Mr Palmer draws it in a familiar way, though his Kaiser is somewhat more gentlemanly than the bullying racist of recent sketches. For example, there is no allusion to William's "disturbing taste for the obscene" about which his entourage complained. Nor is mention made of the incident in which his brutal clowning drove a junior officer to commit suicide. But though lights and shades differ, the outlines remain the same—the withered arm, severe discipline imposed by the Calvinist tutor, the hated liberal mother and despised father, "dropping the pilot", William's restless militarism, his invocation to Attila and the Huns, his assumption that moving from place to place was tantamount to achieving something, his coarse jesting, his febrile dilettantism, his operetta government, his diplomatic fiascos, his impotence as warlord, his exile at Doorn. Even the background figures are in their accustomed places, from Queen Victoria, who deplored her grandson's "fishing for uniforms", and Moltke, who in 1912 wanted war "the sooner the better", right down to William's barber who daily gave the royal moustaches their soldierly erection.

Originality, then, is not the merit of Mr Palmer's book. Its old-fashioned virtue lies in the fact that he has scrupulously assimilated and judiciously weighed the findings of modern scholarship and presented them in an eminently readable form. And when one considers that the rules of the Academic German Historians' Guild (pronounced Ugh) insist their subject should be discussed in a rebarbative jargon comprehensible only to themselves, this is more of a feat than it seems. Admittedly there are times when Mr Palmer's style only just escapes the opposite fault—pedestrianism. But in general it marches along briskly and even executes the occasional skip, as when he describes the German empire as a barracks in which "spiked helmets constricted the enquiring mind".

However, like its subject, this biography has a tendency towards lop-sidedness. It rightly concentrates on William the eccentric quasis-autocrat—as he once said to Lady Salisbury after hearing about the vagaries of the British parliamentary system, "Thank God I am a tyrant!" But in consequence it fails to convey the full significance of the social and political forces which were developing as a result of massive industrial expansion. In a worried conversation with Balfour in 1908, which anticipated so much of the modern debate over the causes of the First World War, Asquith distilled the truth of the matter:

Incredible as it might seem, the Government could form no theory of the German policy which fitted all the known facts except that they wanted war . . . the internal conditions of Germany were so unsatisfactory that they might be driven to the wildest adventures in order to divert national sentiment into a new channel.

The Kaiser can best be seen not as a cause but as a symptom of the deep-seated malaise which afflicted Germany during his troubled reign.

"The most brilliant failure in history": Alan Palmer ends by endorsing Edward VII's anticipatory epitaph on his nephew. Unfortunately the conclusion militates against the evidence presented in the rest of his book. This shows that William was a failure, but a tragi-comic one. He was a warlord who, at the height of a world conflict which his country had provoked, could only think about trivialities such as the cut of a new jacket for naval officers. Vain yet charming, egotistical yet warm-hearted, violent yet sentimental, overbearing yet indecisive, swaggering yet insecure, William inherited a crown when he was fit only to wear cap and bells.

Piers Brendon

Fiction

A Singer at the Wedding
By Bruce Arnold
(Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)
Today the Struggle
By Mervyn Jones
(Quartet, £5.95)

English novelists of a certain kind have always excelled at the sensitive, middle-class memoir in which childhood nostalgia is cunningly combined with the themes of betrayal, loss of innocence and the first rapturous but uncomfortable stirrings of adolescent passion; and it seems entirely appropriate that Bruce Arnold's curiously old-fashioned first novel should be set in the winter of 1949, when its narrator was a schoolboy of fourteen. *A Singer at the Wedding* could easily have been written thirty years ago, perhaps by an admirer of L. P. Hartley; not only does it capture the flavour of the period wonderfully well, but the courteous, slightly long-winded, rather leisurely pace of the writing has the unexpected—yet effective—charm of a period piece.

The story centres round the almost claustrophobic relationship between the schoolboy and his father, a widower and a Cambridge graduate, who has been reduced to living in rented rooms in Bayswater or South Ken while scouring the small ads for suitable opportunities. The boy is a boarder at a remote and somewhat down-at-heel establishment in the Cotswolds. Together with some of his fellow-pupils, he is invited to sing at a grand local wedding, at which he meets—and is bowled over by—a girl of his own age called Babette. Both of them live in London, so it seems only natural that—to the boy's delight—they should see a good deal of each other over the Christmas holidays. But life is not as simple as it seems: the boy's father is a kindly, affectionate figure, but he is also weak and self-absorbed (and admirably drawn); and the complexities of his own tempestuous love life—he has an irresistible way with the ladies—prove fatal to his son's innocent aspirations.

There's an Orwellian directness of Mervyn Jones's new novel, a hefty and briskly enjoyable political saga, much concerned with—and speaking for—"that tradition of social conscience and compassion—decency, in short—which represented the best side of England".

Today the Struggle opens at the time of the Spanish Civil War. Its potential hero—a young working-class Communist from Camden Town—is killed early on, fighting for the International Brigade; and the rest of the book traces the varying fortunes of a disparate but interconnected group of people — his own family, middle-class pacifists, upper-crust admirers of Hitler, hesitant Cambridge intellectuals—through the CND campaigns of the fifties to the seemingly apolitical 1970s. Weaving together their various lives (and those of their children) involves Dickensian coincidences of the kind which stretch one's powers of belief to an uncomfortable extent, and some of the more laboured political conversations tend to lapse into earnest but unintended comedy ("'Thanks to the capitalist press', growled Alf"); but Mervyn Jones's flat, almost documentary style is highly effective, and the result is a sympathetic, likable and consistently interesting novel. And those of us who sometimes suspect the left-wing novel of being both over-simplistic and tiresomely pharisaical are in for a welcome surprise.

Jeremy Lewis

Ruler and ruled

Louis Heren

A Young Man's Country
By W. H. Saumarez Smith
(Michael Russell, £4.95).

The letters of a subdivisional officer of the old Indian Civil Service do not suggest a good yarn, but this collection succeeds better than some of the early epistolary novels. They tell a story with hardly a break in the narrative line, and what a splendid story it is.

The author was 24 years old when put in charge of the Madaripur subdivision of what is now Bangladesh. He was thrown into the deep end, and was expected to administer more than one million people and preside over the local bench while still learning to swim.

Paul Scott admits in an introduction that it was morally wrong for young people of one race to exercise executive, administrative and judicial power over people of all ages of another race. The job nevertheless had to be done, and on the whole the ICS did it well.

The job was largely its own reward. The pay was not princely, and Madaripur was a miserable place in which to spend some of the best years of his life. It was eternally soggy because the river frequently flooded or changed course, and Smith spent a great deal of the time in his launch—there were no roads—or in his wellies.

He was indifferently fed and housed, lonely and overworked. He did what was required of him loyally, but his heart was still in England. This explains the letters to his parents, and the underlying poignancy.

Apart from the moral question, it also helps to explain why the Indian Empire, even when administered benevolently by the ICS, had to fail. Smith and the others remained strangers until the end.

Bengal was of course the birthplace of Nirad Chaudhuri, who recalled in his *Diary of an Unknown Indian* that when growing up he never met an Englishman. What a pity. Smith was also a bookman and the two of them would have got on well together if they could have bridged that gulf between ruler and ruled.

Rogues and Vagabonds, or the Actors' Road to Respectability, by Elizabeth Grice (Terence Dalton, £5.80). The title implies a general history, rather here is only a slice: the growth and decline of two theatrical companies—the Norwich and the Fisher—which in the decades either side of 1800 supplied East Anglia with a quantity and quality of theatre that would today make the Arts Council drool with envy. Theatres were built in even the smallest Norfolk port and town and resident touring companies, with guests from the metropolis, produced a wide repertoire of plays. Miss Grice tells her story well, using original sources with aplomb. Only the sudden decline of theatres in the 1840s is hard to explain. The coming of the railways was coincidence: theatre just ran out of steam, the companies disbanded and the theatres were sold.

Poetry

Robert Nye

Little magazines are the life blood of new poetry. Auden made them rhyme with "intellectual marines". He should have known. After all, he had Geoffrey Grigson's *New Verse* behind him from the start—and *New Verse* was arguably the best little magazine of the century so far. The Auden rhyme is intended to draw *attention to the pioneering and* exploratory qualities of a good magazine of this kind. If the little magazines do not take risks, then the big publishers can be guaranteed to take even fewer than usual. A healthy magazine scene does not create poets, of course, but it might make it a bit harder for the real ones to be ignored for ever.

Does fame matter, to the true poet? It should not. But *recognition* is a different thing. There is a letter in which Gerard Manley Hopkins asserts that being *known* is "the air the poet breathes". Poor Hopkins had little enough of that air in his own life, and managed; yet, even then, the process is two-way, and we could regret that Browning and Swinburne had no opportunity to be startled into a fresh awareness of their own limitations by reading, say, *The Windhover*.

Of all the current crop of literary magazines, *Bananas*, edited by Emma Tennant, is probably doing most to ensure that the real right thing does not go unrecognized. Starting in 1975, this quarterly newspaper of the arts quickly established for itself the reputation of being a bit rude, a bit tough, and a whole lot unpredictable. Now there is an anthology of writing from it, called simply Bananas (Quartet Books, £2.50), culled from the first eight issues, and certain trends become apparent. *Bananas* is feminist, aggressive and committed to unfashionable excellence.

Would any other magazine of the moment *dared* to have printed Martin Seymour-Smith's long and brilliant analysis of what is wrong with contemporary English literary life, "A Climate of Warm Indifference"? This has some of the violent accuracy of Wyndham Lewis at his best, and *Bananas* almost merits comparison with Lewis's own magazine, *Blast*, in having an identifiable force and vigour, the impress of a strong directing intelligence in its editing. It has published outstandingly fine stories by Angela Carter, J. G. Ballard, Ruth Fainlight, and Beryl Bainbridge. More to the point of this column, it is regularly packed with interesting poetry—Peter Redgrove, Jenny Joseph, Ted Hughes, Elaine Feinstein, and Jeremy Hilton all appear in the anthology, and the magazine can claim to have discovered an unusually talented newcomer in Daniel Brand, who was only seventeen when he wrote the poem included here.

Bananas 9, the winter issue, is currently available, and well up to standard (50p. from 2 Blenheim Crescent, London, W.11). Since publications of this kind depend upon reliable subscriptions, I will mention also that a cheque or postal order for £3 made payable to Bananas Publishing will provide you with a year's supply.

Aquarius, edited by Eddie Linden, is more purely a poetry magazine. It has now run to ten numbers, and the tenth, in honour of John Heath-Stubbs in the year of his sixtieth birthday, is altogther worth acquiring (Flat 3, 116 Sutherland Avenue, London, W.9. 60p). This issue, guest-edited by Sebastian Barker, has photographs of Heath-Stubbs, and an interview with him, and poems and prose pieces that celebrate his life and work, the contributors including George Barker, C. H. Sisson, David Wright, Gavin Ewart and Kathleen Raine. Another very worthwhile magazine, Agenda, edited by William Cookson, devotes its latest issue (Vol. 15. No. 4—numbers suggesting an uncommon and commendable longevity in this field, incidentally) to translations from the French. *Agenda* is obtainable from 5 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, London, SW11 4PE, and costs 75p, or £3 for an annual subscription to four issues.

There is something peculiarly satisfying about reading new work in little magazine format, in that the reader is allowed to treat some of the writing as his own discovery. However, if you miss out first turn around you can always catch up on the year's best in Poetry Dimension Annual 5 (Robson, £4.25 and £2.25) the anthology in which Dannie Abse selects the stuff which seems to him most lasting from the past 12 months.

After little magazines, small publishers . . . Perhaps it is not surprising, given the present shortage of money in the country, that much of the most interesting new work is coming from tiny private presses. Giles Gordon's The Oban Poems (Sceptre Press, £1.50) is one of those short, swift, unpretentious sequences best-suited to this kind of publication anyway. It has all the qualities of Gordon's best prose—an observant eye, a strong sense of shape and rhythm, a quiet refusal of the easy options. Sceptre Press can be reached by addressing yourself to them at Knotting, Bedfordshire, MK44 1AF, but you had better hurry because this edition is limited to 150 copies and I should think it must be a collector's item from the start. By and large, I prefer to ignore such items, but when the writer in question is as good and collectable as Gordon, or as genuine a poet as James Reeves, then I make an exception. Reeves, now nearly seventy, must have a serious claim to being the most undervalued poet in the land, but two small presses have done him proud with his latest publications, both signed and limited editions, both exquisitely produced and illustrated. These are The Closed Door (Gruffyground Press, Ladram, Sidcot, Winscombs, Somerset £6) and Arcadian Ballads (The Whittington Press, Manor Farm, Andoversford, nr. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL54 4HP. £25). The latter has pictures by Edward Ardizzone who has also signed it. The former, signed by the poet and the artist Richard Shirley Smith, has poems as good as this:

I tread the years from love to love,
I think the past from name to name;
And now is where I came,
To find each new love different
And every love the same.

Taking things seriously

Sir Leslie Stephen's Mausoleum Book
With an introduction by Alan Bell
(Oxford/Clarendon, £4.25)

In 1895, grieved beyond measure by the death of his second wife, Julia Prinsep Jackson (who had been a widow, Mrs Herbert Duckworth, when he had married her in March, 1878), Sir Leslie Stephen tried to put down an account of his two marriages, first to Minny Thackeray, who died in 1875, and then to Julia.

He called this account, typically, his *Mausoleum Book*, and he did not mean it for publication. He meant it, he said, for private circulation among members of his family. In reality though it is simply a self-unburdening, an attempt at assuagement of unbearable sorrow. We see Stephen crouched somewhat awkwardly in a sort of agnostic confessional-box. Certainly his emotional life, his less-than-smooth relations with two women, figure largely in it; but because Stephen was fluent, with a wide-ranging and well-stocked mind, we learn about much besides—about Victorian attitudes in general, and (tantalizingly brief) sidelights on some of his contemporaries (Halford Vaughan, the Carlyles, J. R. Lowell, and others). Material from this book was made use of, in a gingerly sort of way, as early as 1906 by Maitland in his biography of Stephen; later, and more fully, Lord Annan and Professor Quentin Bell have taken it into account in their writing about Stephen and the Stephen family. But the complete book appears now for the first time, excellently introduced by Alan Bell. It makes fascinating and illuminating reading.

Between the birth of James Stephen in 1758 and the death of Virginia Woolf in 1941, no fewer than eight members of the Stephen family achieved considerable fame. This is no bad record for one clan over a space of less than two centuries. Like the Darwins and the Trevelyans, the Stephens were a Mandarin family. They belonged to the solid middle class, valued brains and industry, took education seriously, belonged to the Athenaeum rather than to Boodles, published between them millions of words, and had to endure (and sometimes fail to withstand) an evil little ghost of insanity that flitted haphazard among the generations. Leslie's brother Fitzjames, a High Court judge, went all to pieces at the end; dire lunacy descended upon J. K. Stephen, literary successor to Praed and Calverley, when he was quite young. Virginia's fleeing to suicide from the onset of one of her attacks is a tragic and comparatively recent story.

Those perpetual Victorian deaths haunt the narrative. What effects they had on sensitive souls. Minny Thackeray, Stephen's first wife, was fairly well on in pregnancy in November, 1875. She went to bed and in the middle of the night was found "in convulsions". Next day at noon she died. What does Stephen *mean* by "convulsions"? But there it was: they were always dying in mysterious ways at a moment's notice. If they'd been in their mid-eighties one might understand—but they went out *like snuffed candles in their* twenties and thirties. Herbert Duckworth, wealthy young barrister, was quite well one Sunday at age 37. "He made", says Stephen, "some little effort gathering a fig . . . from a lofty bough . . . felt a pain after a short time . . . and died in 24 hours". That was how it was always going.

Stephen was, like so many Victorian fathers, a domestic tyrant. From the best of motives he wanted to order the lives of those closest to him: his two wives, his children, and those allied. He confesses, for example, that he "positively loathed" the marriage of Anny Thackeray, his sister-in-law, to Richmond Ritchie, who was 17 years Anny's junior. "I could not speak of it to Julia without exploding in denunciation. Though my feeling was unreasonable, I am not clear that it was unnatural. . . . I hated it because the most obvious result would be the breaking up of my own household. . . ." Here Stephen is trying, if reluctantly, to be honest about himself. What Virginia saw in Mr Ramsay in *To the Lighthouse*, Stephen does see in himself. Yet this is not at all to say that Mr Ramsay is a replica of the Stephen of *The Mausoleum Book*. The two versions can stand as proof that the male point of view and the female differed in 1877, differed in 1927, and perhaps still do differ.

His enormous industry also shows Stephen as a man of his time. He founded the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and himself wrote no fewer than 358 articles for it. He also has claims as a moral philosopher. His literary criticism, however, always seems to me heavy-handed and inept. "The article in my 'Hours in a Library'", he writes in *The Mausoleum Book*, "which seems to have given most pleasure . . . is one upon Wordsworth's Ethics." This is exactly what one would expect, and provides yet one more revealing touch in a book which is full of them.

David Williams

Reviews next week include: Paul Johnson on The Abuse of Power by James Margach; Jonathan Sumption on Janus: a Summing-Up by Arthur Koestler.

مكتبة من الإصل

هكذا من الأصل



/all as Crown Prince Rudolf and Laura Connor as Mitzi Caspar in
Macmillan's new three act ballet *Mayerling* at Covent Garden

Picture : Anthony Crickmay

The perfect Fabian

William Beveridge
By José Harris
(Clarendon/Oxford, £9.50).

William Beveridge was in many ways the perfect Fabian. He ascribed his interest in social reform to his time at Balliol where he was enjoined by the Master, Edward Caird, "to go and discover why, with so much wealth in Britain, there continues to be so much poverty, and how poverty can be cured". He was deeply ascetic, rising every morning at six to a cold bath and delighting in long tramps across the Hampshire Downs with Beatrice Webb. He believed that "all problems are soluble given enough staff" and declared that his ideal society would be one run by a team of social doctors.

There were, however, distinct flaws in Beveridge's Fabianism. He never joined the Labour Party but clung instead to the Liberals whom he vainly hoped would become the party of expertise and social service. He was suspicious of socialism, which he regarded as sentimental and over-confident. He believed to the end that voluntary activity by individuals and groups was preferable to compulsory action by the state. His report on Social Insurance in 1942 envisaged a key role for friendly societies as agents for "humanising and personalising" national insurance.

José Harris perceptively divides Beveridge's career into three clear phases. As a young man, while sub-warden of Toynbee Hall and a civil servant in the Board of Trade, he was an advocate fo far-reaching state intervention. His experience of organizing food supplies in the First World War led him to have doubts about government inspired social reform. In the late 1920s Beveridge became a convinced free marketeer and even argued that a general lowering of wages might be the only effective way of reducing unemployment. The Second World War converted him back to a faith in centralized planning and to a belief that state intervention was essential not just in social welfare but also in the running of the economy.

As befits an LSE don, Dr Harris is particularly illuminating on Beveridge's time as director of that institution, which in many ways provides the key to understanding his thought. She argues that he wanted the School to develop a borderland between natural and social sciences where definite social laws could be established. It was to that end that he established the ill-fated Chair of Social Biology which was dismantled after his resignation in 1937 following bitter rows with his staff on the issue of academic freedom.

This is very much an intellectual rather than a personal biography. If there is any theme which Dr Harris sees running through her subject's life it is the highly cerebral one of idealist philosophy first picked up at Balliol under the influence of T. H. Green. Beveridge emerges from this first full-scale study of his life very much as he himself described his young assistant Harold Wilson in 1938: "He has a good head, is extremely methodical and is prepared to work really hard". Worthy, yes, but also undeniably dull. Perhaps he was the perfect Fabian after all.

Ian Bradley

Law Report February 15 1978 Court of Appeal

The nature of Mareva injunctions

Cretanor Maritime Co Ltd v Irish Marine Management Ltd
Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Goff and Sir David Cairns

A Mareva injunction does not prevail against a foreign debenture holder where the foreign floating charge crystallizes after the injunction has been granted.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by Cretanor Maritime Co Ltd, owners of the Cretan Harmony, a company incorporated in Cyprus, against an order made by Mr Justice Donaldson on December 2, 1977, discharging an injunction granted ex parte to them against Irish Marine Management Ltd, the charterers, a company incorporated in the Irish Republic, by Mr Justice Mocatta on April 9, 1976, restraining the charterers from removing or disposing of any assets out of the jurisdiction up to $700,000 or the sterling equivalent until 14 days after the publication of an award in arbitration proceedings between the parties or until further order.

Mr Peter Millett, QC, and Mr Murray Pickering for the owners; Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, and Mr A. C. Longmore for the charterers.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that the owners had no place of business in England and the charterers carried on business in the Irish Republic. In 1974 the owners chartered the Cretan Harmony to the charterers. On March 25, 1975, the charterers executed a debenture in favour of the Ulster Bank Ltd, creating a floating charge for all moneys due or to become due to the bank. Condition (1) provided that it should rank as a first charge on the property. Condition 10 conferred upon the debenture holder a power to appoint a receiver with powers to collect property charged by the debenture.

Disputes arose under the charterparty and were referred to arbitration in London in January, 1976. The owners applied ex parte to Mr Justice Mocatta for an order restraining the charterers from removing any assets up to $700,000 or the sterling equivalent, out of the jurisdiction until 14 days after the publication of the award or further order. Mr Justice Mocatta granted the injunction.

In the arbitration the owners claimed $700,000 against the charterers. On May 28, 1976, the arbitration was compromised by an agreement in writing and provided that the charterers should pay the owners $375,000 by five instalments, the first payable on June 21, and post-dated cheques were to be deposited for the remaining four with the solicitors acting for the charterers and the receiver who had been appointed, to be released on the dates when the instalments fell due.

On May 28, the agreement was varied by common consent so that the first instalment of $119,719 became payable on August 12. The charterers paid $93,364 under the agreement but nothing more, and in October the owners began an action against the charterers in the Commercial Court for $281,635. On January 14, 1977, they recovered judgment for that amount under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, but the judgment remained unsatisfied.

The foreign debenture had been guaranteed by a Mr Mullion, who was called on by the bank to honour his guarantee, which he did, and on September 23, 1976, the debenture was assigned by the bank to Mr Mullion, who appointed the receiver under the debenture.

The charterers' only asset in the jurisdiction was £70,494, on deposit in the First National Bank.

On a summons by the receiver, Mr Justice Donaldson ordered that the charterers should procure the certificate of deposit to be held to the order of the court, and on a further summons on December 2, 1977, he discharged the injunction and ordered the certificate of deposit to be released to the charterers after 21 days from the order, but stayed the order pending an appeal.

His Lordship reviewed the four reported cases dealing with the so-called Mareva injunctions. In *Nippon Yusen Kaisha v Karageorgis* (*The Times*, May 23, 1975, [1975] 1 WLR 1093), where an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from "disposing of, or in any way selling, mortgaging pledging or dealing with any assets they may have within the jurisdiction". In *Mareva Compania Naviera SA v International Bulkcarriers SA* (*The Times*, July 1, 1975 [1975] 2 Lloyd's Rep 509) an injunction was granted but no order was formally drawn up.

In *Rasu Maritime SA v Pertamina* (*The Times*, March 15, 1977; [1977] 3 WLR 518) an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from "removing or taking any steps to remove any assets from within the jurisdiction . . . or otherwise disposing of the same and in particular restraining them from removing any assets from within the jurisdiction . . . or otherwise disposing of them . . . or transferring the same to anyone". In *Siskina v Distos SA* (*The Times*, October 27, 1977; [1977] 1 WLR 532) an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from "disposing of their assets within the jurisdiction, including . . . the insurance proceeds in respect of the vessel *Siskina* . . . or removing the same out of the jurisdiction."

In some of those cases the injunction related wholly or partly to specified assets or to a body of unspecified but ascertainable assets which might increase during the life of the injunction, such as all the defendant's assets within the jurisdiction, and it had been quite usual in the Commercial Court to grant such injunctions in a form referring to specific assets and in particular, to specified bank accounts. There was no regular practice that the injunction should refer specifically to assets mentioned in the plaintiff's affidavits, but unspecified assets had to be capable of having an ambulatory effect so as to apply to all the defendant's assets which might be within the jurisdiction while the injunction remained.

In the present case no asset could become irremovable from the jurisdiction during the life of the injunction because the order only required assets up to a stated value to be kept within the jurisdiction. There had to be in theory, at least, the possibility that the charterers might at some time have assets in excess of that value in the jurisdiction, in which event, they would be free to remove when they chose any asset representing the excess or part of it.

In the *Rasu Maritima* case Lord Denning appeared to have treated the Mareva injunction procedure as a form of attachment; he did not say that it was capable of operating as a form of attachment but that, applying the principle underlying the old practice of foreign attachment, English courts should today employ the remedy of an interlocutory injunction to achieve a broadly similar result.

It was manifest that a Mareva injunction could not operate as an attachment because attachment meant a seizure of assets under a writ or order with a view to their being sold to meet an established claim or held as security for the discharge of an established claim or one yet to be established, and must fasten upon an asset. A Mareva injunction, even if it related to a particularized asset, was relief in personam and did not effect a seizure of an asset. All that the injunction did was to prohibit an owner from doing certain things in relation to the asset and therefore it was inaccurate to refer to a Mareva injunction as a pre-trial attachment.

The question in the present case was the capacity or incapacity of the charterers to remove the fund out of the country. The charterers were already restrained from so doing at the date when the receiver was appointed and therefore the receiver, as the company's agent, was also bound by the injunction. But the debenture holder was not so bound because his rights arose not from the appointment of a receiver but from the creation of the debenture.

In the absence of contrary evidence, the court could assume that the law in the Irish Republic relating to floating charges and to the appointment of a receiver under powers contained in the debenture was the same as English law. If so, the debenture created an immediate equitable charge upon the assets of the charterers, wherever situated, subject to a power in the charterers, so long as the charge continued to float, to deal with their assets in the course of their business as though the charge did not exist. While the charge continued to float, third parties dealing with the charterers in the course of their business could ignore it. But as between the charterers and the debenture holder that was not so. The appointment of the receiver merely crystallized the existing charge and upon that crystallization the debenture holder became entitled to a fixed charge on the deposited fund in the English bank, it being one of the charterers' assets at that time. But that was subject to his getting the injunction discharged so as to enable the receiver to remove that asset from the jurisdiction.

By the receiver's summons of November 24, 1977, he did not in terms seek to have the injunction discharged in his capacity as agent of the charterers, which he could not do; but there was no reason why the debenture holder could not apply for the discharge of the injunction, and that could be arranged by amending the summons so as to make the debenture holder an additional applicant and leave to such an amendment would be granted subject to any question as to costs.

Treating that application as having been made, ought the court to dissolve the injunction? The evidence indicated that there was no prospect of any surplus becoming available for unsecured creditors in the liquidation of the charterers after satisfaction of the claims of preferential creditors and the debenture holder. Taking into account the fact that the debenture holder was now an equitable assignee of the deposited fund, that the injunction gave the owners no present rights against the deposited fund but was made with a view merely to retain that fund in England so as to be available in the event of the owners becoming able to levy execution upon it, and that, if the owners were to attempt to levy execution upon it, their rights as execution creditors had to give way to the prior rights of the debenture holder. The deposit certificate therefore should be released to the receiver free from the injunction and the order of Mr Justice Donaldson affirmed.

Lord Justice Goff and Sir David Cairns agreed.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Richards, Butler & Co.

mbton Worm
Playhouse

iffiths

ould write a glowing *The Lambton Worm*. prise of the Oxford Opera Club, who ted and present deserves some and the composer, rlaw Johnson, is one eadily produced fine he face of no more rate respect. With wever, I am com- nore that his first e theatre is not by a success.

ject is feeble and nk, have been dic- by Johnson's wish tend from his native than by any feeling c possibilities. Sir John Lambton, out fishing one Sunday instead of attending Mass, hooks a noxious little worm which the local Wise Woman tells him he must keep. Instead he throws it into a well, whence it emerges as a dragon to ravage the countryside and hold the people in terror. The Wise Woman tells him how he may kill the dragon, but he must also sacrifice the first living thing he meets afterwards. When this turns out to be his sweetheart he demurs and so brings down a curse on his family.

Now there are other operas, of course, with plots as minimal, but not many with so little of interest in character or motive. The librettist, Anne Ridler, does her best to spin out the story to two acts of about 45 minutes each; the composer offers a conscientious score under his own baton, the principal elements being underlined, but not defined, by different themes, note centres, vocal styles and orchestral groupings. Even so, the opera remains a wooden fairy story, and it is difficult to imagine how it could possibly have been otherwise.

The producer, Michael Gearin-Tosh, is defeated by it for all his inventiveness, and the setting, by Robin Don, promises more than the piece can give. Marilyn Mims as Sir John's sister and Kate Eckersley as the Wise Woman have the best vocal opportunities, and they both know well how to make use of them: Miss Eckersley, in particular, brings a perfect weird beauty and precision to her sybilline utterances. Richard Lloyd Morgan, playing the central character of Sir John, seems sometimes irritated with his part, and for that I cannot find it in myself to blame him.

Eamon Kelly—holding on to a folk art

The Rub of a Relic
Peacock, Dublin
Ned Chaillet

Let me tell you about a wonderful thing, about a shanachie, an Irish storyteller, called Eamon Kelly. Mr Kelly came to London last year and acted the part of the Irish father in Hugh Leonard's *Da*. In a very busy week when critics were engaged in more lavish productions elsewhere, Mr Kelly appeared on his own at the King's Head Theatre and told stories to crowded Irish audiences.

The craft of the shanachie has suffered the same dilution as other folk arts in the face of television and radio, and the skill of those fabulous liars, who enlarged the history of their villages and stories of their neighbours into myth, has almost disappeared. Mr Kelly will not let it disappear. As a Kerryman who observed his father and his father's friends swopping tall tales beside a winter's fire, he has rescued the art, bringing the words from Irish into English and carrying the stories from Cork to New York.

His latest set of tales has the title, *The Rub of a Relic*, words which in Ireland suggest more than a peasant faith in sacred objects, having a ruder second meaning. Yet there is nothing coarse in Mr Kelly's telling, only a healthy earthiness about country matters. There has to be a place among the magic, fantasy and romantic adventures for the local farmer who complains about the flattening of his field of grain by couples on the night of a village festival.

Mr Kelly's stories are grounded in day-to-day life and he can give names to neighbours whose adventures at the holy village well can range from the comic to revelation of a murderer. There are no limits to his intimate history of a people and the tale of a local boy who joined the British Army, discovered a corpse with a tic and fought in the Boer War may follow hard upon the tale of an ancient Irish king and his friend, an ancient Greek king.

Nor is the telling limited to words. Pacing a set that suggests an Irish cottage he breaks into song and dance when it suits the story and, describing the misfortunes that befall a foolish man given the tasks of housekeeping for one day, he enacts such adventures as squatting on goose eggs and suggests what it might be like to hang upside down in a chimney tied to a rope which is tied to a cow.

With the exception of Mr Kelly's one week at the King's Head, London has not seen this sort of performance for years. The nearest event I can recall, where the vocal skills of an oral tradition were put to such canny use without becoming the tricks of a comedian, was in John Kani's monologue at the beginning of *Sizwe Bansi is Dead*. The skills of a shanachie may be a disappearing art, but in Mr Kelly they have found a brilliant exponent.



Eamon Kelly

Scala at 200

Milan, is this year its 200th birthday. August, 1778, with Salieri, since when y become the most ra house in the celebrate its bi- e Scala has planned hich is to continue ber this year. At his would seem to test season in its wever, there is a in mid-summer, t, concerts and over from opera— all. La Scala is n opera house. etween December, cember, 1978, only ll be presented; of e by Verdi, which ly right, as Verdi la have become

ent visit to Milan enough to be able e Verdi operas in o weeks—a rare these days in leed in any opera works on the er than the reper- The uncut *Don* on TV and con- Abbado which eason was receiv- ne I was there, its formance of the ore to come later This was followed f Zeffirelli's 1972 f *Un ballo in* hich restores the oston setting, com- Sam and Tom, umes, and the of New England, in a splendid scene, which cer- uritan governor have begun to he glory of this was the conduct- lo, the splendid e orchestra, and d singing by the Shirley Verrett, Amelia at the rmances had not She was replaced ier white hope sopranos, Mara Miss Zampieri large, gleaming ce, and much but judging from ce and her Elisa- in *Don Carlos*, eware of over- elf.

warotti played r Pavarotti, and lli, well though he sang, was a completely uninvolved Renato. The Russian mezzo-soprano, Elena Obraztsova, was a more convincing Ulrica than she had been at Eboli; she acts in the old-fashioned Eastern European manner, and over-abuses her chest voice.

Verdi's London opera, *I masnadieri*, has not been heard at La Scala since 1862. It is an enjoyable enough piece to listen to on the gramophone, but it hardly begins to work dramatically in the theatre. Perhaps with a stronger cast than the Scala was able to give it, it might just come off.

Verdi wrote the soprano role of Amalia for Jenny Lind; Adriana Maliponte does not really deserve to be mentioned in the same breath as that famous Swedish soprano, and the notorious Scala gallery was very quick to recognize that fact. The tenor role of Carlo was to have been sung by Giorgio Casellate Lamberti, who sung *Gabriele Adorno* in some of the Scala performances of *Simon Boccanegra* at Covent Garden two years ago; he was replaced by Ottavio Garaventa, who learned the role in less than three days, and made a pretty good impression. Matteo Manuguerra as Francesco proved that he is no Verdi baritone (I had already heard him a week earlier in Florence as a blustering Count of Luna), however well he may sing *verismo* roles; and it was left to the Russian bass, Eugene Nesterenko to provide the evening's best singing in the very short role of Massimiliano, which had been created in London by the great Lablache.

The one real success was scored by the young conductor Riccardo Chailly, son of the composer and one-time artistic director of the Scala, Luciano Chailly; he procured excellent playing from the Scala orchestra and some really crisp singing from the chorus. It was good to hear him so warmly acclaimed by the audience, and to learn that we are to have him at Covent Garden next season. The opera was produced and designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi, who successfully captured the atmosphere of Maffei's setting of Schiller's chilling 18th century melodrama.

Harold Rosenthal

McKellen heads RSC tourers

Announcing plans for the coming year, the Royal Shakespeare Company disclosed a new extension of its dramatic empire—a small touring company which will be headed by Ian McKellen.

The RSC will be presenting 35 productions in a total of nine theatres, and on top of this it is launching the small theatre touring group, which in late summer will begin visiting areas of the United Kingdom where there is little regular theatre.

Financed specially by the Arts Council, the group, which will comprise about 12 actors with Ian McKellen as director, will play in such places as community centres, town halls and theatres seating up to 500 people. Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* will be the first production and the group hopes to play in such areas as the South West, East Anglia, Yorkshire and parts of Scotland.

Spinning off new ventures like a Catherine wheel, the company is mounting a special production to tour major theatres in the provinces: *The Scarlet Pimpernel* with Ian Richardson in the title role.

Their current production of *Comedy of Errors* will be seen on television soon, and plans have been finalized for televising Tom Stoppard's *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour*, with music by Andre Previn, and the production of *Macbeth* with Ian McKellen and Judi Dench.

The immensely successful small-scale production of *Macbeth* will also be transferred to the Young Vic in London for a season of about eight weeks, beginning on April 4.

At Stratford-upon-Avon the season will open with the current production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, followed by a new production of *The Taming of the Shrew*, directed by Michael Bogdanov. Then there will be *The Tempest*, directed by Clifford Williams, with Michael Hordern as Prospero.

In June Barry Kyle will direct *Measure for Measure*, to be followed by *Love's Labours Lost*, directed by John Barton.

October will bring the long-awaited return to Britain of Peter Brook, directing *Antony and Cleopatra*, with Glenda Jackson and Stacy Keach in the title roles.

After the season in Newcastle upon Tyne—for which most of the seats have already been sold—Shakespeare's *Henry V* and *Henry VI, Parts One, Two and Three*, will come to the Aldwych Theatre, in London, accompanied by *Coriolanus*. Alan Howard plays the title roles in all of them.

Several new productions are planned at the Aldwych, including a new play by Steve Gooch, *The Lives of Women Pirates*, Anne Bonney and Mary Read.

Martin Huckerby

One man show at The King's Head

Des Keogh is to play his one-man show, **Airs and Disgraces**, at lunchtime at the Kings Head Theatre Club, Islington, from 24th February until 4th March.

Airs and Disgraces is a selection of pieces, satirical of Ireland and the Irish, taken from revues in which Mr Keogh has performed in Dublin, and literary parodies (Shakespeare, Wilde, Synge, handling the same situation) written by Wesley Burrowes. There is also an excerpt from Noel Coward.

Des Keogh lives and works mostly in Dublin, where he has played with Gemini productions, the Edwards MacLiammoir Company and the Abbey Theatre Company.

On with the dance at the Open Space

For the first time the new theatre, the Open Space, in association with Robert Chenciner, presents a three-week programme of Dance Theatre. From February 28 to March 11 Penta Dance Theatre of Holland will perform three works.

The aim of the six dancers is to create a theatre of movement which also includes other art forms in addition to dance. The first of their three works, *Schoonschijn* is about the difference between what people pretend to be and what in fact they are.

Spent conviction: judge to decide

Reynolds and Another v Phoenix Assurance Co Ltd and Others
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Waller

The Court of Appeal considered the effect of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, 1974, which provides that the convictions of offenders who have not been reconvicted of any serious offence for the relevant rehabilitation period shall be treated as "spent".

Section 7 provides for limitations under the Act and subsection (3) reads: "If at any stage in any proceedings before a judicial authority in Great Britain . . . the authority is satisfied, in the light of any considerations which appear to it to be relevant (including any evidence which has been or may thereafter be put before it), that justice cannot be done in the case except by admitting or requiring evidence relating to a person's spent convictions or to circumstances ancillary thereto, that authority may admit or, as the case may be, require the evidence in question notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of section 4 above, and may determine any issue to which the evidence relates in disregard, so far as necessary, of those provisions."

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Phoenix Assurance Co Ltd and four other insurance companies from Mr Justice Forbes's refusal on February 8 to allow them to reamend their defence and counterclaim in the action brought against them by two plaintiffs for damages for the repudiation or breach of a fire insurance policy on a building which was in part destroyed by fire in 1973.

The reamendment sought to allege that before entering into the policy the plaintiffs failed to disclose to the insurers the fact that in or about 1961 one of them had been convicted of an offence for which he had been fined.

Mr John Wilmers, QC, Mr James Mitchell and Mr Steven Gee for the insurers; Mr Roy Beldam, QC, and Mr Stephen Sedley for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was the first appeal under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, which came into force on July 1, 1975. The argument had shown how many problems might arise in future on applications under it.

In 1969 the plaintiffs had bought a large building which had been used as a maltings for about £16,000. They got back some of the money on the sale of machinery in it. They had insured it for two years for about £18,000.

The material insurance was taken out in August, 1972, when the building was insured for £500,000 because of the use to which it was to be put in the plaintiffs' business as farmers and grain merchants. The first premium was about £1,000, and in August, 1973, there was a new premium of about £1,900.

In November, 1973, the building was seven-tenths burnt down. The plaintiffs claimed under the insurance.

At first the real contest was as to the amount payable. A figure of £243,000 was spoken of as being payable, but the underwriters had only wanted to pay on reinstatement. Then the insurers discovered matters which they said ought to have been disclosed before the insurance was effected and that it had been alleged that in a civil action one of the plaintiffs had been accused of conspiracy to defraud. In view of that discovery the trial of the insurance claim, which had been fixed for March, 1976, was adjourned for a year.

When the year was nearly up it was discovered that a criminal charge was coming up. That criminal trial was heard in March, 1977, and the plaintiff and his alleged co-conspirator were found not guilty. A representative of the insurers' solicitors had heard at the trial that the plaintiff in question when he was about 25 had had a conviction and had been fined in consequence. Unfortunately counsel had not been told about the conviction and there had been no application to reamend the pleadings in respect of it until the matter had come on for trial last week. Then the point was taken that that conviction should have been disclosed in 1972 and 1973; that it was a material non-disclosure; and that on that ground the insurers claimed to avoid the policy.

Mr Justice Forbes had held that it would be highly prejudicial to the plaintiffs if the action were again postponed because if the reamendment were allowed the trial would be postponed for a further 12 months. So he refused to allow the reamendment and adjourned the case pending an appeal.

Although the Act did not apply in 1972 and 1973 when the policy was effected, it certainly applied to the trial of the action. Section 4 provided that with certain exceptions (in sections 7 and 8) a person who had become a rehabilitated person in respect of a conviction should be treated for all purposes as a person who had not committed or been charged with or sentenced for the offence or offences which were the subject of the conviction.

The rehabilitation period in question in the present case was five years. Once those five years had passed it counted as a "spent conviction" and, as his Lordship read section 4, it counted as if the plaintiff had never been convicted. Any question concerning his convictions would not apply to his spent conviction. A spent conviction was to be wiped out altogether from the knowledge of everyone. The Act was very strong in wiping everything out.

There was power in the Secretary of State to make exceptions by statutory orders. In the case of barristers, solicitors, medical men and school teachers regard was to be paid to spent convictions, but one had to search for such orders.

There was power in a judicial authority to admit a spent conviction under section 7(3) if justice required it. The burden of proof was turned round so that the judicial authority had to be satisfied that justice could not be done without letting the matter in. That was primarily a matter for the judge trying the case. He had to be satisfied that there was an issue and that justice required evidence of the spent conviction to be admitted.

Should an amendment be allowed to bring the issue of the spent conviction in on the pleadings? *G. L. Baker Ltd v Medway Building and Supplies Ltd* ([1958] 1 WLR 1216) had been relied upon. An amendment ought not to be refused so as to punish an individual. It seemed to his Lordship that there would be no prejudice to the plaintiffs in allowing the amendment and that as a matter of justice it ought to be allowed. The judge in due course would have to decide whether the conviction in 1961 of an offence resulting in a fine was a material matter without evidence of which justice could not be done. There could be evidence each way.

The appeal should be allowed and the amendment allowed so that the issue could be brought before the court as soon as possible. The judge would then hear evidence as to materiality.

Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Waller, with some hesitation, delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Barlow, Lyde & Gilbert; Vizards.

Move to improve procedure

Mr Justice Donaldson, in the Commercial Court, made the following statement:

"Since the Commercial Court was established in 1895, all concerned have sought to improve its procedures with the object of providing a speedy, efficient and therefore economical service. With a view to furthering this process, the Commercial Court Committee has established a working party to study the court's procedures. The working party would welcome suggestions for improvements from those with experience of the work of the court. They should be sent to Mr J. L. Powel, secretary of the Commercial Court Committee, at the Lord Chancellor's Office, Romney House, Marsham Street, London, SW1."

His Lordship added that one suggestion which had been made was that reserved judgments, instead of being read out, should be handed down. Counsel in a case listed for judgment, *Mamouani v Carapelli SPS*, in his court having no objection, his Lordship handed down the judgment and a discussion on costs ensued.

oncerts to sewers

Festival, returns its normal place , opens on April programme of ecitals, a couple ars and fringe unge from a kite- to tours of the

r, artistic direc- the plans yes- at by way of is year the e will be used ky evening. "It ing to see the an auditorium 00 and is one the country." tral events in- by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Daniel Barenboim, marking the British debut of the 15-year-old violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter; and by the Philharmonia under Vladimir Ashkenazy, the Royal Philharmonic, under Walter Susskind, and the English Chamber Orchestra.

The arts seminars are on successive Saturdays: under the general title, "The Arts into the Eighties", they will cover television and film and literature on April 29, with Humphrey Burton as chairman, and the visual arts and theatre on May 6.

Kenneth Gosling

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SPORT

Football

Scotland lose four after Forest tie is postponed

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

The last-minute postponement of last night's League Cup semi-final round tie between Nottingham Forest and Leeds United at the City ground caused England and Scotland to lose players from next week's games against West Germany and Bulgaria respectively. It also brought a threat of fixture congestion for Forest as they pursue the championship.

Clive Thomas, the referee, postponed the game after freezing fog quickly reduced the temperature and froze large areas of the pitch. For a time it was thought that the game might be played tonight, but Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds manager, refused and it will take place next Wednesday. Two injured Leeds players, Lorimer and Reaney, are expected to be fit by then.

As a result o fthe postponement, England lose Cherry, of Leeds, from the senior match against West Germany in Munich on Wednesday, and Currie, also of Leeds, from the B match in Augsburg on Tuesday. Shilton, Forest's goalkeeper, and Needham, their central defender, remain available to England's teams because they are cup-tied and would not be available to play in the League Cup in any case.

Scotland's loss is the greater for they will be deprived of several mebers of their party for the match against Bulgaria at Hampden Park on Wednesday, although Gemmill is another who is cup-tied and so could play. Those missing from the party will be Graham, Frank Gray, Robertson and Burns.

Mr Thomas said that he had inspected the pitch several times yesterday afternoon and it had been playable until the fog came down. Parts of the pitch had been hard but hot air blowers had been used to good effect. He said that the prt of the ground that froze in the evening had been covered with sand. It was the first time he had called off a game in his career. Mr Armfield said he had been convinced when he saw the pitch in the morning that it was not suitable for play.

The Leeds party staying at a hotel near Nottingham were not aware of the postponement and arrived at the ground at 6.40 only to be told what had happened. Mr Thomas said that he had previously arranged to fly out to Kuwait over the weekend and referee two matches there but his journey would have to be called off. "Had the game been fixed for the afternoon the ground would have been OK", he added.

The gates were not opened but thousands of supporters had arrived at the ground before the postponement was announced. Soon after the match had been called off, the fog cleared but the ground remined bone hard.

All other English and Scottish League matches were postponed, the last one being the fourth division match between Torquay United and Crewe Alexandra. The pitch was waterlogged after heavy rain.

Non-racial football

Johannesburg, Feb 15.—The department of sport has given blanket permission for the six white football teams in the national professional league to play in black areas.—Reuter.

Buckley ends all speculation by signing a nine-year contract

Buckley, a striker, agreed to sign a new nine-year contract with Walsall today. It ends speculation that Buckley, formerly with Nottingham Forest, was to move to a first division club. Buckley, who will be Walsall's main scoring hope against Arsenal in the fifth round of the FA Cup on Saturday, has scored 131 goals in under 250 appearances.

Walsall expect to be at full strength although Dennehy, a winger, has been under treatment for a knee injury. He was hurt in last week's home game with Shrewsbury Town when Walsall extended their unbeaten run to nine games. But their manager, Dave Mackay, expects him to be fit.

Mr Mackay said: "Most of the pressure is on Arsenal and we are going there hoping to play the only way we know how—attacking. I am disappointed that Arsenal did not beat Liverpool to reach the final of the League Cup. If they had already been assured of one visit to Wembley, we could have possibly caught them off guard. Now I can imagine that at their team meeting the Arsenal players will be told that, as one chance of Wembley has gone, they must beat Walsall."

The improved form of Queen's Park Rangers in the new year leaves their manager, Frank Sibley, with the easy task of naming an unchanged side for the FA Cup match against Nottingham Forest. Saturday's unlucky defeat at Manchester City was their first in seven games, but the team's display encouraged Mr Sibley to keep the same side for the fourth successive match.

There is still no room for Gerry Francis, now troubled by a groin strain, the latest in an unhappy run of injuries. In the League match on October 14 Forest won 2—0 at Loftus Road.

Bristol Rovers strikers, Randall and Staniforth, had treatment yesterday in an effort to regain fitness for their tie against Ipswich Town. Randall injured a hamstring last Saturday and Staniforth, their captain, suffered a similar injury in training. Randall, who is 20 today, will not know until two hours before the kick-off if he will play.

Notts County are following the example of Millwall, their opponents in the Cup and taking their players away from their normal training routine. Their success, after a visit to Bisham Abbey where they have been again this week, has encouraged their manager, Jimmy Sirrell, to move his party to Lilleshall. Their own ground is covered by four inches of snow. County are likely to return part of their sent ticket allocation for the match.

The return of Mr Sirrell after an ill-fated stay with Sheffield United, has led to a revival in County's fortunes after a poor start to the season. But they have reserved their best performances for the Cup, where they scored surprising wins at Charlton and Brighton. In contrast, the only point they have picked up from their last six League away matches came at Millwall in November.

Millwall know all about the scoring threat of Vinter, who scored three against them at the Den last season in a 5—2 win. Vinter has been a one-man scoring show in County's Cup matches, scoring all four of their goals.

Hay, Chelsea's Scottish international defender, received encouraging news when he visited an eye specialist for a check-up yesterday. He was told that he is making good progress from the eye injury that was threatening his career. After an operation for a detached retina, he has not played senior football since last March.

He started his comeback by playing in one half a reserve match at Fulham on January 3. Chelsea's manager, Ken Shellito, said: "The news was what we hoped for The important thing now is to get in as many games as possible." Mr Shellito reports a clean bill of health for their tie at Orient and will name his side today.

Alan Durban, Stoke City's new manager who faces a tough trip to Sunderland for his first game on Saturday, cancelled the players' day off yesterday. He said: "It has been very difficult to assess the qualities of the players with the conditions so difficult for training. That means it is wiser for me to use the ones I already know for a few games at least. Meanwhile, I'm trying to get the players to talk about their own problems and the club's difficulties."

Blackpool's caretaker-manager, Jimmy Meadows, faces the prospect of being without five first team players for their rearranged fixture at Crystal Palace.

Bristol City's players will make personal appeals to their supporters in a new attempt to stop hooliganism. Some will be making pleas for good behaviour before the start of tomorrow night's League game against Manchester City at Ashton Gate. City, who expect a 30,000 crowd, were last week ordered by the FA to post warning notices round the ground after a dart was thrown during the match against Nottingham Forest on New Year's Eve.



Buckley: rejected chances of playing in the first division.

Argentina's World Cup plans in turmoil

Buenos Aires, Feb 15.—Argentina's build-up to the World Cup finals has started badly with the national party losing key players because of walk-outs and suspensions.

The party starts formal World Cup training today in the Atlantic resort of Mar del Plata in circumstances likely to give their team coach, Cesar Luis Menotti, considerable problems.

With so much expected of the home team by their vociferous supporters and Argentina drawn in the toughest first round group—against Italy, France and Hungary—Menotti was hoping for a smooth preparatory period for his 22-man party. However, the first of several blows fell some weeks ago with the resignation from the national team of the captain Jorge Carrascosa, a dynamic midfield player.

Carrascosa's resignation hurt, but at least he announced it well in advance of final party selection. Much more dramatic was last week's request from the number one goalkeeper, Gatti, for a month's leave from training because of personal doubts about his fitness. Angered by Gatti's request, Menotti placed a formal request with the Argentine Football Association that Gatti be excluded from the party. This was accepted, but Gatti remains on a list of players who cannot be transferred out of the country until after the World Cup.

As if this were not enough, two Internationals who play for Independiente club, Larrosa and Galvan, both midfield players, have just been sentenced by the AFA disciplinary committee after being sent off in the national championship final against Talleres of Cordoba last month. Larrosa was suspended for 20 games and Galvan for 15. Although both remain in Menotti's party, it looks impossible for either man to complete his sentence and still play in the World Cup. There is talk of an appeal which would allow them to play in internationals, but not for their club.

Row breaks out over coverage of World Cup

By Kenneth Gosling

An argument broke out yesterday between the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority over the television coverage of the World Cup football in Argentina this summer. The IBA issued a statement urging the BBC to agree to full alternation and calling on the governors to propose the name of an independent arbitrator to make a judgment "in the interests of the public".

The BBC replied by saying the arrangements for covering the matches had already been worked out by a joint committee and later, in detail, during a visit to Argentina last month. The BBC, also stung by the fact that the IBA had issued the statement to the press at the same time as making the proposal to them, said that of 24 matches in the first round of the competition, only four were to be shared—an arrangement discussed at great length.

"Most of the matches", the BBC said, "were allocated either to ITV or to the BBC by the toss of a coin. A few, it was agreed, would be shared. We thought we had come to a sensible working arrangement with our professional colleagues in the independent companies and are therefore surprised by this sudden intervention by the authority in a matter in which agreement had already been reached".

The IBA claimed that the BBC had rejected a proposal—to avoid simultaneous transmissions — as they had for the World Cup in 1974. It was also revealed that Lady Plowden, the chairman of IBA, had written to Sir Michael Swann, the chairman of the BBC, in December stressing the authority's continuing belief that the viewing public was best served by a policy of alternating sporting events.

There were already satisfactory arrangements for sharing domestic and most international football matches and these could be extended to the World Cup. At least six matches would be screened with identical pictures, the IBA said. The BBC had insisted on excluding from alternation proposals the opening match, the match to decide third and fourth places, the final and all matches involving Scotland.

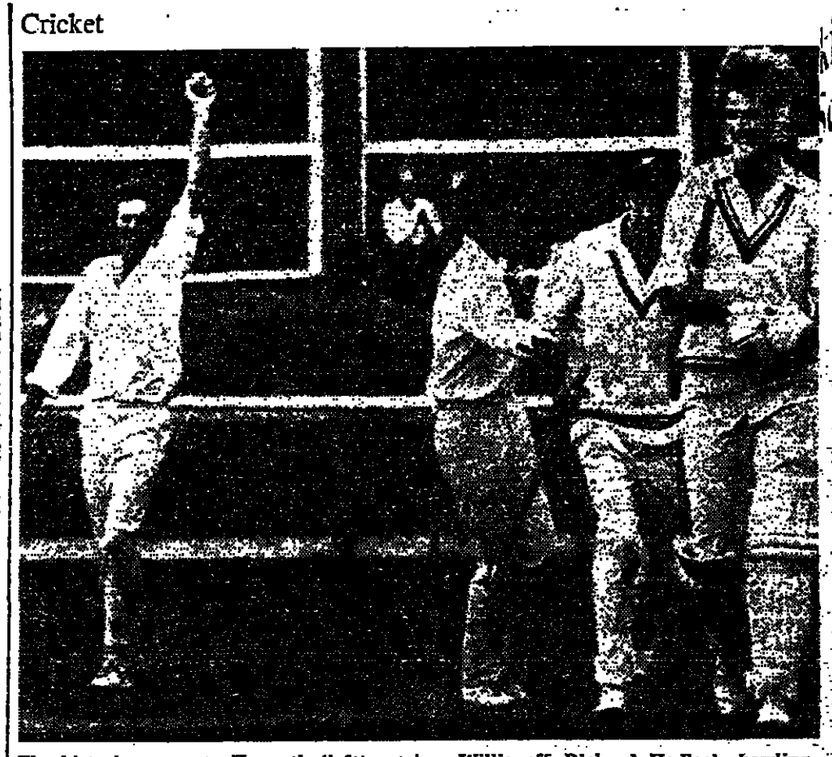
It is understood that of the six matches, a toss of a coin decided the issue twice, each being won by the BBC, giving it first choice. The BBC said they would consider the IBA's request. The board of governors meets today.

It was understood last night that the agreement which exists between the BBC and the independent companies will be honoured. The IBA's move was regarded as a "last ditch" stand on alternation which is not expected to change any of the present arrangements.

Shoulder in the cold

Sydney Feb 15.—Jimmy Shoulder, Australia's British-born football manager, has resigned, three months after Australia were knocked out of the World Cup. Australia had high hopes of reaching this year's finals but finished fourth in the Asian qualifying group, won by Iran.—Reuter.

Cricket



The historic moment: Howarth (left) catches Willis off Richard Hadlee's bowling England are beaten by New Zealand for the first time in a Test match.

Defensive qualities and technique missing from England batting

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Wellington, Feb 15

Once the drizzle, which delayed the start of play by three quarters of an hour, had cleared from the Basin Reserve here this morning, New Zealand achieved their first historic victory over England. They won by 72 runs, England being all out in their second innings for 64, their lowest total against any country other than Australia.

Three thousand people turned up to hail Mark Burges and his team. "For they are jolly good fellows" was sung with gay abandon. Bert Sutcliffe, a great New Zealand batsman in his day and now working for Rothmans, sponsors of the England tour, left no one in any doubt, when presenting the various awards, that the victory meant just as much to him as if he had played the winning innings himself.

Of the previous 47 Test matches between the two countries England had won 23 and 24 had been drawn. New Zealand cricket needed a boost, not least to counter the inroads being made by softball, a game at which New Zealand are world champions. Now that it has had one England will be all the more determined to level the series at Christchurch, where the second Test match starts on Friday week.

As rugby players, long distance runners and horsemen, even as hockey players (they won the gold medal in the last Olympics), New Zealanders have excelled. They have provided, in Bob Charles, the winner of the British Open Golf championship. As cricketers, though, their achievements have too seldom reflected how well they can play.

They beat Australia once, in 1973/74, and Pakistan once, in 1969/70. In 1961/62 they won a couple of Test matches in South Africa, when South Africa were just about at their best. They have also beaten West Indies in New Zealand, when West Indies were not quite the force they are now, and they have beaten India three times. Yet their victory today was only their tenth in 126 Test matches.

Speaking from behind a black eye, administered by Richard Hadlee when he missed an attempted hook in the first innings, Boycott said this afternoon that the better side had won. He thought both sets of bowlers had used the conditions well, and that England's batting was, "to some degree" a reflection of the standard of English batsmanship. "Character, defensive qualities and technique, as displayed by John Wright and myself" were what was needed, he said, to make runs on a pitch that was never easy. "You can't change the way people play", Boycott said. "You can only encourage people to play their own way and be available to advise them on points if the advice is wanted."

His reply, when asked whether he regretted having put New Zealand in to bat, was that "you can't expect a better situation than having to make 137 to win with plenty of time in hand". My own view was that a much better batting side than England's might have struggled to score even 137 against Collinge and Richard Hadlee, bowling as they did on this particular pitch.

On the great day in March, 1974, when New Zealand beat Australia for the first time, at Christchurch, the wickets all went to the same bowlers as in the match just finished—the two Hadlees, Collinge and Congdon. Richard Hadlee and Collinge, who shared 12 wickets then, shared 16 now, and four years ago Australia had the two Chappells, Stackpole, Redpath, Walters, Davis and Marsh to bat for them.

Until today the nearest New Zealand had got to beating England, statistically at any rate, was at Trent Bridge in 1973, when, needing 479 to win in the fourth innings, they reached 400 for five before losing by 38 runs. This morning, contrary to all the forecasts, rain threatened to deny New Zealand their moment of glory. But Wellington's faithful wind got up and blew the clouds away, and two slip catches, the secor beauty by Howarth at third ended the years of waiting. six for 26 to add to his four 74 in the first innings, Hadlee much the best figures by a Zealander against England.

As on earlier days of the m the umpires had had to s up about short pitched bow because the pitch, being tr erous, lent itself to it. V and Richard Hadlee both, at t bowled indiscriminately short, both are more than fast en to be dangerous and more aggressive enough not to Hadlee was warned first thing morning when he bowled a bou at Edmonds, and before the Willis, bristling with self-righte ness, walked all the way to square leg umpire to ask wh action seemed to have been when one was bowled at hi

In the land where Peter L in 1975, came nearer to killi tail-ender with a bouncer than ever happened before, or has happened since, in Test cri the lesson goes unheeded. It this a tough match, if not al a skilled one. That it will be ever famous here in the south where cricket is played more love than money, is a caus great rejoicing.

NEW ZEALAND: 228 (J. G. W 55; C. M. Old, 5 for 54) and (R. G. D. Willis, 5 for 32, Botham, 2 for 13, M. J. Hend 2 for 16).
ENGLAND: First innings, 215 Boycott 77; R. J. Hadlee, 4 for Second innings
B. C. Rose, not out
*G. Boycott, b Collinge
G. Miller, c Anderson, b Collinge
D. W. Randall, l-b-w, b Collinge
G. J. R. Roope, c Lees, b R. Hadlee
I. Botham, c Snedd, b R. Hadlee
†R. W. Taylor, run out
C. M. Old, l-b-w, b R. Hadlee
P. H. Edmonds, c Parker, b R. Hadlee
M. J. Hendrick, l-b-w, b R. Hadlee
R. G. D. Willis, c Howarth, b R. Hadlee
Extras (b-b 5)
Total
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—13, 3—18, 4—18, 5—36, 6—38, 7—53, 8—53, 9—64, 10—64.
BOWLING: R. Hadlee, 13.3—4—26—6; Collinge, 12—5—36—3; Hadlee, 1—1—0—0.

N Zealand win does not surprise Turner

New Zealand's regular cricket captain, Glenn Turner, said in Worcester yesterday that he was not surprised his former team colleagues had beaten England for the first time—rather that it had taken New Zealand so long to achieve the historic win.

Turner was unavailable for the series because he is arranging his testimonial season for Worcester. "We have been so close, so often in the past that I'm amazed it hasn't happened before. We beat the West Indies in 1969 and the Australians in 1974 and both these teams were a lot better than England is now. So I wasn't that surprised."

Referring to criticisms of the umpiring and the state of the pitch, Turner said: "England shouldn't criticize anything other than their own performance. After all, 130-odd shouldn't be hard to get, even on a tricky pitch. New Zealand has always been known as a hard place to get lbw's. Maybe our umpires lack in confidence and take the attitude, 'If in doubt, give not out'.

"The win should create more interest in our tour over here summer. England's cricke public haven't recognized ability in recent New Zeal teams, even though we h beaten everyone else. As wel hope the win will give our play greater confidence. Sometimes own fellows believe they are m in comparison to the Aussies, instance." But Turner still is over-confident of New Zeal winning the present series. "batting of both teams is unreli and I believe England has gre depth in their seam attack."

Tennis

Jarrett fights back to give Britain lead over Spain

Andrew Jarrett battled doggedly to escape from serious trouble and gave Britain a winning start to their final group match with Spain, in the BP Cup series of under-21 tennis internationals at Torquay yesterday.

The 20-year-old Jarrett, from Nottingham, was 0—3 and 3—5 down in the final set against Juan Hidalgo, the Spanish No 2, and later came within two points of defeat at 15—30 in the tenth game. But Jarrett, a former British junior champion, played himself out of imminent danger in fine style and ended up by taking four games in a row for an outstanding 6—2, 6—7, 7—5 victory.

Halfway through Jarrett's match he was involved in an argument over a disputed point. The two players, their respect captains and the umpire Terry Mahoney, of Bristol, all joined in and play was only restarted when the referee, Mrs Bea Seal, came on court and ruled in Jarrett's favour.

The British player refused to let his concentration be upset and he continued to outplay Hidalgo for another two games to snatch a deserved lead for his side. After a comfortable first set Jarrett floundered in the second, after losing his service in the opening game. He was on terms again at 4—4, but Hidalgo moved smoothly into the tie-break which he took 8—6 at his third attempt.

PALM SPRINGS: First round: I. Nastase (Romania) beat S. Krulevitz, 6—3, 6—3; A. Ashe beat R. Bruns, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; P. Fleming beat A. Pattison, 6—1, 7—6; M. Lara (Mexico) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 3—6, 7—6; G. Masters (Australia) beat R. Case (Australia), 6—3, 6—1; R. Lutz beat J. Newcombe (Australia), 6—2, 6—3; B. Mitton (SA) beat W. Martin, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; E. El Shafei (Egypt) beat C. Passarell, 7—6, 7—6; R. Moore (SA) beat A. Mayor, 6—3, 6—3; H. Solomon beat R. Hewitt (SA), 6—3, 6—3. Second round: R. Tanner beat G. Hardie, 6—1, 7—6; C. Dibley (Australia) beat T. Gullikson, 6—3, 6—3; B. Gottfried beat A. Amritraj (India), 6—2, 6—3; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat H. Gunthardt (Switzerland), 6—3, 6—1; E. Dibbs beat T. Okker (Netherlands), 6—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Quick promotion for Lawrence

Lennie Lawrence, a 30-year-old London, joined Plymouth Argyle as reserve team manager last August and yesterday was facing up to the challenge of caretaker managership following the surprise resignation of Michael Kelly on Tuesday night.

Mr Lawrence, a fully qualified FA coach who played for Carshalton in the Isthmian League said: "It's a big step from the reserve side to the first team but I am sure the players will do a good job and give the 110 per cent effort required for Argyle to stay in the third division."

Mr Kelly, a former Queen's Park Rangers and Birmingham City goalkeeper, has been manager at Home Park for ten months.

Hockey

Western may turn Lord's match Cambridge's way

By Sydney Friskin

Neither Oxford University nor Cambridge have had sufficient practice for their annual hockey match at Lord's on Saturday, starting at 2.30. The weather interfered on Tuesday with their last attempt to polish the rough edges of their machinery, but at least both sides have no injury problems.

In selecting their team yesterday Oxford included eight Blues. In addition they have David Banting who played for Cambridge in the 1973-74 season and is now an important link between Oxford's attack and defence. Oxford have been fortunate to escape the loss of players, which has shorn Cambridge of much of their talent of the previous year when they won 2—1. One of Oxford's most promising forwards is Kayum who plays on their left wing with an artistic touch. In his last year at Lincoln he is due to earn his Blue.

Cambridge have five Blues and look less distinguished on paper but in Western they have one of the best young strikers in the game today and he could well turn the game in favour of Cambridge. All the same they will need to strengthen their approach work at wing half.

OXFORD: *G. M. Riddell (Loretto and Queen's); *M. Precious (Scarborough and University), *J. K. Bowerman (Epsom and Christ Church), F. K. Gunn (Hitchin and St Peter's), R. S. Tanner (Haslemere GS and Lincoln), *B. S. Wells (Colston's, Bristol and Wadham, captain), D. P. Banting (Ripley and Wycliffe Hall), *D. G. Westcott (Cranleigh and Brasenose), *N. N. Copus (Manchester GS and Keble), *A. G. Schweitzer (Charterhouse and Merton), D. Kayum (Chatham House and Lincoln).
CAMBRIDGE: *J. P. Onions (St Albans and St John's), M. Gallimore (Kingston GS and St Catharine's), K. Watkins (Manchester GS and Sir William Borlase GS and St Catharine's), C. N. Davey (Kingstone GS and St Catharine's), A. Chiang (Watford GS and Christ's), S. J. C. Rudder (Uppingham and St Catharine's), M. H. van Deinsen (Kensington, Barcelona and St John's), *M. Ramsay (Charterhouse and Churchill), *B. J. Lloyd (Calday Grange and Churchill, captain), G. McG Deron (Campbell College, Belfast and Pembroke).
*A Blue

Egyptian dominance

Four Egyptians have been seeded to contest the semi-final round of the £750 British professional squash rackets championship, which is to be played at Grantham—and sponsored by the host club—from tomorrow until Sunday. The predicted pairings in the semi-final round are Ahmed Safwat (holder) v Mohamed Khalifa and Mohamed Asran v Abbas Kaoud.

Lloyd to stay

Clive Lloyd, Lancashire's West Indian Test player, will play for the county next season. Cedric Rhoades, the chairman, said yesterday: "For reasons outside the control of either party no announcement has been possible before with regard to the position of Lloyd, but it can now be stated that subject to fitness we expect Lloyd to be playing for Lancashire again this summer".

Table tennis

Miss Knight big threat to English No 1

Jill Hammersley, the best player in Europe, gets another chance to prove that she is also the best player in England in the English table tennis championships, sponsored by Norwich Union, which begin at Woking today.

This would be argued strongly by Carole Knight, of Cleveland, who has beaten Mrs Hammersley in their last six meetings, including he final last year. Miss Knight has just the sort of attacking that Mrs Hammersley finds difficult to beat.

Mrs Hammersley's record against Continental opposition is far superior, however. She is still the holder of the European title and, last month, won the European top 12 event from a first-class field. On the strength of this—she also won the Hungarian Open earlier this season—Mrs Hammersley stays top of the English rankings and is top seed at Woking. But Miss Knight, seeded second, is again likely to prove a formidable obstacle.

Desmond Douglas would have been a hot favourite for the men's singles if he had competed. Instead he has opted to play for his West German club team, who pay his wages, and the event is wide open. Denis Neale, the holder, returns to top table tennis for this event and hopes to make it a record seventh success.

Olympic Games

Moscow ahead of schedule, organizers say

Paris, Feb 15.—Moscow is ahead of schedule with its preparations for the 1980 Olympic Games and will be able to use the Olympic complex next year for the seventh Spartakia Games, one of the organizers said here today.

Two thousand foreign sportsmen will be invited to next year's Games Mrs Marina Gerasimova, a member of the games organizing committee here to talk about the preparations, said. Mrs Gerasimova told newsmen that Moscow expected 12,000 sportsmen from 130 countries. 300,000 foreign visitors, and 7,000 journalists from the press, television and radio for the Olympics.

The organizing committee plans to sell 6,500,000 tickets—35 per cent to people living in Moscow, 20 per cent for those elsewhere in the Soviet Union 30 per cent to foreign visitors (according to population and sporting record), 10 per cent to the International organizing committee, with 5 per cen in reserve, Mrs Gerasimova said.

Coventry lottery

Coventry Godiva Harriers, by means of a lottery launched yesterday, hope to raise £250,000 for an outdoor athletics centre in time for their centenary next year.

Packer sees daylight in hour of darkness

Sydney, Feb 15.—World Series Cricket has had its fair share of teething troubles in its first season. But apparently Kerry Packer's much maligned "circus" is here to stay.

Bitter wrangles with the governing bodies of cricket, disappointing attendances and heavy financial losses might have persuaded lesser mortals than Mr Packer to cut his losses and call it a day. But the millionaire founder of World Series Cricket is a stubborn man.

As the war of nerves between Mr Packer and cricket's establishment continues, it is confidently predicted that the WSC programme will be bigger and better next season. "We are still amateurs", Mr Packer admitted after the first season ended in Melbourne yesterday. "But we are more professional than we were, and we will become even more professional."

Mr Packer had to dig deep into his wallet to persuade the game's top players to break with the establishment. But there is no question of his cutting back financially next season. On the eve of the final match in Melbourne he assured his followers that there would always be enough money for WSC, although his losses have been reported as high as SA3.6 million. "There will never be a shortfall of cash", Mr Packer said. "The only thing that will stop us is a lowering in the standard of cricket itself."

It would probably pay WSC to play their cards closer to their chests next season, particularly on the question of attendan *Before the season got under* three months ago, predictions gates around the million m were being bandied about. Bu a statement issued after the F March WSC said that over 350 people had watched 72 days' p Their 23 days of five-day in national cricket attracted 128, people.

WSC claim these figures sh that the public are determined support their venture but th argument is far from convinci Tony Greig, captain of the Wo XI, was more realistic when said that the first season had been "all plain sailing", and t the main disappointment had b the poor attendances.

Badminton

English homework ends and test begins

By Richard Streeton

The diligent preparations by England for this season's Uber Cup campaign should be rewarded with a convincing win tonight against the Netherlands at Washington. On recent form, the English women's team should win this European zone semi-final tie by at least 5—2 and the margin could even be more emphatic.

It was last June that England turned away from traditional methods of selection, coaching and management in order to invest scole authority in Judy Hashman. One of badminton's greatest champions, Mrs Hashman was felt to have the character, inspirational force and stature to direct England's international players to better effect.

Like all dictators, or supremos to use the kindlier word preferred in sport, Mrs Hashman has already trodden on a few toes. More relevantly, though, the fittest, most dedicated and tactically geared Uber Cup party to represent England has been gathered together.

Until last autumn, England had every hope of winnin gthe Uber Cup for the first time. Margaret Lockwood's knee operations and Gillian Gilks's unavailability then deprived them, simultaneously, of their joint No 1 players. No country in the world could afford to lose such ability and, for realists, one more English sporting dream faded from that moment on.

An English win would take through to the zone final against Denmark in Copenhagen on March 30 for a place in the inter-zone matches in New Zealand next May. England have reached that stage in four of their seven Uber Cup programmes but, in the circumstances, will do well to do so again. At least the groundwork for the future has been done, with better use being made of vaailable playing resources.

A reminder that this has not always been the case came when I mentioned to Mrs Hashman that England's best performance was in 1962-63 when they lost 4—3 to the United States, the holders, at Wilmington in the challenge round. Mrs Hashman was playing for the Americans.

"The books may show that to have been England's best performance in the Uber, but let me tell you it was also her worst", Mrs Hashman said. She went on to recall various disputes and other mistakes by England that had contributed to defeat. Such things would never happen while she was in charge.

Only Jane Webster, a 21-year-old bank clerk, has previously played in the Uber Cup. Miss Webster was a late replacement for the inter-zonal series in Djakarta three years ago when England were eliminated 5—2 by Indonesia, the eventual winners. Miss Webster, a forceful left-hander, beat her singles opponent, Joké van Beusekom, the 26-year-old Dutch No 1, who is also a bank clerk, in the recent Swedi championships.

Karen Bridge, aged 17 and ma ing her first appearance, was have opened the match agai Marjan Ridder but Mrs Ridd has influenza and is likely to replaced by Sylvia Robbe. N Perry, who has shouldered responsibilities in singles readily this season, should be strong for Maureen Oskam, Dutch junior and an unexpect inclusion, in the second match.

The four doubles are alwa crucial and England can dr confidence from the fact that M Perry and Ann Statt, their pair, have been in irresistab form. They have wins to the dons in recent weeks in t credit over both Dutch combin course of winning the Swedish a Dutch titles.

ORDER OF PLAY: Miss K. S. Brid v Miss S. Robbe; Mrs N. C. Perry v Miss M. Oskam; Miss J. A. Webst v Miss J. van Beusekom; Mrs Pe and Miss A. E. Statt v Mrs Revers and Miss H. de Kort; M Webster and Mrs B. Sutton v Mi Beusekom and Miss Robbe; Miss We and Miss Sutton v Mrs Revers Miss de Kort; Mrs Perry and M Statt v Miss Beusekom and Miss Robb

Mrs Gilks' partners Pri

Gillian Gilks is to partner Den mark's Svend Pri in the A England mixed doubles Wembley from March 15 to She has won the event for the la two years with Derek Talbot Elliott Stuart, her most rece partner, has not been fully fit th season.

Simplicity is on the upswing at the Clark-Saunders School of Golf

Nothing like old flicks to put you in the picture

I do not have many golfing relics, but one I treasure is an old flicker picture of Bobby Jones's golf swing. By that I mean a series of shots taken of his swing, bound together into a pad, so that when flicked through with finger and thumb the images come to life and move. It is the principle of the animated cartoon in the cinema. It is the best view I shall ever have of that peerless swing—much smoother than an early film, and a sequence which I can repeat at leisure and stop at any point in the upswing or follow-through. All this from a pad of 47 pieces of stiff paper measuring three inches by two and held together by a wire loop.

By modern standards it is an unsophisticated gadget, but the principle is beautifully simple, and I have often wondered why it was not more widely adopted in golf instructions.

The other day I was reminded of this in picking up a book published last week. *The Young Golfer* (Stanley Paul, £1.95), by Clive Clark and Vivien Saunders. I did not at first realize, having failed to redd the relevant passage in the cover blurb, that the book was using this method, so that I made little sense of the sequence of swing illustrations lining the outer margin of the pages, when referring to the text running between them.

You will know better: flicking the pages one way brings to life Miss Saunders playing the 6-iron and Clark driving, and flicking the other way produces Miss Saunders in action with the short chip and the long wedge approach, with Clark demonstrating two kinds of bunker shots.

It takes a little practice to make them swing smoothly—it is no use letting 20 pages slip through your fingers at once—and a way I have found satisfactory is to knead the book as though it were a lump of putty until it becomes pliable, and the book, although a pocket-sized paperback, shows every sign of standing up to the strain.

I have gone to some length over an unobtrusive instruction book—goodness knows, there is no shortage of them—because what is learnt by the young is more important than what is learnt by anybody else, and also because simplicity in instruction has, in my view, come into its own again. Publishers and ghost-writers in the past decade have gone to extreme lengths to produce something old in a new way about golf instruction, in the sure knowledge that golfers are more human than most, and will always believe—in the same way that women behave over cosmetics—that somewhere there is an answer to their problems, whereas the answer probably is for most in both categories that they can hope only to make the best of a bad job.

The authors of this book, apart from having made their mark at the top of their profession, are highly intelligent people, and they have therefore known how to put into simple, direct and convincing words what they wish to tell the young players with an aptitude for the game.

While in the same mood, I would like to mention an instruction book bearing the name of Neil Coles. It is Master Golf (Macdonald and Janes, £3.95). The book, based on a television series, is not more outstanding than a dozen books of instruction I have failed to notice, but Coles is such a genuine, down-to-earth golfer, with as fine an understanding of the game as anyone in his modest way, that anything to which he subscribes his name can be taken to be the right thing. Perhaps no one, with the possible exception of Christy O'Connor, whose control of the ball is more instinctive than rational, has a better understanding of what the golf ball can be made to do.

If anything has stopped Coles becoming one of the great names in golf, it is not his ability, but a too great sensibility and a reluctance to travel. His book—I know of no pocket into which it will go, but it will hardly add any weight to the coffee table—has large photographs, large print and an uncomplicated approach to the game.

Peter Ryde

هكذا من الاصل

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by Union

ackie runs into injury trouble d Scotland recall MacDonald

er West
Correspondent

ision about Andy Irvine's to play at full back for against Wales in Cardiff urday has been deferred e team embarks on some aining in Edinburgh this

at extent the news for supporters, who need no ug of what Irvine's good eans to their aspirations, more encouraging than it weekend. Irvine felt pretty about his prospects then, shoulder he injured when a try against France has well to treatment in the days and he now ex- himself as being more

d have been obliged to e change to their side. ighland No 8, George withdrew yesterday with e fracture in his right tained when roadrunning verness area last week. d over the foot on a stone beneath the snow. The the injury was not diag- til he trained with the party on Sunday.

Scotland's defeat in Dub- ie was brought into the in his fourth cap in place d MacDonald. Now Mac- who played in all of Scot- mes last season, has been or his sixth international. Jason, a Boroughmuir ward, has been added to es. So has Roddy Grant, n Scottish full back and mbridge Blue, by way of insurance behind the



Donald MacDonald: in No 8 position for cap No 6.

scrummage if Irvine cannot play. In that event it is confidently expected that Bruce Hay will move to full back and that Bill Gammell, of Edinburgh Wanderers, will come in on the right wing.

Grant started his rugby career as a scrum half, played twice at centre in the university match and has appeared on a wing for Scotland B. He has played a bit at stand-off half too, so his country could scarcely have a more versatile man in reserve.

vies still the fastest gun in the west

West

Ish team who play Scot- ardiff on Saturday will r aggregate total of caps recedented 323. Of that 210 will stand to the back division in which ayers—Gareth Edwards . R. Williams (43) and vies (43)—have roughly ds share.

t be supposed that no al side have boasted a with as many as 137 s between them. But Kiernan won the last s at full back in 1973, de was making his 51st in the same Irish XV Gibson his 41st. That tal of 146. However, if trio play in the remain- tionals this season, as those in Australia in will add a round dozen core.

een suggested, though y by the players them- they might regard the of Australia as being rnational swan-song. orm is such that, given inclination, they could the top for some while

haps, is the one com- the youngest of them, , may find it hardest to come by. He is only 28. Gareth Edwards, 30, has indicated that he will be happy to go on playing while he derives so much pleasure from the game and can satisfy his own demanding standards. Davies is 33 but no one would suggest that there is the slightest hint of decline in his play.

Happily, some of his performances this season have reached a large audience through television, and the freeze-up last weekend produced an unexpected bonus in the rerun on BBC of the Sam Doble memorial game between Moseley and a team of British Lions. That encounter supplied several examples of his particular magic. So did the Cardiff-Pontypool game when he scored four tries though only receiving the ball (as it was reported) on five occasions.

Davies remains the most electrifying runner in the game, and, reluctant though I would be to leave out another genius in the Englishman, Peter Jackson, he must be my right wing in an eclectic world XV drawn from the generations of post-war players. His consistency has been astonishing. Given the merest whiff of a chance, Davies for years has been the fastest, and surest gun in the west.

It is almost 14 years now since this great player first came to the notice of a wider audience when he played a key part for Loughborough Colleges in preventing a fifth consecutive Middlesex sevens victory by London Scottish. That was the Scottish era of Ian Launchland, Jim Shackleton and Tremayne Rodd.

Davies won his first cap, in 1966, as a centre. He was still playing in that position when Wales lost 19—0 to New Zealand in Christchurch in 1969. Then, for the second international on an ill-starred tour, he was moved to the wing. Wales still lost heavily, but a star was born again, in a new firmament.

Peter Dixon, who has not appeared since injuring his shoulder for England against France in Paris a month ago, will be trying to prove his fitness when Gosforth meet Wilmslow at home on Saturday. A good performance from Dixon could convince the England selectors to restore him against Scotland at Murrayfield on March 4.

Looking ahead to their John Player Cup match against Gloucester next weekend, Gosforth will be hoping that another regular back row forward, Anderson, confirms his fitness this Saturday. He is still doubtful for the Wilmslow match.



ieets hero: Kathy Miller, an unner, talks to Elton John, the at the Guildhall in London luring a luncheon celebrating the Sporting Club's international valour in sport. Miss Miller, ho won the top award for her to the running track after a car crash which left her in a coma for 10 weeks, said that her three wishes were: to come to London: to meet Elton John, and to meet Prince Charles. She has fulfilled the first two of her wishes, and the third will come true in the near future. She is to have a private audience with Prince Charles during her stay in London.

Racing

Prospects for weekend meetings are improving

There will be no racing in Britain today or tomorrow. After course inspections yesterday morning today's meetings at Taunton and Southwell were called off; tomorrow's fixtures for Newcastle and Fakenham were also abandoned.

So far this month only six of 31 scheduled meetings have been held. Four meetings are scheduled for Saturday: at Newcastle, Lingfield, Shepstow and Nottingham. With snow on the course and another overnight frost at Newcastle, prospects are poor and stewards will inspect at 10.30 am today.

Nottingham stewards will inspect at 10.0 am today. The Clerk of the course, David Heyman, said: "At the moment there is about an inch of snow on the course and a little frost in the ground. It is nothing severe and prospects depend on the weather during the next 48 hours."

Chepstow, which stages the £15,000 Joe Coral Welsh Grand National, are "hopeful" they will race. A course spokesman said: "The position has not changed dramatically. We have temperatures above freezing but it all depends on what happens during the next three days."

There is frost in the ground and a slight scattering of snow at Lingfield. The clerk of the course, John Hughes, said yesterday: "We could not race today. Quite frankly we are putting our faith in the rain that is evidently due."

Weather permitting, Saturday's four meetings in England have £59,500 total added prize money on offer. The most valuable event is the £15,000 Welsh Grand National at Chepstow. There are two £3,500 chases at Lingfield; the £6,000 Stanley Tools Steeplechase Final at Nottingham and the £7,500 Elder Handicap Chase at Newcastle.

Rag Trade, winner of the 1976 Grand National, will run in the Corporation Steeplechase at Nottingham. The leading jockey, John O'Neill has been booked to ride but he will switch to Chepstow if the Nottingham card is abandoned.

David Nicholson will saddle Prebilhas (John Suthern) and Jackstones (Robin Dickin) in the Stanley Tools Steeplechase. George Sloan, a leading amateur, plans to partner Tiepolino in the Manifesto Steeplchase and Mister Know All in the Jerry M. Steeplechase for Josh Gifford at Lingfield.

Following an inspection yesterday afternoon, Growan Park was passed fit for racing today. There will be no further inspection and the official going on the Irish course is "heavy".

Red Rum takes usual path to National

Red Rum will carry 11st 8lb in his final warm-up race for the Grand National when he returns to Haydock Park for the Greenall Whitley Breweries Steeplechase on March 4. Red Rum has used this three-mile event as a stepping stone to Aintree for the past few seasons.

Sixty-two horses have stood their ground for the National, which will be run on April 1. The six defectors at yesterday's first acceptance stage were: Artistic Prince, Cartwright, Flashy Boy, Gyllppus, My Friendly Cousin and the late Our Edidon.

Comedy of Errors, who missed a race as Ascot on Wednesday, is now a likely runner in the City Trial Hurdle at Nottingham on Monday. The champion hurdler, Night Nurse, may also turn out for this event.

Jon George, quoted at 25-1 for the Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster on April 8, will not run, according to the trainer, Michael Easterby.

Haydock acceptors

VICTOR LUDORUM HURDLE: First acceptors: Accelerate, Albion Prince, Atlantic Bridge, Ballylogue, Barley Boy, Beparocloio, Big Bon, Bopilace, Bourbon Street, Farous, Christmas Time, Christmas Visit, Connaught Ranger, Dark Hoom, Drummassie, Early Thirties, Dream Star, Emerald Emperor, Five Past, Four Fathoms, French Saint, Golden Vow, Green-Fingered, Helping Hand, Highland Spice, Hit the Roof, Honeggar, Humdoleils, Ladbroke Laisure, Major Thompson, Marrakesh, Mixed Melody, Morning Lee, Oriental Rocket, Pollerton, Rodman, Royal Legend, Saint Just, Sea Freight, Sharperbeds, Slasher, Spanish Armada, St Tello, The Czar, Toirdealbhach, Tudor Jig, Turn Usher, Vaguely James, Village Swan, Wellfort, Westering Home, Within The Law. To be run over two miles at Haydock Park on March 4.

GREENALL WHITLEY BREWERIES STEEPLECHASE: First acceptors, Royal Frolic, Gay Spartan, Master H., Red Rum, Cancello, Even Melody, Casamayor, Tamalin, The Last Light, Set Point, April Seventh, Lacius, War Bonnet, Stubbick, Allied, Carpets, Ebornezersdouble, Dublin Express, Sir Garnet, Bit of Manny, Forest King, Craigue House, Rambling Jack, Irish Tony, Rambling Artist, Regal Choice, Tommy Joe, Brown Barman, Tregarron, High Prospect, Filigrove, Greystoke Rambler, Le Rohstan, Bucksheil, Jimmy Mill, Fezeyot. To be run over three miles at Haydock Park on March 4.

Children's fashion

Changes for the better in the chain stores

Nearly nine years ago, when my daughter was born, buying children's clothes was a pretty uncomplicated business: if you felt rich you went to John Lewis or Harrods or one of a few very expensive, mostly foreign, boutiques. If you felt poor you went to Marks & Spencer. But wherever you went you found a great deal of pink and pale blue, Viyella smocks, polyester trousers and nylon frilled party dresses. (A Mothercare catalogue of 1970 that I saw recently was very revealing: row upon row of children in crisp artificial fabrics in pastel colours.) The foreign clothes stocked by small boutiques were the exception: bright colours and proper materials—but at a price.

In nine years all this has changed. I know because I now also have a new baby to dress. What used to be found in the boutiques has now made its way to the chain stores. Admittedly you have to scour the racks of appliqué ducks to get there, but a practical, good-looking dress or pair of trousers can be found. To give three examples: Babyboots have two exceptionally pretty cotton sun dresses this spring at £1.65 and £2.25; Marks & Spencer their deservedly popular velour dungarees at £3.50-£3.99 and Mothercare a basic, practical polo-necked cotton-Modal sweater at £1.50-£1.65.

There has been another change: nine years ago babies were babies, and baby clothes a very separate style on their own. Today, just as children, when it comes to dressing, are small grown-ups, so babies are even smaller ones. The ubiquitous dungarees, T-shirts and multi-coloured socks start at nought, and last all the year round, the seasons (and the sexes) having largely vanished, though not, given the weather, quite enough: there are a pointless lot of strapless dresses and sunhats coming into the shops at the moment.

I make it all sound easier and more dramatic than it sometimes appears to be. Good, bright coloured children's clothes could of course be found in the '60s, and the attractive clothes still need prising out today. The recent fashion for cotton and simplicity (and away from nylon and frills) is reported by all manufacturers of children's clothes, but they are the first to add that they still have to produce acrylic and polyester clothes because the public wants them. (Though most of the "natural" fabrics—the ones that look pure cotton or wool, but are in fact mixtures—are now machine washable and need no ironing.) Among the denim and the velour are still to be found orange and brown narrow striped rompers turning babies into particularly unattractive parcels, or the two piece pyjama suit, in 100 per cent polyester, slimey to the touch, and emblazoned with pandas, cockatoos and zoo keepers against a background of hospital corridor green.

Between the chain store and the boutique has also appeared a new animal: the very individual children's clothes shop, on which its owners impose a clear taste of their own. If the taste is yours, your problems are over. Tigermoth in the Portobello Road has been going just seven years. It was started by two bored mothers who in the early days bought children's clothes from Sweden and Denmark and now make many of their own—like their towelling jump suits for babies in wide stripes of contrasting colours (red/biscuit, blue/bottle, £3.10-£3.70) or their Shetland sweaters with stripey arms (£6.75).

Their clients, say Barbara Laurie and Carola Ritchie, have grown with them: seven years ago they had to convince shoppers that dungarees were not only practical but looked good. Today parents demand striped socks and purple jump suits.

Pollyanna is another small, individual children's shop. It has in fact been going for 14 years and was associated in my mind with neat, dreary fifties dresses and terrible shorts. No longer so: they now specialize in boiler suits and denim jeans as well as Liberty print dresses and a wide range of cotton T-shirts (plain and striped, some with matching shorts). The clothes are tough and they look good: the Pollyanna catalogue (20p from 660 Fulham Road, SW6 5RY) does not do them justice.

Seventy per cent of Pollyanna's trade is mail order (and 30 per cent of Tigermoth's). Mail order clothes for children are now big business. In particular there seems to be a boom in clothes for parents to make up themselves (a non-starter for me): Play Prints (72 Oakley Square, NW1) have dressing-up kits (nurse, squaw, atomic man and bandit) for £3.95 plus p & p.

Four years ago Boots went into children's clothes and their designs (for under fives only) seem to be both cheaper and more exciting than almost anything else around. They use a lot of towelling (jackets and dressing gowns) and cotton (dresses) in good clear colours. Marks & Spencer have an enormous range (though not much for babies) and some of it is good: kilts (£4.50-£6.50) plain shetland sweaters (£3.50-£4.99) velour shorts (£1.99-£2.25). Their socks are unbeatable. It was on a recent visit to Marks & Spencer, however, that I searched in vain for a single girl's nightdress that was not plastered with ducks, rhymes or woodland scenes.

The point of all these shops is that they combine reasonable prices with the sort of clothes you actually want to buy. Some are very nice. But they are not exotic, neither exceptionally beautiful nor immediately desirable in the way that very grand, very expensive children's clothes are. For them you still have to turn to the little boutiques full of minute replicas in Liberty prints and knitted wools of all the clothes one has never dreamt of. Leaving aside the question of whether or not you actually *like* children in smocking and velvet, and can stand seeing them wear something that will only dry clean and needs constant ironing, as objects these clothes are in a different league altogether. And if you intend to pass the dress down from child to child, and spread it around your friends, there may be an argument for spending the money, for the pleasure of the parents, if not the child.

There are several such boutiques to choose from in central London, but one of the nicest is Zero 4 in South Molton Street and its partner, Môme, in South Kensington. At £21 for a party dress and £16.90 for a heavy knit cardigan for a one year old, the clothes should be, and indeed are, ravishing. Zero 4 has quilted boots in different Liberty cottons at £4.20 and bikini bottoms and matching hats made to order (£3.90 and £3.50) any of which would make superb and luxurious presents. At these prices the sales become important, and Zero 4 takes its twice yearly sales very seriously, cutting its prices up to 50 per cent.

It is when sales at children's clothes shops become as newsworthy as those at Browns, Elle and Fiorucci that children become little adults indeed.

Caroline Moorehead

Prudence Glynn is on holiday.





Top
T-shirt dress from Pollyanna £4.25

Above
Pollyanna Liberty lawn shirt £6.50. Cotton twill pinafore dress £7.50. Babyboots striped towelling dungarees £2.15

Left
Corduroy culottes £8.25; cotton polo necked sweater £4.50; quilted jacket £11.80 all from Tigermoth. Pollyanna clogs £6.45

Below
Tigermoth corduroy dungarees £8.95. Stripey socks 75p. Jacket from Zero 4 £16.90

Photographs by Sandra Lousada.



Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Courmayeur	150	280	Good	Powder	Fine		-8
Wind crust in exposed areas							
Davos	80	170	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-5
Good skiing on all runs							
Kitzbühel	40	100	Good	Varied	Fair	Fair	-1
All runs much improved							
Saas-Fee	95	210	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-3
Good snow on all slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	75	145	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
Excellent skiing conditions							
Val d'Isère	160	350	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-7
Perfect piste skiing							
Verbier	105	205	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	—
Excellent piste and powder skiing							
Wengan	75	115	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-5
Good varied skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	30	70	Good	—	-8
Axamer-Lizum	—	95	Good	—	-12
Badgastein	50	105	Good	—	-11
Berwang	120	160	Good	—	-9
Brand	70	210	Good	—	-9
Gargellen	100	160	Good	—	-11
Hochsolden	50	160	Good	—	-10
Igls	20	50	Good	—	-14
Ischgl	85	170	Good	—	-11
Lech	140	210	Good	—	-8
Lienz	110	150	Good	—	-10
Mayrhofen	10	95	Good	—	-9
Mittersndorf	70	180	Good	—	-8
Obergurgl	110	180	Good	—	-16
Obertauern	155	250	Good	—	-17
Saalbach	50	95	Good	—	-6
Schruns	35	130	Good	—	-4
Serfaus	40	100	Good	—	-14
Wildschonau	70	80	Good	—	-6
Zürs	160	220	Good	—	-13
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	180	600	Good	Cloud	—
Chamonix	160	300	Good	Snow	—
Courchevel	90	185	Good	Snow	—
La Clusaz	150	260	Good	Sun	—
La Plagne	200	500	Good	Snow	—
Les Arcs	130	255	Good	Snow	—
Zürs	160	220	Good	Sun	-11
Les Menuires	180	510	Good	Snow	—
Megève	170	240	Good	Snow	—
Meribel	165	180	Good	Snow	—
Morzine	135	240	Good	Snow	—
Pra-Loup	120	220	Good	Sun	—
St Gervais	80	220	Good	Snow	—
NORWAY					
Finse	150	145	Good	—	-15
Gello	100	115	Good	—	-12
Gol	60	70	Good	—	-24
Lillehammer	80	120	Good	—	-19
Norefjell	150	160	Good	—	-16
Oslo	130	135	Good	—	-15
Rjukan	100	135	Good	—	-20

Cresta run

ST MORITZ: Georges Prade Cup (handicap from Top). Final placings: 1. H. Conrad (5.0), 164.36; 2. C. W. A. Kopp (5.50), 164.70; 3. M. Roder (5.50), 165.12; 4. N. Baracchi (2.50), 165.27; 5. B. Meier (5.50), 166.70; 6. W. Berchtold (3.50), 166.91.

Ice hockey

NEW YORK: National League: New York Islanders 3, Los Angeles Kings 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 2, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Vancouver Canucks 4, Washington Capitals 2. World Hockey Association: Edmonton Oilers 4, Birmingham Bulls 1; New England Whalers 5, Quebec Nordiques 1.

Rugby League

Bevan rejects call by Welsh selectors

John Bevan, the Warrington left wing three-quarter, has told the Welsh selectors that he is not interested in being substitute for the League international against England at Swansea on Sunday. Bevan was a Welsh Rugby Union player before turning professional. It was surprising that he was made substitute because he would have been a big draw in Swansea.

Bevan missed the recent Welsh win against France when Clive Sullivan, the 32-year-old Hull Kingston Rovers winger, played and the selectors decided to retain Sullivan and make Bevan the substitute back. David Howes, a League official, said: "Bevan has informed us that he is not interested in being substitute and will not be going to Swansea. His withdrawal has been accepted by the chairman of selectors, Mr Ronnie Simpson, and he will be naming another substitute after the team has trained at Swansea on Saturday."

The Wales v England Rugby League international at St Helens, Swansea, on Sunday seems certain to go ahead. A Rugby League spokesman said: "I have spoken to Swansea Corporation this morning and they say that the ground is now perfectly playable. Only extreme frost or heavy snow in South Wales can prevent us going ahead." About 2,000 supporters are travelling to the match from the traditional Rugby League areas in the north of England.

enzel to rt sh event

leporter
l Ski Federation of are hopeful that , of Liechstenstein, essful skier in the ir, will take part in championships on m April 6 to 9. Miss long a number of invited to Scotland nt, sponsored by tries and granted y the International

ted include Miss her, Andres, who the world cham- t slalom at Gar- kirchen recently, of West Germany, the Garmisch giant umela Behr, also of , who was second slalom. ss Wenzel, aged 21, n individual medal he finished second d and is a convinc- he world Cup com-

ntry

championship (A ld Division), 26min Grabb (Germany); nes (Lyneham), 30; yneham, 192 pts; 2, Halton, 293.

Ronald Butt on Mr Heath's private opposition

Race: who will have the last word?

It has long been a characteristic of parliamentary politics that prominent politicians who have been excluded, or who have excluded themselves, from office in their party, go into something like opposition to the reigning leadership.

As Speaker Onslow put it in the eighteenth century, politicians in this situation, "by distressing the administration" sought "to bring themselves back to obtain those seats of power that they had lost or quitted".

Yet the complexity of the human disposition is such that it is, I suppose, quite possible for politicians who so behave to persuade themselves that they really have something to say that is essentially different from the things the official leadership is saying.

The interaction of personal ambition and pride with principle is an abiding characteristic of politics, and who is to say where the one stops and the other starts? At all events, a politician out of line on personal grounds with his leaders seldom finds it difficult to discover causes on which to differ from them.

Who, do you suppose, said the following? "Fear . . . can give rise to passion and emotion not easily brought under control and so damaging to relations between the races . . . If we are to treat racial problems with moderation and toleration . . . the government of the day must be prepared to take the firm decisions that will restore public confidence in their ability to control immigration."

It was not, as you might suppose, said by Mrs Thatcher in 1978, but by Mr Heath at Walsall on January 25, 1969. This utterance was clearly regarded as sufficiently definitive to be included in the Conservatives' 1970 election Campaign Guide, which outlined proposals for changing the immigration law that were the broad basis of Mr Heath's government's 1971 Act.

The object of this legislation in Mr Heath's words (again according to the Campaign Guide) was to "give the British government power to say exactly how many immigrants, if any, are to be allowed into the country at any time, or in any area".

The 1971 Act which Mr Heath's government brought in, has therefore to be judged, in part at least, by the objectives which the then government proclaimed it had, and by the extent to which they have been fulfilled.

According to the 1970 Campaign Guide (which enshrines the policy and its nuances which Mr Heath put to the electorate) it was calculated in 1969 that 172,000 dependents still had to come to Britain. "At the present rate of intake", the guide observed, "the outstanding dependents would be absorbed by the end of 1972". This is not quite the way it looks today.

On the basis of the official figures, about 135,000 dependents for acceptance on arrival have come to Britain since 1973, when the 1971 Act came into force. On a somewhat different basis, 95,000 came between 1969 and 1972.

Further, an unknown number of dependents have eventually settled under the category of those who entered on various grounds, including holidays, and then overstayed—a category which in total amounted to a further 76,000 settlers since 1973 alone.

Plainly, the 172,000 dependents who were supposed to be absorbed by 1972, and to have ended the matter, have been much exceeded on any reckoning. There is an unknown further number to come. According to conservative forecasts by Professor Brass, published recently in *The Sunday Times*, a further 300,000 dependents net (the gross figure will be larger) will arrive between now and the end of the century.

I am not entering into the question whether anything can or should be done about this. I merely make the point that in this and in other ways, the situation has changed since 1970.

Yet Mr Heath seems to think that the time spent by the 1971 Parliament in discussing the matter should close it, and by implication that Mrs Thatcher should not talk about it now. The 1971 Act, he said on Monday, "gave us all the powers we need to prevent abuse". Even more strangely, he appeared to reject the Conservatives idea that the question of fiancés should be reexamined, on the grounds that to restrict them would be comparable to the restrictions on fiancés and spouses imposed by the Soviet Union.

That has been Mr Heath's view of politics generally since Mrs Thatcher took over, whether he has talked about incomes policy, trade union policy, industrial policy, or education policy. His government on everything said the last word.

In the matter of immigration, Mr Heath plainly thinks that Mrs Thatcher should not be able to talk as freely about it as he himself did in 1970 (when, according to Mr Powell, it tipped the balance in the Tories' favour).

However, leaving aside the real difference between spouses and fiancés who are known personally to each other and love each other, and the proliferation of the fiancés for arranged marriages, we should note that Mr Heath's government itself broke what he seems now to regard as the sacrosanct spirit of Helsinki.

On January 25, 1973, the then Tory Home Secretary laid rules before the House of Commons stating that while patrials could be admitted as male fiancés, "in other cases an entry clearance will be granted only where refusal would be undesirable because of the degree of hardship which would be caused if the woman had to live outside the United Kingdom to be with her husband after marriage".

This Tory "hardship requirement" for fiancés was removed by Mr Roy Jenkins. So what Mr Heath is doing is defending not the 1971 Act, but Mr Jenkins's interpretation of it. In other words, what his government did and said in 1970 and thereabouts, Mrs Thatcher may not say in 1978.

Yet the more one looks at the utterances by Mr Heath in 1970, the more they look like those of Mrs Thatcher in 1978. The only serious distinction seems to be that Mrs Thatcher has not spoken about repatriation as Mr Heath did.

As the 1970 Campaign Guide put it: "Mr Heath has consistently called for the government to help immigrants already here to rejoin their families in their countries of origin, or to return with their families to these countries if they so wish."

Mr Peter Walker, who is Mr Heath's adherent in these and other matters, has insisted that in nothing Mr Heath said did he attack Mrs Thatcher. It is perfectly true that Mr Heath did not mention her name. But he made it clear that so far as he was concerned, she ought to consider that his 1971 Act closed all discussion.

But more broadly, Mr Heath, for whom time seemed to freeze hard in 1974, feels that it is enough for him (in his sub-opposition role) to say nothing new. In this he is differentiated from the classic position of the politician in opposition to his own party which I mentioned earlier.

Most politicians separated from the mainstream of their party are only effective if they have new causes about which they feel strongly. Churchill on India and rearmament was a classic case. He was not harking backwards. He was dealing with issues of the moment.

That kind of dissident position wins adherents and respect, and may in the end even bring a kind of victory. Jobbing backwards in a perpetually self-justifying style which persuades large numbers of your own backbenchers that personal discontent is involved whether it is or not never works.

What is more, opposition within a party to its leadership is only really effective when the party is in power, and is doing concrete things that can validly be attacked. It does not work well when the party is in opposition and can only discuss. To attack the leadership in face of the power-holding foe then looks purely destructive.

Mr Heath's remarks about immigration are a culmination of numerous episodes of the same sort in which Mrs Thatcher's name is not mentioned but where the implication of attack is clear. After this week, I feel pretty sure, for the first time, that if Mrs Thatcher forms a cabinet he will not be in it. But it is probably not his object to win a place in it by "distrusting" his leader. He probably does not want it.

What I suspect he wants is for the Tories, perhaps in cooperation with other groups, to turn to him at some stage, if eventually they lose again. I do not believe they are likely to do it.

Why the Germans have more on their plate

The EEC common agricultural policy (CAP) has now become so mind-bogglingly complex that there is an almost irresistible tendency for public debate to focus on individual aspects at the expense of the whole. It is becoming more and more difficult to see the wood for the trees. But piecemeal discussion of bits and pieces militates against any sensible overall reform. We need to get back to basics.

The recent debate on the devaluation of the "green pound" was a classic example of this tendency. Few listeners to the debate would have realized that what was being discussed was only one part of a price adjustment, the second part of which is about to be debated between the agricultural ministers. This is the annual EEC farm price review, which is destined to lead (irrespective of the effects of the green pound devaluation) to higher prices for dairy products, sugar, beef, bread and flour—all of which are in structural surplus.

That some devaluation of the green pound was inevitable, and indeed justified, is not seriously contested. The argument of the consumer organizations—including, incidentally, the Women's Institutes, whose strength lies mainly in the countryside—was that devaluation should be considered, not in isolation, but in the context of the overall price review, which will in any case push up food prices in the United Kingdom. The argument was simply that it was folly for the United Kingdom to throw away one of its main bargaining cards in advance of these negotiations.

In the event the commission, which wanted a smaller devaluation, has put most of the cards played by Mr John Silkin, the Agriculture Minister, back into his hand by limiting the immediate devaluation to beef and pigmeat, the two areas where British producers are facing serious hardship as a result of the subsidization of producers in other EEC countries, the devaluation will not take place in other areas, until after the price review is completed.

It is certainly desirable that the gap between "green" and "real" currencies should eventually be phased out. The "green currency" phenomenon has arisen because the common agricultural policy is not designed to cope with major currency fluctuations. Indeed, when it was established it was commonly believed that the creation of a common agricultural market would enforce monetary union, because it was incompatible with currency fluctuations between members.



Eating in West Germany where food costs more.

However, as the economic turmoils of the early '70s led to rapidly changing exchange rates between the strong and weak EEC currencies, the CAP was kept in being by the simple device of not allowing these changes to be reflected in relative prices of foodstuffs covered by the CAP. In other words, green currencies lag far behind the changes in everyday exchange rates.

This has meant an enormous subsidy for countries with devalued currencies, for it means they have been able to buy food at pre-devaluation prices in foreign exchange.

Thus, until last month the British were paying 30 per cent less for their food, the Italians 24 per cent less, the French 19 per cent less, and the Germans 7½ per cent *more* than they would if there were no "green" currencies. It is this phenomenon which has turned British ministers from ardent advocates of CAP reform to reluctant supporters of the status quo.

But it is of course an untenable situation. There is no valid reason why the British or Italian food consumer should be subsidized in this way by the Germans, Danes and Beneluxers—particularly now that sterling and the lira have become stronger currencies. It is a situation which also, of course, penalizes the British farmer.

So the phasing-out of green currencies has begun. Devaluations have been agreed in France and Italy as well as in the United Kingdom. What we now have to do is to see that this sensible process is accompanied by necessary and overdue changes to the Common Agricultural Policy itself.

"Reforming the CAP" has become a parrot-cry. But what does it actually mean? First, one has to accept that "reform" is not a euphemism for "abolition". Like it or not, the CAP is here to stay. Without it, there can be no European Community. An economic community which excluded agriculture would be quite unacceptable to France, Denmark, Ireland or the Netherlands—and probably Italy as well. Nor is it politically possible to convert the system to the pre-EEC British policy of buying and selling food at world prices and subsidizing farm incomes.

So "reforming the CAP" must mean what it says. What can be done? Of course, there are sensible administrative improvements which could be made in the handling and disposal of the surpluses—the "wine lakes" and "butter mountains". This would have important public relations advantages, but it would not go to the heart of the problem, which is to try to prevent the surpluses developing in the first place.

Two basic principles could be established, which would go a long way to meeting this need. Both are very simple. The first principle would be that no increase in common prices should be permissible for a product already in structural surplus. This would mean at the present time, for example, no price rise for milk products, sugar, beef, soft wheat and barley. (This principle is about to be breached in the case of all these products in the forthcoming EEC farm price review).

The second principle is that taxation of competing products should not be used as a means of disposing of food surpluses by compelling consumers to eat the dearer product. This principle is breached by the present proposal by the European Commission to tax isoglucose—a cheap sugar substitute made from cereals—to make it less competitive with sugar.

Adherence to these principles would significantly reduce food prices and agricultural overproduction in the EEC. Of course, by reducing farm incomes it would also, in some cases, lead to hardship among poorer farmers. But it would be a lot cheaper to increase the social funds already available in the CAP to deal with the problems of low agricultural incomes, than to keep food prices artificially high.

The other great evil of the CAP as at present constituted is that it operates as a producer-dominated cartel which evades budgetary control. More than two-thirds of the European Community budget is determined by the agricultural ministers, without effective supervision by the finance ministers. Moreover, it is an open-ended system. The farm ministers decide the price at which different foodstuffs will be traded. The budgetary cost depends on the amount of food produced, which is a function of the weather, the energy and productivity of the farmers, and the extent to which the fixed prices correspond to farmers' expectations.

The system could be improved in two ways. The Community could fix an overall budgetary ceiling for farm price support. If production went above the ceiling, there would have to be a cutback in the following year. It would be rough justice, but no rougher than the present system; and it would introduce some much-needed discipline.

Secondly, all decisions reached by the agricultural ministers' council should require ratification by the finance ministers' council before becoming effective.

These changes—and others which could be mentioned—are all designed to do one thing: to ensure that the consumer's (and taxpayer's) voice is heard in the determination of the CAP alongside that of the producer's. This is not an impossible objective. Among the ministers, Mr Silkin has certainly seen his function as striking a balance between consumer and producer interests; unfortunately not many of the other agricultural ministers see their role in the same light.

Moreover, in every EEC country (other than the UK) the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture is falling significantly; so that, slowly but surely, the farm vote is losing its relative importance in domestic politics. We shall not see the effect of this tomorrow. But in the long run it will be increasingly important.

Michael Shanks

Spina bifida and tests for all

With so much controversy about its management, spina bifida has become the best-known of the major defects that may occur while the foetus is growing during pregnancy. A few years ago more than 1,000 babies were born alive each year in England and Wales with the handicap; in 1976 the total was only 678. Some of the drop must be due to the availability of a screening test that can detect affected foetuses at about 16 weeks of pregnancy, when termination of the pregnancy is still (medically and ethically) straightforward. So it is understandable that the Government should be under pressure inside and outside Parliament to make screening for spina bifida available to all pregnant women; yet there is substantial opposition to such a programme not only from bodies fundamentally against abortion but also from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. What are the problems?

Technically the procedure is deceptively simple. A sample of blood taken at about the 16th week of pregnancy is analysed, and if its concentration of alpha fetoprotein is raised the woman is told there is a chance that her baby has spina bifida. There may be other causes of a raised value, however: one of them—and this is more common than spina bifida—is that there are twins, and this possibility has to be excluded by an ultrasound examination. Finally, if the obstetrician is certain that there is not a twin pregnancy, he carries out an amniocentesis, in which a sample of the fluid around the foetus is removed through a long needle.

Obstetricians have two doubts about amniocentesis: its safety and its reliability. The procedure is no novelty: it has been used for more than 10 years in the prenatal diagnosis of disorders due to chromosomal defects, such as Down's syndrome. In consequence amniocentesis has become routine in specialist centres, and its hazards there have been quantified. Two recent studies in North America have shown that there is no increased risk of miscarriage in cases where the tests show the foetus to be normal. About 3 per cent of all women miscarry in the second half of pregnancy, and the rate is no higher in those who have had an amniocentesis—though the individual woman unfortunate enough to lose her baby may find that difficult to believe.

Those studies were, however, based on relatively few amniocenteses done in top-class centres. The anxiety among British obstetricians is that the same high standards may not be possible if the number of examinations is substantially increased. There may be more technical errors—mistaking the location of the placenta, or faulty placement of the needle—if the procedure is performed by less-experienced staff in less well-equipped hospitals.

Secondly, there will inevitably be some errors from the interpretation of the results of amniocentesis. The test seems to be more than 99 per cent reliable; but even an error of 0.2 per cent means that one in every 500 aborted foetuses is normal. Judgment on these risks must await the publication later this year of the results of a large-scale study of amniocentesis in Britain arranged by the Medical Research Council; but a national screening programme could never be made error-free and some normal babies would be lost.

Next, there are the ethical problems that have so far received little attention. One of the leading authorities on prenatal diagnosis, Professor Harry Harris, once used the analogy of a camel's nose appearing under the edge of a tent: the first stage may cause no anxiety but the potential is very different. Up till now amniocentesis has mostly been offered to women with powerful reasons for wanting to know whether their unborn babies were normal.

A woman who has already given birth to an abnormal baby, or who has such a child among her close relatives, is likely to have thought deeply about her intentions before becoming pregnant. In the same way women in their 40s, when the risk of Down's syndrome is very high, are usually all-too-aware of the possibilities.

When a screening test is offered to all pregnant women, however, there will be m who have given little thou to the consequences. Should blood test be positive subsequent examinations the decision whether or no terminate the pregnancy h all to be completed within month between the sixte and twentieth weeks of p nancy. Will obstetric have the time and pati to discuss the possibil with several thousand wo each year? Amniocent should not be undertaken less the patient has dec (at least provisionally) that is prepared to have her p nancy terminated. With the availability of pre diagnosis will become ever knowledge, but for some y yet most women who agre be screened will do so wit being fully aware of all may flow from that decisio

How far may a rise in numbers of abortions foetuses with genetic or d opmental defects change *society's attitudes to h* capped children? Will inf who escape the net of detec and abortion be seen as sec class children who should have been born? Might s tive abortion be allowed become a step on the wa infanticide of the abnorm No one knows what propo of women would reject principle of selective abo —but they seem likely t a minority whose choice be respected.

Next, what sort of de justify selective abortion near certainty that the f has a severe handicap suc spina bifida presents the m with a clear choice. haemophilia the issues less well defined. Firstly, disease is treatable and affected children lead re ably normal lives. Seco prenatal diagnosis can exclude the defect if the f is female. Should all foetuses be aborted whe per cent are normal? Fu still along the spectrum i case of the foetus foun have an extra Y chromoso something that will be covered occasionally in test other *genetic defects*. natural outcome for boys XYY chromosomes is stil known; while there is vincing evidence of an as tion with deviant antis behaviour most such indivi seem quite normal. Shoul mother be told of the fi or should the obstetrician a paternalistic decision and silent?

Professor Harris quotes example of the early Chris with their strong revulsi violence. There is no re evidence of any Christian soldier until 170 AD, none of the early Chr authors even discussed the sibility. Slowly, however, soldiers came to be ba and were allowed to stay i army. If a Christian who soldier before conversion allowed to remain one. I next argued, then it foll that a Christian lawman become a soldier if he w to. If a few Christians enlist, then any number do so. Once the precedent been set, there was no ob to the process that led t acceptance of Christian and the institutionalizatic violence against other h beings.

No one can say what the term consequences for cine and society will be o recent explosive growth of natal diagnosis. The ten since the Abortion Act of have seen a dramatic tra mation of our tolerance of tion: the next ten years see an equally dramatic ch in our attitudes to pre abnormalities.

Amid all the academic de however, one fact stands Each year now hundred women give birth to ne babies despite a family ground of genetic or dev mental disorders; and wh whose first pregnancy end tragedy can be reassured the same events are not repeated. The gains are positive: the dangers mostly speculative — th there does seem a convin case for waiting for experience before expar prenatal screening to the population of pregnant wom

Dr Tony Sn
Medical Correspon

THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

Kiwis put their victory into a shop window

The New Zealand diplomatic community in London does not appear to be suffering from any attack of modesty over the Kiwis' rather lucky first-ever cricket victory against England.

Hardly had the bruised and battered England team returned to the dressing room in Wellington than the champagne corks began to pop at New Zealand House. This I can tolerate; after all, a 49-year wait for victory is enough to make any man dry. What I found less easy to swallow, however, was the decision to remove the ordinary tourist propaganda in the front window of New Zealand House and replace it with a photographic Kiwi cricket display.

I am told that the decision was made some time before the Wellington Test, but I have my doubts about that.

An official tried to apply soothing lotion to the wound by adding that the somewhat ironic display in the other front window would remain. This shows scenes from the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on February 6, 1840, when the Maori chiefs ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria.

One of the few New Zealanders to remain diplomatic about the win yesterday was the High Commissioner, Sir Douglas Carter.

Sir Douglas, who comes from a farming background, was shaving at 6.45 am after taking his usual shower when he heard the news on the radio.

A man with a superficial interest in the game, he apparently carried on shaving with hardly a hint of emotion, and agreed to attend a champagne do later in the day only when members of his staff offered to supply the bubbly.

Sir Douglas's early rising and appearance in the office are a frequent embarrassment to the less lively members of the diplomatic staff at New Zealand House. So late-night revelling is bringing its special problems.

I am assured that the Swedish pop group Abba, whose film Abba—*the Movie opens in London tonight—has overtaken Volvo as Sweden's most profitable national industry.*



Mercury message from the past

An Elstree reader, wondering, like all of us, when a mercurial orange will come along, has sent me a snipnet from an unidentifiable magazine. It is yellow with age and is couched in stiff Victorian prose.

In the unlikely event of anyone else seeing it and following its advice on how to get mercury out of the body, they will know how foolishly they are behaving when they read on.

The central character in the snippet is a Dr Caplin, who fitted up a special bath in his Baker Street establishment. The patient was put into an acidulated bath (nitric or hydrochloric acid, preferably). He held the positive end of the battery in his hand, while the negative "communicated" with the water. The current passed through the body "and forced along with it the metal found there which was deposited on a piece of metal in the bath".

Sheer quackery, says my medical adviser, guffawing the while. "The deposit came, not from the gent in the tub, but from the acidulated solution—the gent being the anode, the metal being the cathode.

They do things in a more sophisticated way these days. If mercury has got into the bloodstream, the elimination process can be speeded up by passing the blood through an artificial kidney. If it is in the stomach, Nature's old method cannot be improved on.

Jonathan Wood, a Herne Hill, London, schoolboy has been rebuked by me and on the air (Stop the Week, BBC, last Saturday) for providing London's Capital Radio with a hoary cricketing story which both Capital and I thought was new. I feel as sorry for him as I do for myself. He has now written me a letter, charmingly apologizing for not having made it clear that he found the story in a Leslie Frewin cricket miscellany. Sackcloth and ashes have made Jonathan Wood a nobler lad. I hope they will make me a wiser diarist.

Wind of change hits granite isle

The pirates who once used Lundy as a secret retreat from the Royal Navy, might be amused by news of some bureaucratic advancement on that ancient granite pinprick in the Bristol Channel.

A chief administrator is to be sought for this windy island and its 28 inhabitants. The salary will be of the order of £7,500 and the successful applicant will have a four-bedroom detached house thrown in.

Until now the Landmark Trust, the conservation organization which leases the island from the National Trust, made do with an "agent" but now it has been decided to change the title of Lundy's overlord.

The trust, which runs all the island's enterprises except the church and the three lighthouses (one disused), is looking for someone with an engineering background. But a more general experience would also be helpful. The new man at Lundy will not only be supervising day-to-day affairs but also the running of the Marisco Tavern, the island's only pub.



The Institute of Ophthalmology has refused to turn a blind eye to what might have been a nasty fate for the Trafalgar Square pigeons. The Royal Academy of Arts, currently staging the holograms show called Light Fantastic 11, thought that a good way to publicize it might be to train a laser beam on to the top of Nelson's Column. The institute warned about blindness, so the RA abandoned its plan. Sir Hugh Casson, RA president, could not let the occasion pass without letting me see his conception of a Nelsonian pigeon.

Sterling area of the dog world

With Cruft's out of the you probably thought would be spared canine st for a while. However, I one more for you.

Bernard Denvir, who liv Knatchbull Road, London, has received from Dog Tog on New York's Fifth Ave a catalogue intended for that, he says, used to liv the house.

Would you believe me told you that the items a tised include: Sniffe pe and atomizer ("because never know just who you' meeting"); sterling s dishes for formal dining "our Lucite dish for casual forms of snacking?

By comparison, the bu fur coats and hand-croc sweaters and grey Tyr coats ("for more casual o in the country") sound al utilitarian.

A car has been seen in Lun VW11 carrying the number plate PHS 1. The similarity, they say, is films, is purely coincidental

Medicine

Gladstone was not the only eccentric with the mercury... John Betjeman's book o from the ministry doctor advises on the things... Green ... popular. My ... one of the ...

Way

... you printed a Arthur Roberts in ...

هكذا من الاصل

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

REEMENT IN RHODESIA

nouncement in Salisbury lay that agreement in le had been reached on itution for majority rule he setting up of an government can only comed by everyone in who wants to see the ian problem settled and odshed and misery ended. l details are not known, ord is not yet signed, and e formalities are properly ed a certain reserve is t of place against the und of the succession of intments, failed confer- ind dashed hopes ever Mr Smith's unilateral ion of independence ; but be assumed that the of all the parties are to back-pedal now. In o the end of the road they have found an of interest that they will h to assert to the world.

irst reports of the terms greement suggest that it within the six principles wn as conditions for acceptance of a settle- iccessively by Sir Alec Home and Mr Wilson office in 1964, subject lections being held suc- . Though the white will have a voice in the slature out of all proportits numbers, it will not to frustrate the will of rity or hold up further in the constitution for will give the incoming gime a choice of Euro- nt which is essential for being. Such a compro- ovides no ground for argument that majority rule is prejudiced or unreal, though the Marxist reaction is predictable. The arrangements for basic rights, the judiciary, the public services and the defence forces appear to be in line with the usual provisions for them in a standard British-made independence constitution, which, of course, the minority is concerned should last longer than most have done in Africa.

The details of the interim government that will bring the new black state of Zimbabwe (as presumably it will be called) into being are not known yet. They are important. But from what the leaders, particularly Mr Smith, said yesterday it would seem that the present Rhodesian parliament will pass the enabling measure that would bring these welcome changes into being. Whether a referendum will be held is not clear.

In British terms that parliament is formally illegal, so the interim government will be illegal also, and so will be the ensuing arrangements. As soon therefore as the British Government have full details, they will have urgently to decide what to do in Westminster. There can be no doubt what they ought to do. They should announce at an early date that, as the settlement meets the principles laid down in Britain, the necessary legislation will in due course be passed here to make what is agreed there legal here. If Mr Smith and his colleagues have not made provision for an interim ending of the formal rebellion and a nominal resumption of British sovereignty this may inconvenience the draftsmen's work; but there are ways round it. If the parties and their supporters are agreed there, British recognition of it must be set in train.

Reports from Rhodesia indicate that the interim government will seek to negotiate a ceasefire as well as to arrange elections, so there may well be scope for Dr Owen's good offices, even though arrangements may differ from those proposed in the White Paper. But the indications are that he must cooperate. He told Parliament on February 2, "I envisage a situation in which we must consider recognizing a government that had assumed power while there was still conflict. . . . We would have to assess that decision on the basis of how many people voted in the election and whether the Government was reasonably representative of the vote." This situation now appears to be close at hand. Everything that successive British negotiations, and Dr Kissinger's intervention, sought to obtain, appears broadly within grasp, apart from the cessation of the armed conflict. This goal remains to be attained. But if the essentials of majority rule, reconciliation and an end to race discrimination are there, then whoever may demur, it must not be Britain. The road ahead for the new regime in transforming Rhodesia into Zimbabwe is long and stony after all that has passed—let there be no doubt of it. Britain must smooth it as much as lies in her power.

,TIPLICATION MODERATING?

ost two hundred years, who ventured to hope t of our species might live in moderate pros- nas always felt the is ghost of Malthus at v, whispering that all es were vain. No matter tly the wealth of nations , he asserted, men ways—in the absence of ous habit of continence nan of the world could n—breed until any l wealth served only to a larger number of on the edge of star- amine, war and disease ways be the ultimate s of population.

raightforward proposi- althus's theory was ed before the nine- ntury was out : after a ncrease associated with strial revolution and advances, Britain's began to stabilize. osperity was founded onies, however ; there every reason to doubt the world could con- ull off the same trick. Second World War, as of safeguarding public ame widely available, it began to appear almost certain that it could not. Population rose at an unprecedented rate.

But in the past few years encouraging evidence of declining birthrates has begun to accumulate—at first only from relatively small and possibly untypical societies like Mauritius or Singapore, but then from larger countries. There is well-documented evidence of decline from Kerala, a relatively poor state even by Indian standards ; even in very backward peasant communities in Northern Thailand there are signs that birth control campaigns are having a real effect. Such trends have led some demographers to suggest that the world rate of population growth is itself beginning to fall. Yesterday Harvard University Centre for Population Studies claimed that the annual world growth rate has actually fallen from 1.9 per cent in 1970 to 1.7 per cent last year.

There are many hazards in estimates of this kind, wishful thinking among them. Almost one-quarter of the world's population is Chinese, and many commentators still feel sceptical about the successes that China claims (although the disciplined character of Chinese society suggests that they are probably not exaggerated). The age-structure of the population today would in any case account for a slight decline, without indicating any general change in attitudes. Nevertheless, the Harvard evidence, even if it proves too optimistic, does confirm a growing impression among demographers that the height of the boom is past.

Malthus is not necessarily foiled even yet. The momentum of growth means that even on the most conservative reckoning population is unlikely to stabilize until it is at least three times its present size. Perhaps that figure will prove too great for the world's resources. But at least it begins to seem not too absurd to look forward to a stable figure, and ask whether (or how) it can be supplied. Famine and disease still take their toll but proportionately a diminishing one. They will continue to do so, but an accelerating growth up to the point at which they take command no longer seems the inevitable fate of mankind.

REHABILITATION OF MR TENG

test issue of China's nal *Red Flag* all blame l from Mr Teng Hsiao- ie massive demonstra- pril, 1976, in honour i-lai. This long-delayed iay be a necessary y to the forthcoming the National People's here formal approval ent appointments may r Teng's as China's ster.

y is explained by the sition of the person- olved. To the surprise en Chou En-lai died January, 1976, Mr feng was appointed ne minister, though had for months past for the dying Chou his obvious approval. ing at Chou's funeral disappeared from for the second time reer. Three months pportunity of China's itival to honour the ken for an enormous sly heart-felt demon- support of Chou En- iately following the developed the polit- o condemn Mr Teng, im from all posts he o confirm Mr Hua's acting appointment as prime minister. Mr Hua was also appointed first vice-chairman of the party, making him the man most senior to Mao. A campaign was then begun against Mr Teng as the leader of the "rightist wind of reversal of the verdict" (sc opposing the cultural revolution and its author). Mr Hua's acquisition of the highest office after Mao's death six months later was thus the direct result of Mr Teng's fall.

That does not mean that the two men should be at loggerheads. Given the crisis and Mao's equivocal role, Mr Hua's acting appointment in January, 1976, must have been a compromise and those who engineered it—notably Mr Yeh Chien-ying, the senior military and political figure, aside from Mr Teng—may feel that there is room as the top in China for both the elderly but active Mr Teng and the less experienced but much younger Mr Hua. But there are others involved. Mr Wu Teh, mayor of Peking, led the condemnation of Mr Teng over the demonstration and carried on the campaign against him even after Mr Hua's assumption of power. Mr Ni Chih-fu, another of Mao's choices for the politburo, had responsibility for the militia who disperses the demonstrators. Not least, General Chen Hsi-lien, Peking's garrison commander, had links with Chiang Ching and her gang that cannot be easily erased. All three still sit in the politburo and may have opposed Mr Teng's full rehabilitation.

As if to dissociate Mr Hua from these three, *Red Flag* now claims that the gang turned their fire on Mr Hua after their assault on Mr Teng. Such a claim gives to Mr Hua status as an opponent of the gang while Mao lived, a status which he may have earned only in the last stages of struggle when the gang realized he had deserted or deceived them. In short, in the run-up to China's post-Maoist era Mr Teng has a clean political record ; others a more murky one. This may not affect Chin se policy : the priority now given to the economy is shared by all. But under the surface the reconsideration of Maoism and all its works has been going on and will go on for a long time, and on the conclusions that emerge and the freedom with which they are expressed may depend the future political character of China.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The politics of race and immigration

From the Director of the Centre for Urban Studies, University College London

Sir, May I refer to Professor Hayek's letter (February 11), though it has already been criticized in today's *The Times* (February 14). For that letter started with a monstrous distortion—saying that it was "the rise of the violent anti-semitism which led to Hitler", not the other way round ; and, moreover, that it was antisemitism on its own, as though there had been no other causes or characteristics of the Nazi regime The letter went on in the same vein, alleging that a "sudden influx of large numbers of Galician and Polish Jews" into Vienna caused antisemitism (in Vienna) which "led" to the Fascist takeover (in Berlin). It was a "mistake", that should not be repeated, to permit such an influx of strangers, advised the sage of Chicago and Freiburg.

Such a weird antihistorical concoction might well be ignored but for the fact that it is symptomatic of a good deal of the current talk about race and immigration. Quite a lot of this current "debate" is on the same model—non-factual, dogmatic—not really a debate, but a series of monologues. More than ever before, it tends to block rather than to promote rational discussion.

A cherished myth of race relations has once again been reinforced. This is the notion of the colour calculus, according to which X number of coloured people are tolerable, but X plus one tips the balance and sets off an explosion of hostility. There are several variations on that theme. The genteel version (enshrined in our policies during the past decade) stipulates that the coloured minority must be kept at the X level for the sake of good race relations. But there is no evidence whatsoever to support the validity of that sort of arithmetic. Nowhere in the recent history of the world has racialism gone up or down in line with fluctuations in the size of an ethnic or racial group. We all know that the most virulent racialist persecutions in modern societies have been, and are still, directed against minorities of all types and sizes—native or new, growing or stationary ; and also, not least, against indigenous black majorities, ruled by white minorities.

We also all know that the so called "coloured" minority in this country is not a single group, but a remarkably heterogeneous series of groups. It is offensive to lump them all together, as mere digits in morbid black statistics.

Nevertheless, the colour calculus is taken as gospel. And as it is bereft of reason, it is bound to be erratic. However camouflaged, it is essentially a racialist device, run by a robot who, once wound up, can never gobble enough. Thus the X number of coloured people that was initially set as the limit is constantly reduced, and liable to end up as zero. For instance, a few years ago it was said that the coloured minority should not be more than 10 per cent of the total British population. And it was then the actual "immigrants" from abroad, against whom restrictions were primarily directed. Now the present "colour" total (immigrants and their descendants) which constitutes about 3 per cent of the British population, is regarded as excessive. And the projected number of 3.3 to 4 million coloured people at the end of the century—that is, about 6 to 7 per cent of the total British population at that time—is regarded as alarming. Moreover, now it is the position of the coloured native Britons which is primarily in jeopardy. On current assumptions, these natives would form at least 60 per cent of the total coloured population in Britain in 1999. Various proposals are in the offing : to reduce them to the status of second class citizens, or simply to expel them. Perhaps the talk will shift from "illegal immigrants" to "illegal natives"? Wherever along this road will be "the final solution"?

A debate which is conducted in terms of a colour calculus, however dressed up, cannot possibly be honest. It can only serve to degrade the society in which that kind of notion becomes the mainstay of public policy. And it is that prospect which is now the principal cause of fear.

Yours sincerely,
RUTH GLASS,
Director, Centre for Urban Studies,
University College London,
87 Gower Street, WC1.
February 14.

Statutory Instruments

From the President of Holborn Law Society

Sir, The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons in its Report recently published has criticised the shortness of the interval between the publication of a Statutory Instrument and its coming into operation. It was disturbed by the "astonishingly casual attitude on the part of the executive in this respect, amounting on the face of it to a cynical disregard of the rights of the subject".

The Report echoes the unhappiness which Holborn Law Society has on more than one occasion expressed when it has asked a department for a draft of a particular instrument. The reply has always been a refusal on the grounds that it is contrary to practice for a draft to be published before the Minister has actually made the instrument and laid it before Parliament. By then, of course, it is too late to make any constructive criticism of an unsatisfactory regulation.

Every member of the public—not simply a privileged circle whom the executive may choose to consult in confidence—should be entitled as of right to see, if he expressly asks for it, the draft of a regulation that he thinks might affect him. This principle should be subject only to limited exceptions, as where a fiscal regulation could be avoided if its provisions were to be published in advance. It is no doubt irksome to the executive to have to submit its work to public criticism, or to allow for delay while the public can learn what law is about to come into effect. Nevertheless any system that does not allow these safeguards comes perilously close to despotism.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER CHAVASSE,
President,
Holborn Law Society,
12 Great James Street, WC1.
February 14.

Productivity in the mines

From the Chairman of the National Coal Board

Sir, Mr Coutts (letter, February 11) refers to the problem of productivity in the British mines. It is true that it has been falling in the recent past. But that is precisely why we in the coal industry have been working so hard and assiduously to find a solution. For nearly four years we have striven in discussions, debate and, at times, controversy, to introduce an effective productivity scheme. At last what we consider to be such a scheme has been introduced—by consent of the majority in all the coalfields. We believe it will work. Time will tell.

Mr Coutts, in comparing British mining productivity adversely with that of other countries, fails to recognize that productivity has been falling in coal mines elsewhere as well, including the United States and Germany. There are a variety of technical and social reasons for this phenomenon. We can state that in Britain we have made positive efforts to deal with the problem.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK EZRA,
Chairman, National Coal Board,
Hobart House,
Grosvenor Place, SW1.
February 13.

Local government reform

From Mr J. B. Woodham

Sir, Those who value local democracy will be grateful to Sir Peter Mursell (February 6) for raising the current debate to the level at which it should rightly be conducted. The government of the day rejected the Royal Commission's recommendations, which would have divided the whole country into a set of unitary authorities, on the ground that these would be too large to nourish a genuine local democracy; hence the creation of the second, district level of local government.

Two vital questions arise : (1) are the new districts small enough (in both population and area) to be truly local? (2) was it necessary, or even desirable, to give them executive powers rather than the powers of representation, consultation and veto which Sir Peter proposes for his parishes and neighbourhoods? Some of us who have lived through the last four years in the new structure would answer both questions with an emphatic : No! There is experience in other countries to support this view ; in particular, the bold experiment in the last decade in Greater Winnipeg has received far less than the attention it deserves.

I would differ from Sir Peter on his pessimistic view of the difficulty and expense of such a reform. It could be accomplished in stages, of which the first would be the transference of all the executive powers of the districts to the present county councils. District councils would simultaneously be invested with the sort of powers which Sir Peter describes. The absorption of the district functions into the county structure would be gradual, as would be the release of the inevitable economies. Subsequently, and again gradually, the boundaries initially of the new neighbourhoods would be defined, and the existing districts replaced, and later those of the counties would be reviewed.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. WOODHAM,
Lately Chief Executive,
Cleveland County Council,
10 Manor Drive,
Hilton-in-Cleveland,
Yarm,
Yorkshire.

Diagnosing mental illness

From Dr L. G. Measey.

Sir, It seems that whenever there are reports of a mass murderer at liberty, the "Ripper" being the current example, there is much speculation as to the nature of the mental makeup of the person. We are assured by senior police officers that the offender is "undoubtedly mentally ill" and a variety of psychiatric diagnoses are readily volunteered by practitioners who would normally be reluctant to offer any medical diagnosis without the benefit of an interview and examination.

Apart from this being an exercise of dubious merit in its own right, it causes considerable alarm to those who have a history of mental illness and indeed to those of us who seek to persuade the community to take in their midst people who have recovered from mental illness and seek an opportunity to live a normal life. It is worth remembering that dangerous criminality in the mentally ill is certainly no higher than the rest of the population and, indeed, some consider it to be less.

Yours faithfully,
L. G. MEASEY,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
The Central Hospital,
Hatton,
Warwick.

Speaking prose

From Mr J. H. W. Morwood

Sir, It wasn't Tartuffe but M. Jourdain who had spoken prose all his life without knowing it. Mr David Wood's memory (article, February 13), has apparently been infected by his theme!

Yours faithfully,
J. H. W. MORWOOD,
The Vaughan Library,
Harrow School,
Harrow on the Hill,
Middlesex.

Successes and failures of the planners

From Professor Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, John Young's summary (February 10) of the gloomy views of Maurice Ash, with some gloom of his own thrown in, plus the suggestion that the planning profession has much to answer for, calls for two distinctions to be made.

First there is the distinction between plan making and plan implementation. Plan making has developed over the years from simple maps showing proposed uses of land to statements of policy on a host of matters from housing to race relations, or from mineral working to transport. This change has accelerated in recent years largely as a result of the growth or discovery of social problems which previously were not regarded as within the scope of land-use planning.

Plan implementation is, of course, concerned with the application of the local authority's policies but it is also very much involved with physical development in the form of housing, roads, shops, offices, etc. Next to nothing of this work is the product of the planning profession, it is done by architects, engineers and designers of various kinds to standards dictated by their clients, and a lot of it is very bad being inconvenient, ugly, shoddy or all three. Unfortunately for the planning profession it is by these visual results that planning is frequently judged by people who do not understand the division of responsibilities.

The second distinction is between the people who actually adopt the policies and take the decisions and those who advise. The first group includes local councillors, ministers and the administrative civil servants who have delegated decision authority from ministers. All the rest of us who work professionally in the planning field, whether in ministries or local government or as consultants, are purely advisers. We have no decision powers whatsoever. Our advice may be taken or rejected.

If someone could turn out the pigeonholes of Whitehall and local government and find the rejected or overlooked advice of the last thirty years it would be truly revealing. Thousands of sound ideas, warnings and percipient comments on the course of events would come to light—all thrown unheeded into storage.

How different, for example, the bombed cities would have now been if the administrative staff of the Ministry had heeded the misgivings of the professional advisers. Was I not myself once taken to task by a permanent secretary for having *communist leanings*—me, of all people!—because I suggested that more attention should be given to regional planning?

The truth is that a professional planner can have the best ideas in the world, but it is terribly difficult to push them beyond the understanding and culture of the people who take the decisions. In my view it is these last who should properly be called "the planners", and if there must be an allocation of blame for present dissatisfactions then their actions should not go unscrutinized.

We have now had thirty years of the planning regime started by the 1947 Act. One would expect successes and failures. Maurice Ash dwells upon the failures which, to a large extent, I admit though for the reasons I have given I resent their being attributed wholly to the planning profession. But given a page of your paper, Sir, I could produce an impressive list of achievements, many of which are due to loyal planning officers up and down the country struggling against the odds.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Civil Engineering,
Imperial Institute Road, SW7.
February 14.

From Mr Maurice Ash

Sir, Whilst appreciative of John Young's article "Are our planners quite so pettyminded" (February 10), the cardinal point of our discussion paper is already in danger of being lost. This is, that there could be a reform of the planning system which arguably would take much of the urgency out of the case for another reform of the whole of local government. Without recognition of this point, the discussion would be off to a bad start indeed. With it, there could grow an understanding of planning as the catalyst of a saner future.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE ASH,
Chairman of Executive, Town and Country Planning Association,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
February 11.

Towards Christian unity

From Mr John M. Todd

Sir, One of your correspondents (E. E. Y. Hales, February 11) finds unique unanimity among Roman Catholics on the subject of the mass. Another (Mgr H. Wilson), finds it in the Papacy—our maxim gun that others haven't got. I am afraid neither will do. Our libraries are full of fierce and numerous differences about the mass—as to how it is a sacrifice (say, Biel in the 15th century and Masure in the 20th), or about transubstantiation, how appropriate the word might be, and what it could mean. As for the Papacy being a knockout weapon, historians could make as good a case out that Christianity survived in spite of the Papacy, as the other way round. But surely both correspondents are trying to point towards a theology of the church.

What we do have is a dynamic and sacramental theology of the church, based in Paul's identification of Christians as members of Christ, of his body. The Latin Roman legacy led to this being overlegalised, overinstitutionalised. Hence the fantasies about doctrinal uniformity and Papal consistency. These rigidities are no essential part of the Catholic tradition. But back behind them lies the conviction of a tradition, expressed in a worshipping and preaching church governed by the Spirit. It is this theology of the church, rooted in the Old Testament, and at the service of all men today which Vatican II began to draw out. It could certainly provide a meeting point for all the Christian confessions, and indeed for all human traditions, a ground for a living and growing unity.

Yours, &c,
JOHN M. TODD,
Doulting Manor,
near Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.
February 12.

The V & A Library

From Mr John Matthews

Sir, The Victoria and Albert Museum Library has existed as long as the Museum, and since its earliest days in the Museum of Manufactures at Marlborough House in the early 1850s it has been a public library. It acquires writings on art of all periods and areas (being richest, naturally in post-Classical European art), and thus its scope is greater than that of the V & A's own collections, e.g. it includes books on painting of all periods, contemporary art in all its forms architecture, folk art.

At first intended for "artisans and manufacturers" it is now used, as Professor Lasko's letter to *The Times* (January 21) indicates as a postgraduate research library by students from London and throughout the country. For many years in the 19th century it was officially known as "The National Art Library", and this name, which has stuck, represents its present function.

The report of the National Libraries Committee (the Dainton Committee) in 1969 had remarkably little to say of the V & A Library, recommending only that it "should be the subject of further and more detailed examination by the Department of Education and Science in association with a national libraries organisation". That organization now exists : the creation of the British Library has been one of Britain's few constructive achievements in a rather gloomy period. If the relationship of the V & A and the DES is now to be reconsidered, the time is ripe also for the recommended "detailed examination" of the V & A Library.

Such an examination perhaps taken in conjunction with a survey of the National Architectural Library which has not hitherto come under scrutiny, could lead to a rationalisation of the resources at present available.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MATTHEWS, Chairman,
Art Libraries Society,
Bristol Polytechnic,
Faculty of Art and Design,
Clanage Road,
Bower Ashton,
Bristol.
February 10.

Broadcasting Parliament

From Mr H. M. Greenslade

Sir, Broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings is now due to resume in early April. At present it appears that the transmissions will be used almost exclusively for radio and television news bulletins with, perhaps, the odd radio programme devoted to a particular debate.

Surely it must be possible for just *one* sound air wave channel to be used for carrying solely the broadcasts from Parliament. The broadcasts could be confined to such times as when one or other House is sitting. The present BBC/IRN commentators and technicians could continue to provide the service, thus removing need for further capital outlay on any vast scale. Special studios and so forth would not be necessary. The radio and television authorities could either "tune-in live" ; or else record and edit the proceedings, like any other material, for inclusion in news and current affairs programmes.

Although our air waves are undoubtedly overcrowded, there remain some channels still unallocated. The technicalities are not so great as to prevent such a scheme beginning before so very long. The potential audience might well prove to be far larger than is now assumed in some quarters.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY MICHAEL GREENSLADE,
40 Cranley Gardens,
Kensington, SW7.
February 13.

The Windscale report

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham (Conservative)

Sir, I believe that the Report on the Windscale public inquiry should be published immediately in view of the nature and public importance of the issues involved.

I suggest that there is a precedent in my own publication of the Layfield Report on the Greater London Development Plan when I was Secretary of State for the Environment. I then overruled objections to the effect that publication should be delayed until all the relevant decisions had been taken.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY RIPPON,
House of Commons.
February 13.

Superfluous

From Mr G. Arnoux

Sir, How ironic is the plight of Mrs Thatcher and the Conservative Opposition when a Socialist Government exerts all the pressure it can on wicked employers to keep down the wages of the workers but at the same time encourages the first-time buyer to become a good "capitalist" property owner.

With such a Government who needs a Conservative Opposition anyway? Long may it continue on its present path.

Yours faithfully,
G. ARNOUX,
Brook Cottage,
Langford,
Bristol,
February 8.

in medicine

E. Gladstone

er was not the only e associated with the of mercury. John e do-it-yourself book of s which he produced lock from the ministra- k doctors, advises one icksilver each morning ig other things, asthma, and green sickness. was very popular. My complete, is one of the edition.

STONE,
ace,

ar.

rian Way

n Neill

ary 14 you printed a Mr Arthur Roberts in support of the creation of the "Cambrian Way", a long distance route from Cardiff to Conwy, and criticising some of the reasons opposing its creation. The British Mountaineering Council is reluctant to appear on the other side of the fence to the Ramblers' Association, side by side with whom the BMC has fought many battles, but in this instance I must state our firm opposition to the whole concept of a Cambrian Way. We have kept the Countryside Commission fully informed of this, and of our reasons.

These are too lengthy to be given in full in so short a letter, but may be summarised as (a) lack of need to establish a well marked route where hillwalkers and mountaineers would prefer, if walking the length of Wales, to choose their own (b) encouragement of mere tickers off on lists (c) intrusion into what should be regarded as wilderness areas (d) amenity problems arising from channelling walkers along a fixed route, of which erosion is the worst (e) safety problems caused by people undertaking the traverse of the Way when neither competent nor properly equipped. We have made some suggestions to the Countryside Commission to make it more acceptable, and the Commission's latest proposals consequently go part of the way to meeting some of our original objections; but not far enough, and the whole principle still seems to us wrong.

Mr Roberts's argument that the Way is required because of the relative absence of rights of way in Wales seems irrelevant; the provision of a long distance footpath is a separate matter from the provision of adequate rights of way for recreational purposes in a given area. We believe that in the hills of Wales the correct solution is open access areas above the ffrith wall, supported by rights of way through the lower land acceptable to the farming community.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NEILL, Acting Chairman,
Committee for Wales,
British Mountaineering Council,
20 Raven Lane,
Ludlow.
Salop
February 12.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 15: His Excellency Mr Aminur Rahman Shams-ud Doha was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the People's Republic of Bangladesh in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Abul Hasan (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr Enam Ahmed Choudhury (Minister), Mr M. R. Osmany (Counsellor), Mr Mahbubul Alam (Counsellor) and Mr A. H. M. Karim (Education Attaché).

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Queen, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

General Herman Zeiner Gundersen (Chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Military Committee) and Mrs Zeiner Gundersen had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr W. L. Allinson was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to Zambia.

Mrs Allinson had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Right Hon James Callaghan, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, this morning received Major-General H. Macdonald-Smith on relinquishing his appointment as Director-General of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Major-General J. V. Homan on assuming the appointment.

The Prince of Wales, President of the International Council of United World Colleges, this morning received the outgoing Chairman, Monsieur Antonin Besse, and the new Chairman, Mr Alec Peterson.

His Royal Highness later addressed the Conference of the International Baccalaureate at Lancaster House.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

February 15: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this evening presented the Carl-Alan Awards at the Lyceum Ballroom, Strand.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

February 15: The Duke of Kent, as Patron, today attended the Institute of Export's 1978 Export Luncheon; which was held at the Connaught Rooms.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Air Chief Marshal Sir Alec Coryton, 83; Admiral Sir Angus Cunninghame Graham, 85; Sir Vincent de Ferranti, 85; Sir Geraint Evans, 56; Lord Franks, OM, 73; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, 68; Captain R. E. Dudley Ryder, VC, 70; Sir Kenneth Selby, 64; Sir James Swaffield, 54; Lieutenant-General Sir Norman Talbot, 64; Professor Sir Ellis Waterhouse, 73.

Palace luncheon

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh held a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The guests were:

Miss Margaret Drabble (author), Mr J. Vernon Addison (editor, "Cumberland Evening News and Star"), Sir Ian Bancroft (Head of the Home Civil Service), Mr Denis Burkitt (honorary senior research fellow, St Thomas's Hospital Medical School), Professor Peter Godfrey (professor of music, University of Auckland), Mr Jack Hodder (actor), Sir John Mcllwraith (director-General, Confederation of British Industry) and the Rev Mark Santer (principal of Westcott House, Cambridge).

Athenaeum

Dr Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato, and Sir Ronald Syme, OM, the historian, have been elected members of the Athenaeum under Rule II.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit IPC Magazines, King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, 3.

The Duchess of Kent attends musical play in aid of Order of Christian Unity, Mermaid Theatre, 6.45.

Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, photographic exhibition by Cliff Guttridge, craftsmen at home; E. M. Flint Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, John Cooper, sculpture, and drawings by J. Bernard Partridge for stage land, 10-6.

Lectures: Professor William Letwin, "On the study of public policy", London School of Economics, 5; "Sailing with Lively Lady", Sir Alec Rose, Tudor Merchants' Hall, Southampton, 8-9.

Lunchtime lecture and music: "Life with the switch: 150 years of electrical engineering", Botany Theatre, University College, Gower Street, 1.20; St Mary-le-Bow, Craig Hardy, baritone, Michael Selhurst, piano, 1.05.

Tate Gallery: Guided tours, British collection, 11 and 2; Turner Collection, 12 and 3.

Memorial services: Sir Leonard Stone, QC, Gray's Inn Chapel, 4.45; Mr K. Dilnott-Cooper, St Peter's, Eaton Square, 12.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr I. Bannen and Miss M. Salisbury

The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Mr and Mrs John James Bannen, of Ventnor, and Marilyn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Salisbury, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Mr L. W. Clubb and Miss C. M. T. Hopkins

The engagement is announced between Lindsay, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. Wentworth Clubb, of Needham Market, Suffolk, and Christina, daughter of Dr and Mrs C. J. Hopkins, of Wangford, Suffolk.

Mr J. P. A. Greene and Miss H. A. E. Bagot

The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Colonel J. S. Greene, OBE, MC, and Mrs Greene, of Grange House, Long Melford, Suffolk, and Harriet, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. V. Bagot, OBE, and the late Mrs L. V. K. de la C. Bagot, of Sandford House, Avening, Gloucestershire.

Mr N. H. Hopkins and Miss J. A. Muirhead

The engagement is announced between Neville, son of Mr E. G. Hopkins and the late Mrs Hopkins, of Battle, Sussex and Julia, daughter of Captain and Mrs J. A. Muirhead, of Budock, Falmouth.

Marriages

Mr J. B. Soames and Miss S. Keith

Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present at the marriage which took place at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday between Mr Jeremy Soames, second son of Sir Christopher and the Hon Lady Soames, of Castle Mill House, North Warnborough, Hampshire, and Miss Susanna Keith, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Keith, of West Barsham Hall, Norfolk. Canon David Edwards and the Rev P. Haylar officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk organza and satin with a train. Her silk tulle veil was held in place by a tiara and she carried a bouquet of stephanotis and lilies-of-the-valley. The Hon Alexander Hope, Henry O'Grady, James Duckworth-Chad, Edward and Alice Player, Marina Churchill, Melinda Stevens, Victoria Hordern and Kate Weller-Poley attended her. Mr Nicholas Soames was best man.

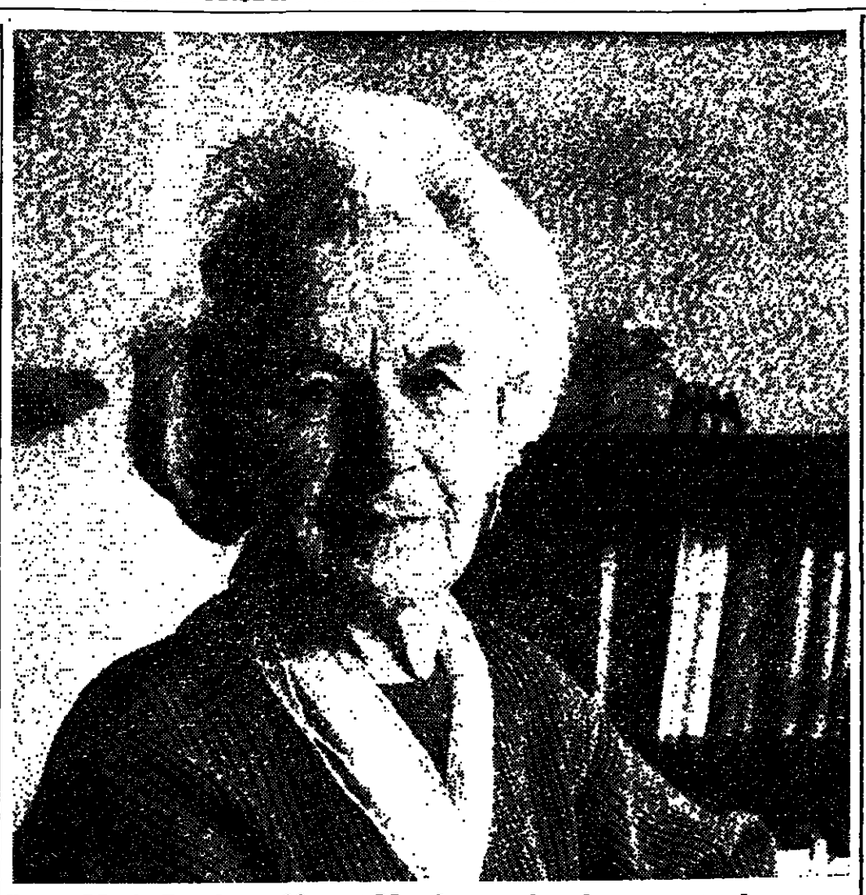
A reception was held at Claridge's hotel. The honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Mrs J. Middleton

The marriage of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Mrs Patricia Middleton took place quietly in London yesterday, not on Tuesday as previously stated.

Mr A. J. Hunter and Mrs H. E. E. Milton

The marriage of Mr Alistair Hunter and Mrs Helge Milton, which took place on January 31, was blessed on February 11 at St Stephen's Church, Dulwich, by the Rev Peter Longley.



Dame Marie Rambert, 90 next Monday, at her home yesterday.

Flintlock carbine at £3,200 is top price at arms sale

A rare seventeenth-century combined wheel-lock and flintlock carbine was sold at Christie's in London yesterday for £3,200. It was the top price in a sale devoted to antique arms and armour, which totalled £55,991. The gun was probably made for firing darts.

R. A. Lee, the London dealer, paid £2,200 for a medieval two-handled sword with tapering 45in blade and dating from the fifteenth century.

A pair of silver-mounted flintlock holster pistols, dating from the second half of the eighteenth century, went to Finer for £1,700. A pair of officers' 16-bore percussion pistols, dating from the mid-nineteenth century, the property of Lord Richard Wellesley, were sold for £1,400.

In headwear, an anonymous bidder paid £1,600 for a German or Flemish pot helmet, about 1630, with roped and fluted skull and studded at the base with rows of brass rivets.

In a sale of printed books, which totalled £54,945, Quaritch paid £3,800 for a school book on sundials by Nicholas Kratzer. It was probably written for someone in the circle of Henry VIII.

Kratzer, the first serious teacher of mathematics in Tudor England, arrived from Munich in 1517 at the instance of Erasmus to become tutor in the household of Sir Thomas More. In 1519 he was appointed Royal Astrologer and horologer and professor of mathematics at Oxford.

A rare first edition of Locke's *An Essay on Human Understanding* went to Hammond for £2,400. Blackwell, another London dealer, paid £2,200 for a copy of the seminal work by Galileo on mechanics.

In other lots, 325 colour plates of French uniforms dating from 1732 realized £1,900 and 144 colour plates of Spain, a mixture of costume and landscape, were sold for £1,800.

At Christie's South Kensington a furniture sale totalled £39,864, with a top price of £1,700 paid for a Victorian burr walnut and marquetry side cabinet.

A paper knife that belonged to Disraeli, made of ivory and 14 inches long, was one of the few treasures that were not handed over with Hughendon to the National Trust. It remained in the family until 1951, when it was given to a charity auction at the Savoy Hotel, where it was bought by Colonel G. S. Brighton for £68 5s. It was offered for sale yesterday by his widow and fetched £550. The buyer wished to remain anonymous but said he had bought it for its historic associations and that it would be in almost daily use in this country.

African stamps: A surprise at Robson Lowe's one-day sale of British West African stamps held in Pall Mall yesterday was the £9,500 paid by a Swiss collector for a mint strip of three provisional 1897 Sierra Leone 2½d on 2s, showing three different types of surcharge (our Stamp Correspondent writes). This more than doubled the estimate of £3,600. A mint single of the 2½d on 3d of the same issue, with a double surcharge, had been estimated at £850 but sold for £4,500. The sale totalled £59,888.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax; tax not disclosed):

Daws, Mr Ernest James, of Ealing £123,688
Dickinson, Dr John Arnold, of Barnsley £138,375
Meglaughlin, Mr Robert Barry, of Fulham, London .. £215,947
Morris, Mr Henry, of Scalford, Leicestershire, farmer and cattle judge £133,043
Rae, Miss Gwynedd, of Burwash .. £168,212
Richardson, Mr John, of Caterham .. £145,588
Slade, Mr Cecil Hubert, of Bushey Heath, solicitor's clerk .. £105,610
Wickens, Mr Jack, of Maidstone, dairyman £135,241
Young, Mrs Laura, of Longwell Green, Avon £171,545

Church news

Appointments

The Rev C. J. Burdon, curate of All Saints', Chelmsford, to be Team Vicar of Downley in the High Wycombe Ministry, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev S. T. Lambert, priest-in-charge of St Peter's, Cheltenham, diocese of Gloucester, to be priest-in-charge of Bourton-on-the-Hill and Todenham with Lower Lemington, same diocese.

The Rev F. S. Madge, Rector of Sutton-by-Dover with Waldershare, diocese of Canterbury, to be priest-in-charge of St Mary of Nazareth, West Wickham, same diocese.

The Rev P. R. Cadea, Vicar of Sturminster Newton and Hinton St Mary, Stock and Lydlinch, diocese of Salisbury, to be also Rural Dean of Blackmore Vale.

The Rev R. S. Stokes, curate of St James with St Chrysostom, Bradford, diocese of Bradford to be Vicar of St Barnabas's, Hightown, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev H. E. Roberts, Vicar of St James's Bethnal Green, and Dean of Tower Hamlets, diocese of London, to be residentiary canon of Bradford Cathedral.

Exeter

The Rev P. K. Cranch, curate of Tavistock, diocese of Exeter, to be Team Vicar in the Central Torquay Team Ministry.

The Rev R. O. H. Eppingstone, Rector of Clovelly and Woolfardisworthy with Bucks Mills, to be priest-in-charge of Boer.

Parochial registers

The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York have decided that January 1, 1979, is to be the date for the coming into operation of the Parochial Registers and Records Measure.

Dioceses Commission

The following to be members of the Dioceses Commission: Mr W. R. van Straubenzee, MP (chairman); the Right Rev W. F. B. Chadwick, formerly Bishop of Barking; the Dean of Carlisle, the Very Rev J. H. Churchill; the Archdeacon of Wells, the Ven P. Haynes; the Rev K. A. A. Weston, Rector of St Ebb's, Oxford; Canon R. W. T. Moore, Vicar of Melbourne, Derbyshire; the Rev D. N. Tibbs, Vicar of St Cecilia's, Parson Cross, Sheffield; Deaconess Cessie Hunt, Chelmsford; Mr E. E. Cleaver, Durham; Mr C. D. Williamson, Rochester; Chancellor Quentin Edwards and Mr J. H. Allen, diocesan secretary for Coventry. Correspondence for the compilation should be addressed to Mr D. J. Jarrett, General Synod Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, London, SW1P 3NZ.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, February 14, 1953

Purge in Hungary

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Reports reaching London from trustworthy sources in Vienna leave little doubt that a radical purge of the Hungarian state security authority is in progress. Several refugee sources have recently confirmed the arrest of General Gábor Péter, the head of the authority, who is of Jewish origin. Péter was appointed to this post by Rajk, the former Foreign Minister, who was executed in October, 1949, for treason. Hungarian refugees have described Péter as one of the most hated members of the present regime, who tried to show his loyalty to it by excessive harshness to his own race. Jozsef Szabersky, a Jew of Polish origin who was formerly a colonel in the state security authority and was in charge of the investigations at the time of Cardinal Mindszenty's trial, is also reported to have been arrested. This may be connected with the arrest (now reliably reported) of the Minister of Justice, Mr Gyula Décsi, a Jew who conducted the inquiries in the Mindszenty case and who, according to the Hungarian telegraph agency on February 8, had been relieved of his post. As most of these men are of Jewish origin the present purge appears certainly anti-Jewish.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr David East, aged 41, Assistant Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset Constabulary, to be Deputy Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall Police in succession to Mr John Woodcock.

The following have been elected honorary officers of the Institute of Actuaries for 1978-79: Vice-presidents, Miss M. C. Altmanch, Mr E. A. Johnston, Mr C. S. S. Lyon, Mr A. R. N. Ratcliff; treasurer, Mr C. M. Stewart; honorary secretaries, Mr E. B. O. Sherlock, Mr J. H. Webb.

Major John Bate, director of information services, the Salvation Army, to be liaison officer for radio and television at the Salvation Army international headquarters; Captain Jenny Fairbank, from the Salvation Army Teacher Training College at Howard, Rhodesia, to be director of information services and press officer, in succession to Major Bate.

Christening

The infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon was christened Sarah Katharine Jane by the Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson at Chelsea Old Church on February 15, 1978. The godparents are Major William Richardson, Mrs Julian Loyd and Mrs James Bennett.

Luncheon

Institute of Export

The Duke of Kent presided at the Institute of Export's luncheon held at the Connaught Rooms at which the Prime Minister was the guest of honour. Others present included:

Lord Lake, president of the Institute, Lord Pritchard, vice-president, Mr Len Murray, Sir Michael Palliser, Sir John Hunt, Sir Denis Hamilton, Sir Francis Sandilands and Mr and Mrs Arthur Day.

Receptions

British Safety Council

Dr Douglas Latto, chairman of the British Safety Council, was host at a reception held at the Middle Temple Hall last night on the occasion of the presentation of the council's Diplomas in Safety Management. Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, and Mr James Tye, director general of the council, were among those present.

Prudential Assurance Company

Mr R. H. Owen, chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company Ltd, and Mr C. F. Whitehorn, chief legal adviser, gave a reception yesterday at 142 Holborn Bars to mark the centenary of the founding of the Prudential's Solicitors' Department.

Dinners

Royal College of Surgeons of England

A dinner was held at the Royal College of Surgeons of England yesterday evening to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Hunter. Mr Reginald Murley, president, was in the chair.

Among those present were:

The Lord Mayor of Westminster, the Lord Chief Justice, the Marquess of Exeter, Viscount Leverhulme, Lord Cole, Lord Kissin, Lord Porritt, Lord Pritchard, Lord Schon, the Hon Sir Marcus Sieff, Lord Lofthouse, Sir Harry Platt, Sir Robert Bellinger, Sir Douglas Black, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bradshaw, Professor Sir Stanley Clayton, Sir Kenneth Corley, Sir Alan Dawtry, Sir Roger Falk, Sir Edward Hughes, Sir Francis Avery Jones, Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Sir Patrick Nairne, Sir Henry Osmond-Clarke, Sir Alan Parkes, Sir John Partridge, Sir Percy Rugg, Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors, Sir Rodney Smith, Sir Brian Windeyer, Sir Leonard Wolfson, Sir Gordon Wolstenholme, Colonel J. A. Hunton Carter, Mr W. F. Davis, Mr Ronald Fielding, Mr Louis Freedman, Mr John Gabie, Mr R. S. Johnson-Gilbert, Mr Maxwell Joseph, Mr Kenneth Kemp, Mr Joseph Levy, Mr Percy Levy, Mr Richard Lumley, Mr T. E. Potts, Mr J. L. Reed, Mr Dennis Roberts, Professor R. B. Salter, Mr W. R. Salomon, Mr W. A. Shapland and Dr Frank Sunchfield.

British Overseas Trade Board

The Thailand Ambassador and Mrs Phan Wannamethee attended a dinner given in their honour at Brown's Hotel last night by the British Overseas Trade Board. Mr Denis Rooney, chairman of BOTB's South-East Asia Trade Advisory Group (Seatag), and Mrs Rooney were the hosts. Other guests were Mr and Mrs Somsak Yamasmit, the Chief Executive of BOTB and Mrs Wilks, other Seatag members and their ladies, and representatives of the Department of Trade and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

National Liberal Club

The political and economic circle of the National Liberal Club gave a dinner last night to Lord Home of the Hirsel who spoke on The future for democracy. Mr Jo Grimond, MP, resided. Lord Rea, president of the club, Mr Leonard Smith, chairman, Mr Lawrence Robson and Lady Robson of Kiddington, and Mr Roger Pincham, chairman of the circle, were among those present.

Basketmakers' Company

Mr Laurence Swain, Prime Warden of the Basketmakers' Company, presided at a dinner held at Innholders' Hall yesterday evening. The other speakers were Mr Charles E. Hipkins, the Master of the Glass Sellers' Company and the Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company. Colonel and Alderman Ronald Gardner-Thorpe and the Master of the Tallow Chandlers' Company were among the guests.

Crabtree Foundation

The annual dinner of the Crabtree Foundation was held at University College London last night. Mr John McNeal Dodgson, president, was in the chair, and the oration was delivered by Mr Arthur Tattersall. Among those present were:

Mr M. P. Barnes, Mr N. A. Bromage, Professor J. Chalter, Professor A. L. Cullen, Mr Alexander Duma, Mr R. B. Freeman, Mr E. J. H. Greenacre, Professor R. V. Jones, Professor Poul Lindegard-Hjorth, Dr H. R. Tabot, Dr Arnold Taylor, Colonel H. L. Warner, Dr T. F. West and Dr Nicholas Zekulin.

Service dinners

HMS Excellent

The anniversary of the Battle of Cape St Vincent was celebrated at a guest night dinner held in the Wardroom Mess, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, yesterday evening. Captain K. H. G. Willis, RN, and officers of HMS Collingwood were the guests. Commander P. W. Haines, RN, presided.

RAF Staff College

Air Vice-Marshal J. B. Curtiss, Commandant, and officers of the RAF Staff College held a ladies' dinner night at Bracknell yesterday to mark the North American Phase of No 70 Advanced Staff Course. The guests of honour were Brigadier-General R. G. Husch and Colonel L. Bourgeois (Canadian Forces Command and Staff College) and Colonels C. E. Powell and F. D. Margiotta (USAF Air Command and Staff College). Group Captain A. E. Silvester presided.

Oxford University Air Squadron

Sir Rex Richards, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron, Chief of Defence Staff, were guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Air Squadron held at the squadron's headquarters last night. The Commanding Officer, Squadron Leader J. R. Day, presided. Other guests included:

The Air Member for Supply and Organization, the AOC and Commandant RAFC Cranwell, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Lincoln College, the Provost of Worcester College, the Principal of St Edmund Hall and the Master of St Bene't's Hall.

University news

Bradford

Sir Harold Wilson, MP, chancellor of the university, has given 184 books, mostly concerned with political and economic affairs, both national and international, to the library.

Buckingham

Lecturers: C. G. Hall, MA (Cantab), LLM (Wales), law; G. E. H. Hughes, BA (Sheff), PhD (Cantab), English literature; M. J. Ricketts, BA (Neasile), economics; M. Robinson, LLB (Lond), law; E. Shoesmith, MA (Cantab), PhD (York), mathematics and social statistics; I. N. Stevens, LLB (Lond), law; A. J. Hayter, BA, PhD (Lond), history; L. D. Johnston, BA, MA (Kansas), PhD (Berkeley), politics.

Ordnance Survey

The committee, under the chairmanship of Sir David Serpell, which is to inquire into the future of the Ordnance Survey, has been asked to report early next year. Written evidence should be sent to the Secretary of the Ordnance Survey Review Committee, Mrs J. M. Williams, Room 1105, Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1, before May 31.

Actress gets mumps

Miss Eileen Atkins, who is playing the title role in Shaw's Saint Joan with the Prospect Theatre at the Old Vic, London, has caught mumps and is unable to appear in the play. Instead there will be a performance tomorrow of Dryden's *All for Love*. The Saturday matinee has been cancelled, and on Saturday evening there will be a performance of *Hamlet*.

Science report

Physics: New particle predicted

Electrons are held in orbit around the nucleus of an atom by the electromagnetic force; that is well understood but the strong interaction force that holds the nucleus together is a mystery. For fifty years physicists have searched for a theory of strong interactions, yet it is only in the last year or so that a possible solution has emerged. That is the theory of quantum chromodynamics, which has now made the surprising prediction that a remarkable new kind of elementary particle should exist. Such a claim allows the theory to be put to experimental test.

Many types of particle are produced when high energy protons or electrons are made to collide in an accelerator. Particles of high mass can be produced only if the collision is energetic enough and, as more powerful particle accelerators are built, a range of new particles heavier than the proton has been discovered. But the particle predicted by quantum chromodynamics is not of that class; it is expected to have less than one thousandth of the proton mass.

The postulated new particle is called the axion and its existence has been deduced independently by Professor S. Weinberg of Harvard University and Professor F. Wilczek of Columbia University, New York. If the axion is found not to exist then the theory of quantum chromodynamics will lose much of its attractiveness.

Axions have not been seen so far partly because no one has been looking for them and partly because they are produced very rarely. Experiments to search for them will not necessarily need the highest energy particle accelerators that are now in operation but they will need accelerators capable of producing very large numbers of particles. The prediction of the axion emphasises the sometimes neglected fact that the new high energy particle accelerators are complementary to the older low energy accelerators and must not be regarded as replacements.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Physical Review Letters* vol 40, page 223, Jan 23, 1978 and page 279 Jan 30, 1978.

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Being able to read this is enough for you to realise there are thousands who can't, not even words 20 times as big. You can help us help them. The blind. Aged, arthritic, paraplegic. Braille, Talking Books and other urgently needed aids. We need your help. The hand next door.

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OBITUARY

DR HARALD VON KLÜBER
Research in solar physics

Dr Harald von Klüber, for many years well known and greatly respected among solar physicists for his work initially in Germany and, after the war, at Cambridge, died on February 14. He was born in 1901 into a wealthy German family with distinguished military and diplomatic connections. He joined the staff of the Potsdam Astrophysical Observatory in 1924, under E. Freundlich, and specialized in solar work almost from the first. He was one of the pioneers in the accurate photometry of Fraunhofer lines. Later he turned to the measurement of magnetic fields, first in sunspots and then on other parts of the Sun. He took a prominent part in the Potsdam expeditions to Sumatra for the 1926 and 1929 solar eclipses.

Physical disability kept him from military service during 1939-45, and he was one of the very few German scientists who lived through Hitler's régime without ever joining the Nazi Party. Single-minded determination kept his research going until after the war, when he was approached by the Russians, then occupying Potsdam, with the suggestion that he could act as an agent for their secret police. Acceptance would have destroyed his self-respect and to one of his upbringing was unthinkable; refusal would almost certainly have led to a concentration camp. So he and his wife packed what they could into two suitcases, abandoned their considerable possessions, and left quietly for a "holiday" in Switzerland. After about a year in a temporary post at the Federal Observatory, Zurich, he moved to England, still practically penniless, and joined the staff of the Cambridge Observatories early in 1949.

Resuming magnetic work he had soon made what at the time were among the most accurate measurements of the general magnetic field of the sun. He took up eclipse observations again, making highly successful investigations of the solar corona, in the Sudan in 1952, in Norway in 1954, and on the Pacific island Arafu in 1958. Meanwhile, with D. Beggs he had brought a solar magnetograph into use at Cambridge, but soon found that it could not be operated with much success in the English sky. Encouraged by the Director at Cambridge, he arranged to move the instrument to Cyprus, but the project had to be called off at the last minute, at the end of 1963, when fighting broke out between Greeks and Turks. A subsequent attempt to move to Rhodes also proved abortive. After prolonged frustration the magnetograph was finally set up in Malta, where it not only produced significant measurements in far greater quantity than it ever could in England but also made a timely demonstration that at comparatively modest expense a British university observatory could successfully operate a small Mediterranean out-station.

As a scientist, as indeed in many of his personal characteristics, von Klüber was a member of the old school. He was a modest and meticulous craftsman willing to take endless care over detail, and his thoroughness and technical mastery brought him international recognition. He had many interests outside astronomy; he had travelled widely, had a sound appreciation of archaeology and of architecture, and loved horses, dogs, cats, even snakes. Although unfit for military service his upbringing had endowed him with some of the finer qualities of the professional soldier. He was also a man of upright in his dealings, faced misfortune stoically without complaint, and when good things came his way was thankful but not demonstrative.

His wife, Lotte (nee Kohlschutter) gave him staunch support for many years, in circumstances which often demanded great practical ability, and sometimes much courage.

MARION CRAWFORD SAMUELSON

E and FR write:

The many friends in this country of Paul and Marion Samuelson will have heard with deep sorrow of Marion's untimely death in Boston on February 14. As a young economist Marion Crawford gave every promise of a remarkable career in this discipline. Her prewar article in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* on welfare economics remains an indispensable contribution to a subject the importance of which is only matched by its complexity.

But Marion gladly abandoned her own career prospects and aspirations and accepted the needs of a marriage to a brilliant husband and to becoming his incomparable companion for four decades. Their marriage was an outstanding example and a source of joy to their many friends. No one but Paul Samuelson himself will know how much her support also meant to his own work; original contributions which earned him the Nobel Prize and a text book of unequalled achievement in informing successive generations of students. But there are many all over the world and not least in Britain who will mourn with him and their six children the loss of a staunch friend and a great human being.

Lady Brock, wife of Lord Brock, the noted cardiac surgeon, died on February 5. She was Germaine Louise Ladevèze and she married her husband in 1927.

MR HARI RAMACHANDRA GOKHALE

Mr Hari Ramachandra Gokhale, who was Indian Minister of Law and Justice in Mrs Indira Gandhi's emergency rule cabinet, died yesterday at the age of 62. Mr Gokhale had been a political worker and trade unionist before turning to the Law. He was a Judge of the Bombay High Court until 1966 and was elected to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) of the Indian Parliament in 1971.

As Law Minister from that year until 1977 when Mrs Gandhi's government was ousted and he himself lost his seat in the Lok Sabha, he was one of the architects of the controversial constitutional changes which took place during the emergency, changes which increased the power of the executive, and diluted that of the courts. The Constitution Bill provoked the violent opposition which eventually led to Mrs Gandhi's defeat in last year's general election in India.

Costante Girardengo, the well known Italian cyclist, died on February 9 at the age of 84. He won 126 road races and about 1,000 track events in a 23-year career that ended in 1935. He won the Italian championship for a record nine straight years and scored six wins in the Milan-San Remo classic, three in the Tour of Lombardy and two in the Tour of Italy, in which he also won 30 legs.

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London & Suburban property

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£54,000 freehold
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London & Suburban property

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MAY & CO.
302 Fulham Road, S.W.10
352 9431

PROPERTY also on page 21

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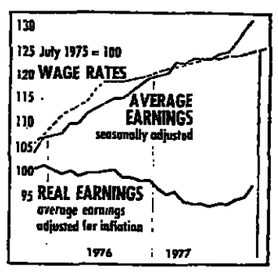
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
THE COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

ırnings rise in ree months a yearly rate 24 per cent

yn Westlake

the onset of winter ıas been a marked ion in the underlying of earnings from em- t, according to new ent figures published . Over the last three of 1977 earnings in- it an annual rate of 24 —the fastest rate of since the summer of id some four times ıan prices have risen e same three-month



consequence, many of workers are now a greater improve- real take-home pay a considerable time. er, while it seems certain that earnings hase three of the Gov- incomes policy will more than permitted e 10 per cent guide- hitehall remains con- nt this target will not led by as much as the nings figures are sug-

e of the pattern of rtlements there is build up in the pace ay agreements during er months, which is in a more rapid earnings.

earnings monitored by rtment of Employment shown to have risen cent in December, an increase of 1.9 per ovember. ntrasts with average of as little as 0.6 per he late summer. But tment of Employment k to note yesterday were similarly sharp December 1975 and 1976.

past this acceleration e of earnings growth e winter has been y a deceleration later y round. This trend fied by the fact that ose by 5.3 per cent rst five months of in 1976-77, while for 12 months of the total rise was only t.

ndingly, the growth s in the first five the current pay ch began in August, .8 per cent.

eral impression that the Government is having a good deal of success in holding back the growth of earnings.

Indeed, it is being officially claimed that 96 per cent of all

This clearly supports the genwage settlements so far monitored by the Department of Employment are within the guidelines.

Even so, there are good reasons for expecting the final outturn of phase three to be above 10 per cent by a margin of three or four percentage points.

To begin with many groups of workers who have normally settled by this time of the year have not yet done so this time.

By mid-February, some 25 per cent of those workers normally covered by important settlements had reached new agreements. This compares with some 36 per cent of such workers who had settled by mid-February 1976.

For this reason the performance of earnings in the first five months of the present pay round is not quite as good as it might seem.

In addition, the various self-financing productivity deals that are a characteristic of current settlements will also tend to have a cumulative effect on the total growth of earnings for the whole year.

Finally, the 10 per cent settlements exclude overtime payments, piece work and other types of payment that boost pay packets.

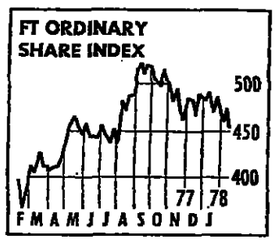
Although Whitehall officials will not admit it openly, it is quite clear that they now expect the final growth in earnings under phase three to come out at between 12 and 14 per cent.

es at six-month low

lott
ices on the London et yesterday dipped vest level since early investors continued disappointment with gures and fears over ney supply statement. ndex closed a shade orst for the day 6.5 er at 453.2.

past two days the ost almost 17 points, breached its late low, stands at just point from which it n to an all-time peak mn.

nt stocks displayed gth and recouped of more than £1. n an early Rhodesia helped Rhodesian



bonds to put on up to £3.

The feeling that poor trade news may lead the Chancellor to modify his Budget tax concessions continued to depress equities in general.

Financial Editor, page 17

DrWitteveen urges world assault on inflation

From Frank Vogl
New York, Feb 15

The world economy was facing "a critical period", with inflation continuing to be the biggest problem, according to Dr Johanner Witteveen, head of the International Monetary Fund.

Protectionist pressures were increasing, and "for the industrial countries as a group, the pace of economic recovery has become so slow that it is adversely affecting employment and foreign trade".

The IMF managing director said in a speech here that world trade this year was unlikely to grow by more than the modest 5 per cent rate seen in 1977. He pointed out that there remained critical problems of international payments imbalances and that the oil exporting countries were most likely to have formidable surpluses for several years to come.

He called for greater international economic cooperation and more effective and symmetrical economic adjustment actions. He was blunt in his criticism of West German and Japanese economic policies in particular, although he was encouraged by recent Japanese actions.

Recent sharp depreciation of the dollar in terms of the Deutsche mark and Japanese yen could make an important contribution to strengthening the world economy.

Dr Witteveen told a meeting of the conference board there could be no doubt that efforts to strengthen world economic recovery had been impaired by the failure of strong countries with payments surpluses to adequately stimulate their economies and, in some cases, adequately permit increases in the value of their currencies.

Given the special position of the dollar in the monetary system and its substantial depreciation in recent months it was necessary to ensure that international cooperation existed to guard against disorderly exchange market conditions.

He applauded President Carter's recent statement to defend the integrity of the dollar and his support for increased United States intervention in the currency markets.

Moreover, Dr Witteveen stated that he hoped the international cooperation seen recently to deal with currency market disorders "will continue in the critical period ahead".

A spirit of innovative international cooperation was now required where governments would act together to boost world trade, bring greater equilibrium to payments balances and renew their commitment to oppose protectionism.

It was important in this context that the resources of the IMF be strengthened through swift action to establish the new IMF supplementary "Witteveen" facility.

The clear message was that perhaps now more than ever before the leading industrial nations in particular—the United States, West Germany and Japan—must strengthen coordination between their international and domestic economic policies.

They must be prepared to accept exchange rate changes and to ensure that such changes have a beneficial result by taking complementary domestic policy actions.

Ministers and CBI in pay clause truce

By Malcolm Brown

Government and industrial leaders have called a temporary truce in the fight over the decision to insert pay pledge clauses in all Government contracts.

The Confederation of British Industry has agreed to a Government suggestion that talks aimed at resolving the differences between the two sides on this issue should take place. A period of three weeks —which the CBI will try to extend to four—has been proposed.

This last minute withdrawal from what looks like being a major confrontation comes after secret discussions held early on Tuesday morning between Sir John Methven, the CBI director general, and three ministers—Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Mr Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

The talks, which were requested by the Government took place only hours before Mr John Greenborough, the CBI president was due to meet his high-level consultative committee to agree possible lines of action to counter the Government's measures. These would have been put to yesterday's grand council.

In the event, the president's committee and a meeting of the CBI's 100 top companies found themselves, unexpectedly, faced with the Government's offer to talk.

The grand council yesterday mandated the director general to enter into discussions with the Government. But it was made clear that the CBI list of counter-actions — these include the possibility of striking out the offending clauses from contracts—are still on the table and can be reactivated if the talks fail.

Nobody yesterday was willing to do more than express the hope that the talks will bear fruit. It was made clear that the best that could be said was that the lines of communication were now open and that confrontation had been, at least temporarily, averted.

CBI leaders stressed that they were in whole-hearted agreement with the Government's aims—the conquering of inflation—but they quarrelled with the particular means chosen on this occasion.

Sir John said: "It is the means, the scope of these clauses, and not the objectives they are intended to fulfil, that we are very worried about."

defer signing contracts bearing

The director general spelled this out on Tuesday when he saw the three ministers. He specified a number of particular worries about the clauses as at present drafted. Members were concerned that there was no right of appeal against the decision of the Secretary of State for Employment in interpreting not only the present but also future pay policies.

There was also concern that contractors would be made responsible for breaches of the guidelines by sub-contractors, or failure by a sub-contractor to notify any settlement to an individual employee whether working on the contract or not. Companies are being advised to defer signing contracts bearing the new clauses for the next month.

Fresh grant of £90m for Agents

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

A further government grant of £90m is to be made towards the financial rescue of the Crown Agents, whose deficit on own-account property investment and secondary banking operations is estimated at £236m.

This brings total Whitehall assistance in the form of grants to avoid technical insolvency to £175m in just over two years.

The need for some new state assistance was expected before publication of the damning Fay committee report on the previous Crown Agents' management, which forced the Government to agrte to establishment of a Tribunal of Inquiry (yet to be set up).

The size of the assistance underlines the scale of the problems inherited by Mr John Cuckney, the Agents' chairman, who was brought in to sort out the mess.

Practically all the new grant will be used to back up the funds needed to sort out disastrous Australian property ventures. The support is necessary in the interim of legislation to place the Crown Agents organization, which is unincorporated, on a statutory basis with a proper capital structure.

Help from the taxpayer has been necessary to enable the Crown Agents to undertake their traditional profitable activities while Mr Cuckney continues to unscramble the problems described in the recent Fay report.

The new deficit estimate on the realization account, at £236m, compares with losses of £212m estimated at the end of 1976. Assistance has also included standby credit facilities provided by the Bank of England.

Parliament is still awaiting the terms of a resolution and the name of a chairman for the promised Tribunal of Inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the Whitehall rescue operation.

Mrs Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, in a Commons reply, yesterday indicated that the £90m grant would not add to existing public expenditure provisions because of savings made elsewhere in financing of export credits.

Kearton plea for higher price on N Sea crude

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

The North Sea oil boom is over unless the price of crude rises markedly in the near future, Lord Kearton, chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, told the House of Commons Select Committee on Nationalized Industries yesterday.

He said the very big fields had now been discovered, and the rise in oil prices was needed to improve prospects for the smaller finds. But BNOC expected oil prices to remain stable for several years.

Lord Kearton added senior directors in the private sector oil industry had told him that the cost of the early North Sea developments had doubled in real terms, and they had been saved by the rapid increase in oil prices since 1973-74.

In reply to questions about the role of the state oil company, Lord Kearton said that BNOC was necessary to give Britain its own capability to work in the North Sea.

"Sooner or later it seems inevitable that the Americans will get more concerned at increasing their domestic oil and gas supplies. You could then see, through government action, a retreat of the companies to their home waters."

Britain could be left without the capability to continue developing its North Sea finds. Some private sector oil companies might not be willing to undertake the development of the smaller fields because the return on investment was not adequate.

A number of American companies had told Lord Kearton that they expected that the



Lord Kearton: oil boom may be over.

worse half of the work in the North Sea would be left to BNOC.

When state participation had first been mooted, the idea of hiving off British Petroleum's North Sea and United Kingdom interests to form the BNOC had been suggested. The BP board strongly resisted the idea and it was not pursued.

Relationships between BNOC and BP directors were relaxed after signing the participation agreement, but this did not extend to the lower echelons of the company and that was understandable as the staff had been taught to regard state oil companies as anathema.

Lord Kearton saw future scope for BNOC technology overseas. Developing countries had indicated that they would like to work with BNOC in developing their own potential oil supplies. The corporation had already received about half a dozen approaches, he added.

Police study report on shares deal

By Our Financial Staff

The Stock Exchange has passed the results of its findings into certain share deals in Senior Engineering Group to the City Fraud Squad. An investigation will be headed by Inspector Fowlie.

The Stock Exchange discovered that a Mr Isadore Gabel, a partner in a Manchester firm of auctioneers, valuers and estate agents, informed Senior by telephone that he was posting a registered letter containing an offer, and that he was acting on behalf of an overseas client.

That telephone call took place on July 29, last year. Three days later Senior's managing director collected a letter from Mr Gabel from the Watford Post Office. Although pressed to do so, Mr Gabel refused to disclose the name of his client.

Two days later, however, he revealed that he was acting for Ebco Industries of Warren, Michigan, a company which proved untraceable by the Senior board. But, after consultation with the Takeover Panel, Senior decided to reveal that it had received a takeover approach from an agent claiming to act on behalf of an overseas principal.

On August 8, Senior further revealed that "no meaningful information has been received from the agent or his clients despite requests", and that the board considered the matter closed. Two days later, Mr Gabel was in contact again.

He had apparently traced an Epco Industries in Richmond, Canada. Subsequently the Stock Exchange held further talks with the company and the Takeover Panel, and interviewed the two jobbers in Senior shares. It also interviewed representatives of the four brokers whose dealings appeared significant, the brokers to the company and the group's merchant banker. The Exchange also talked to Mr Gabel, who was unable to furnish tangible evidence of the existence of an offer on of his instructions.

The Stock Exchange's special committee, however, did establish that through the four broking firms, Mr Gabel had purchased 395,000 shares in Senior on his own account and in the name of his wife and his sister-in-law.

Those transactions took place between July 15 and August 2. Between July 22 and August 5, Mr Gabel went on to sell 375,000 shares which realized gross profits in the region of £8,000.

Joint move on Wilkinson

By Richard Allen

Pension funds with significant shareholdings in Wilkinson Match have called in Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, to advise them on the company's controversial deal with American Allegheny Ludlum Industries.

The move comes against a background of continuing institutional concern over proposals which are designed to lift the American company's stake in the British group from below 30 per cent to more than 44 per cent.

It is understood that the decision to call in Hill Samuel was taken by the Investment Protection Committee of the National Association of Pension Funds, whose members own around 15 per cent of the Wilkinson equity.

Other institutions holding a further 15 per cent stake may be expected to follow the pension funds' lead in a vote when the Allegheny proposals are put to shareholders. And with Allegheny's own 30 per cent holding ineligible, the group would require the overwhelming support of the remaining shareholders for the proposals to be a success.

Treasury chief spells out warning on targets

By David Blake

The pursuit of a pre-planned slowdown of the rate of growth of money supply without regard to the effect of other aspects of policy would risk imposing serious costs on the economy, Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, said last night. At the Johnian Society in Cambridge, Sir Douglas gave a warning against the dangers of setting a monetary target "by some arbitrary formula or market hunch".

The basic thrust of Sir Douglas's remarks was that monetary targets were a useful tool for bringing about financial stability and giving guidance between major assessments of Government policy.

However, they formed only a part of the measures in economic policy and were in no sense a substitute for other measures.

Indeed, much of Sir Douglas's speech was devoted to a detailed study of the changing way in which fiscal policy should be used as a regulator of aggregate demand. He charted the evolution in Treasury thinking which has led governments to be more prepared to use public spending as a regulator rather than relying entirely on tax changes.

However, he stressed that one of the big changes in recent years was a growing acceptance of the need for stability in policy. He coupled this with a warning that the British economy clearly had great inertia, which means that bottlenecks can appear easily, even when there is considerable spare capacity if the rate of growth exceeds the potential growth rate.

He also gave a warning of the need to ensure a satisfactory outcome for the balance of payments.

The speech was designed to concentrate on the broad intellectual issues of economic management rather than to discuss policy questions, which were more appropriate for ministers. However, the speech dealt in some detail with many of the most pressing policy issues which face the Govern-



Sir Douglas Wass.

ment, if only because debate on what should be done is often shrouded in an apparently dense screen of theoretical argument.

The problems of today had turned out to be more difficult and more international than had been realized 10 years ago.

The growing role of financial markets had led to monetary explanations assuming a greater role in the economic system. In particular, changes in relative money supply had an impact on exchange rates and thus on prices.

After discussing monetary and fiscal policy in the economy, Sir Douglas turned to exchange rates. He rejected the notion that governments could have no influence over the rate of exchange. In particular, he returned to the debate of 1977 over the decision to allow sterling to rise, a decision which he is believed personally to have opposed.

He said that it was less difficult to hold the rate against upward pressure. It was logical that by promoting monetary expansion through an inflow of foreign funds caused by intervention, there would be "a self-regulating mechanism" because monetary flows determine exchange rates.

The danger of allowing this mechanism to function was that it would be inherently unstable. There was no discussion of how any mechanism could be both self-regulating and unstable.

Economic Notebook, page 17

ely to gate proach

d Quigley

Exchange investiga- ly to be launched rious affair of the h to Peugeot dealer Universal that never

any's shares, which nded on Friday at request, were re- day after Mr David ibed as chief execu- American company tic Federal Invest- failed to meet the discuss a proposal a large minority arshall's.

ment yesterday, Mr ghty, chairman of said: "On Wednes- week I received a a Mr Maltz who represented an company called deral Investments, acquire a large se in the company.

a few hours the hares jumped 27p and I could not ner the authority or ess of the offer, be- er Mr Maltz nor e from Atlantic stments were avail-

ity added: "No- r was heard until this week when a rporting to be Mr oned me and said e was to see that had received so ty.

ded to meet the e me a telephone said that a bid de and announced apers.

is of the telephone ghty was sceptical would be forth-

g relisted yester- s fell 12p to 150p.

Callaghan call for Buy British campaign

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Export competitiveness, a topical question as a result of this week's unexpectedly worsened visible trade deficit, could be improved not least by a "Buy British" campaign to create a stronger domestic market that would back up export efforts, the Prime Minister said in London yesterday.

Mr Callaghan told 400 industrial and commercial leaders at the 1978 annual export lunch organized by the Institute of Export that 1977, which was Export Year, as a whole had lived up to its name. But he added:

"Yesterday's trade figures underline the fact that we can by no means rest on our 1977 achievement; we must work to defend the progress made; we need further export success and further import substitution." North Sea oil was not a solution to all the country's problems.

While there had been successes—as with fuel, chemicals and clothing, footwear, furniture and scientific instruments —other sectors had been disappointing. Vehicle exports rose only by a half per cent, and everybody knew the reason for that.

But machinery exports were also up only 2 per cent and there he believed was scope for improvement.

Mr Callaghan said it was understandable that a British manufacturer bought a foreign product when he could not find in this country exactly what he wanted, or if the price was too high, or the component maker would not alter his design.

Users of components ought to take a longer view. It would probably involve more trouble but users might consider offering to work with a components maker to produce what was needed.

Bringing together customer and supplier had been proposed by the sector working parties considering industrial strategy. "From the national standpoint it is the way to reduce unemployment and create more manufacturing jobs.

"I am calling for a campaign to buy British", he emphasized.

City tower block for Morgan Guaranty

By Ray Maughan

Just one month after it came on the market, the entire 19-storey tower block at Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, in the City of London, is being rented by Morgan Guaranty Trust. In property circles the deal is being regarded as the most important for more than a year, and is expected to give a lead in the prime office letting market.

Morgan Guaranty will be taking a 35-year lease on a total floor area of some 215,000 sq ft, of which some 42,000 sq ft will comprise ancillary space. This makes the whole deal the largest unit of office space likely to come on the City market this year.

Richard Ellis, the City agents, advised the owner, the Clothworkers Company, which developed the site in conjunction with the Electricity Supply Nominees, the pension fund of the Electricity Supply Industry.

The agent and its clients have refused to reveal the terms of the deal, but it is almost certain that the asking rental of £17.50 per sq ft has not been reached. The agents would not reveal the extent of the rent free holiday or the terms of the rent review.

It seems probable, however, that reversions will come through on a five-year basis after the initial review and that the Clothworkers have achieved a rental of just over £16 per sq ft initially.

Despite the apparent discount on the asking rental, the deal still appears bullish for the property sector.

The acquisition will allow Morgan Guaranty which will be spending some £7m on fitting out work before occupation in September next year, to regroup its existing resources in London. This will entail the eventual sale of its 14,000 sq ft tenanted premises in Berkeley Street and its 37,000 sq ft freehold site in Lombard Street.

Morgan Guaranty was advised on the Angel Court site, which comprises a four storey podium, underground base ment vaults, storage, parking and a banking hall on Throgmorton Street, by Weatherall, Green & Smith.

Union hostility likely to Edwardes scheme

Continued from page 1

afford to duplicate the existing fittings and fixtures at Speke. Even if they did it is doubtful if the Speke body employees would be prepared to manufacture bodies for shipment to Coventry."

The company is clearly expecting trouble and in an attempt to head it off is promising "substantial" redundancy payments in exchange for an orderly transfer of production.

Mr E. McGarry, vice-chairman of Leyland shop stewards committee, and union leader at the Canley, Coventry, Triumph plant, said any plan to move equipment or assembly would be resisted until the dispute was settled or there was some agreement.

Coventry has more than enough idle capacity to cope with the transfer of production. It was producing less than 1,000 Dolomites and 250 Spitfires a week before the Speke strike stopped delivery of Dolomite bodies.

The three assembly tracks are capable of handling four times this output, as they demonstrated when the Dolomite, Spitfire, Triumph 2000, Stag and TR6 were in full swing. TR7 production at Speke was down to some 800 a week.

The TR7 was designed for the sportscar-conscious north American market, and 40,000 have been sold there.

The Speke dispute was made official by the Transport and General Workers' Union last Thursday, and by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers two days ago. They claimed that management was breaking the plant agreement with the unions which has been in operation for some years.

Standard-Triumph went to Speke in 1959 under pressure from the Government to expand in an area of high unemployment. Since then Standard-Triumph and its successor at Leyland have invested over £30m there.

R. W. Shakespeare writes: Redundancies on the scale implied by Leyland's statement are bound to be met by a fiercely hostile reaction, both from shop stewards and district union officials on Merseyside, and by national union leaders and the powerful British Leyland shop stewards' combine.

When Mr Michael Edwardes, Leyland chairman, revealed that his reorganization plans would have to be based on an assumed 12,500 fewer jobs in Leyland Cars, the shop stewards made it clear immediately that any reduction in the labour force would have to be the result of natural wastage, or voluntary redundancy schemes, and not compulsory redundancy.

Donald Macintyre writes: The union side of the Cars Council, the top tier of the Corporation's participation machinery, is to seek an urgent meeting with Mr Varley to protest both against the decision and the way it has been implemented.

Mr Donald Mathieson, national officer of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, said last night: "There is great bitterness at the fact that this has been announced virtually without consultation. The announcement is a tragedy, particularly when Speke is a relatively modern plant, unlike so many of Leyland's."

Blow to Merseyside: Sir Kenneth Thompson, leader of Merseyside county council, said: "It is a serious blow which does Merseyside's reputation a great deal of harm at a time when we can least afford to have our reputation damaged.

"This plant presented Merseyside with an opportunity to show that it could deliver the goods, and in this case it has failed. It is very sad."

Hopes dashed, page 17
Business letters, page 16

How the markets moved

The Times index: 191.71—3.55
The FT index: 453.2—6.5

Rises

Durban Rood	12p to 375p
Hanimex	4p to 99p
Lydenburg Plat	4p to 64p
Middle Wits	5p to 160p
Rand Mine Prop	5p to 125p
Snia Viscosa	6p to 52p
UC Invest	7p to 225p
Welkom	5p to 243p

Falls

Beecham	7p to 620p
Boots	5p to 196p
Freemans Ldn	14p to 254p
Imp Chem Inds	7p to 343p
EMI	3p to 167p
Grand Met	3p to 92p
Hawker Sidd	8p to 180p
Imp Cont Gas	8p to 346p
Int Paint	6p to 64p
Mears Bros	2p to 32p
Pilkington Bros	2p to 21p
Rank	12p to 425p
Rowntree Mac	10p to 238p
Saville Gdn	15p to 363p
Shell Trans	2p to 18p
Thorn	5p to 495p
Unilever	8p to 346p
Vickers	6p to 484p
Wigfall	5p to 178p
Young H Hldgs	26p to 238p

Equities lost more ground.
Gilt-edged securities rallied late.
Dollar premium 80.62 per cent (effective rate 34.07 per cent).
Sterling index to 51.9350. The effective exchange rate index was at 65.9.

Gold gained $1.75 an ounce to $178.875.
SDR-$ was 1.21530 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.629102.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1403.1 (previous 1402.5).

Reports, pages 18 and 19

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.70
Austria Sch	30.25	28.25
Belgium Fr	64.75	61.75
Canada $	2.20	2.14
Denmark Kr	11.32	10.92
Finland Mkk	8.85	8.45
France Fr	9.61	9.26
Germany Dm	4.20	3.98
Greece Dr	73.90	69.50
Hongkong $	9.15	8.70
Italy Lr	1725.00	1652.00
Japan Yn	485.00	460.00
Netherlands Gld	4.48	4.26
Norway Kr	19.76	18.46
Portugal Esc	79.00	75.00
S Africa Rd	1.90	1.77
Spain Pes	164.25	157.75
Sweden Kr	9.28	8.53
Switzerland Fr	3.87	3.65
US $	1.98	1.9
Yugoslavia Dnr	38.75	35.5

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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British Shipbuilders predicting big losses despite orders boom

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Considerable losses are expected by British Shipbuilders despite a big volume of new orders in the past year.

In its review, submitted to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and published yesterday, British Shipbuilders revealed for the first time the financial performance of the shipbuilding, repairing and marine engine building companies it took over four months before corporation was established.

They showed that the net assets of the companies amounted to £186m, but net profits before tax and after interest, which amounted to £21.5m in 1975, dropped to £2.9m in the year to last March.

Profits, said the review, reflected the impact of orders placed during the boom of 1973-74. "These orders will largely be completed by 1978, and with worsening market prospects the financial position of the industry is likely to deteriorate."

The organization sees warship building as the most promising export market to utilize its considerable expertise and capacity.

The Government's £65m intervention fund set up a year ago to provide subsidies had assisted in attracting orders worth £360m, totalling 536,000 tons gross last year—equivalent to one year's work.

British Shipbuilders is sending a sales team to China and the Far East soon. Talks in Peking will centre on prospects for building merchant ships and naval vessels for the Chinese.

A sales mission sponsored by the British Marine Equipment Council is at present in the Far East. Officials from the BMEC team disclosed in Manila yesterday that the industry planned to take part in a trade exhibition in Peking later this year.

The BMEC mission, which is seen as complementary to the marketing efforts of the state undertaking is attempting to interest the Philippine Islands and other Asian Pacific countries in a wide range of patrol craft, equipment, radar, and naval missile systems.

Later this week a British naval flotilla is expected in Manila. It will include a helicopter assault ship and five modern frigates. These will be used to demonstrate the sort of hardware Britain has for sale.

Mr Bernard Mason, an official from the Ministry of Defence, said in Manila that representatives had been invited from Japan, South Korea and Hongkong for the Manila conference and exhibition.

British Shipbuilders sees the potential of warship sales to the less-developed countries as a major opportunity in its worldwide marketing strategy

The deal negotiated with Poland under which Britain will build 24 vessels costing £115m has now been concluded.

In a Commons answer yesterday Mr Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, said certain materials would come from outside the United Kingdom but most of the subcontracts had now been placed.

Brussels deadlock on fishing rights 'likely to destroy UK industry'

By Richard Allen

Much of Britain's fishing industry is faced with destruction as a result of the European Community's failure to negotiate a long-term common fisheries policy, according to Mr Paul Tapscott, chairman of Associated Fisheries.

Further talks with Brussels on Britain's demands for a dominant preference 12-50 mile zone in coastal waters are not scheduled to restart until April 1. In the meantime Associated, the country's biggest fishing group, claims to be suffering heavy losses in its trawling activities.

Mr Tapscott said yesterday that losses from fishing amounted to more than £1m in the first three months of the current financial year, starting at the beginning of October, and conditions had worsened since January.

"The viability of the industry has now seriously deteriorated", he said. "The protracted delays in the renegotiations are nationally extremely dangerous as there must be a limit to the time that dependent decisions can be delayed."

Associated's problems lie mainly on the large trawler side, where much of the group's 90-strong fleet is laid up through lack of fishing grounds. Many of these ships now stand at scrap value in Associated's books and no new ships have been taken on for more than six years.

The company's profits doubled to £3.5m pre-tax last year, and fisheries and associated activities which employ about half the group's capital resources earned about three-quarters of trading profits.

But trawling returns peaked as early as last spring, and losses are more than extinguishing profits from other activities, including cold storage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Japanese car industry's view of UK marketing plans for 1978

From Mr M. Shizume

Sir, Your February 9 report and editorial on the results of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) conversations with the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) in Tokyo regarding a projected rate of Japanese car sales in the United Kingdom through 1978 possibly gave your readers inexact impressions as to the Japanese car companies' attitude and intentions regarding the British market. Perhaps, therefore, you will allow us to clarify our position.

After careful observation and consideration of the present difficult situation in your industry, and with a sincere wish not to increase your problems, we are somewhat shocked by the exaggerated reports that have appeared in the United Kingdom as to our marketing intentions, and of course by the threats of import controls to be imposed against us.

Since the fact is that all imports now are taking approximately one-third of the whole United Kingdom market, accusations against the Japanese producers alone will not improve the situation during the period of British Leyland's reconstruction.

The fact is that the major increase in imports into the United Kingdom market in 1977 was due to a rise of more than 6 per cent in the market share taken by European manufacturers. The SMMT reportedly argues that the multinational car manufacturers in the United Kingdom expanded their "tied imports" from the European continent. Yet only one-third of the increased European car sales can be accounted for by that explanation.

We also want you to know that our recent Government decision to eliminate all customs duties on car imports is based on a favourable attitude and understanding towards exports of foreign cars to Japan and that is all there is to it. We have no other intentions.

Meanwhile, we have no intention of sending any considerably greater number of cars to the United Kingdom this year than we did last year—in spite of our well-indicated higher potential sales, and hopefully any rise in Japanese car sales in Britain this year will be in keeping with a larger total number of cars marketed in your country in 1978.

It seems pertinent to note too that *The Times* and other publications have ben reporting that the Japanese car companies are placing considerable new orders with British component producers and actively are continuing conversations with other British component producers towards new purchases.

Yours,
M. SHIZUME,
Manager, Paris Office,
Japan Automobile
Manufacturers Association,
33 Rue de Ponthieu,
75008 Paris,

From Mr Jeffrey Kinn

Sir, Cutting down the volume of our imports from Japan, and restricting that country's penetration of all sorts of markets is certainly an admirable objective. But does the end justify the means?

Protecting domestic producers via import controls is really just an exercise in burying one's head in the sand, for the real issue at hand is that the Japanese can produce equipment (be it car, cutlery or stereo systems) of a superior quality to this country and sell it cheaper despite the fact that they have to ship it half way around the world. I myself found it cheaper by over £50 to replace my Triumph by a Datsun (with all the little extras) than buy another Triumph (without all the little extras).

I wonder how many other people have found to their cost and extreme disappointment that a "Made in Britain" label is something to be avoided. It is for this reason that I believe that this country needs quality controls far more urgently than it needs import controls.

Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY KINN,
206 Wanstead Lane,
Redbridge Lane,
Essex.
February 14.

Gas price threat to health services

From Mr Bryan C. Smith

Sir, I refer to the letter (February 14) from Dr Ivan Clout, and to your article of February 10, on the same subject.

To suggest that the gas industry's financial success is achieved by forcing hospital authorities to make cuts in services is absurd. Any profits made by the gas industry accrue from its 14.2 million customers as a whole.

Contracts for the supply of gas to hospitals are freely negotiated and hospital authorities have a perfect option to choose fuels other than gas if they find it more economic. That one hospital referred to by Dr Clout has recently renewed its contract clearly demonstrates that gas is its best and most economic choice.

British Gas has consistently sold its products and services to larger users on a market related price basis—a policy which has government agreement.

This policy helps to ensure that our natural gas is not used wastefully and, therefore, that the nation as a whole gains the best advantage from its valuable resources.

It is, incidentally, the reason why the recently announced freeze on gas tariffs does not apply to contract prices, which will remain market related responding to market forces.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN C. SMITH,
Member for Marketing,
British Gas Corporation,
59 Bryanston Street,
Marble Arch, W1,
February 14.

Solicitors' fees and the client's rights

From Mr J. R. Bonham

Sir, Referring to Dr Monica Vincent's letter (January 27), The Law Society has, as regards charges for non-contentious work and subject to certain provisos, a statutory duty under the Solicitors Remuneration Order 1972 on the application of a solicitor, if required by his client, to issue a certificate stating that in its opinion the sum charged is fair and reasonable or what other sum would be fair and reasonable.

Ninety-nine point nine per cent of bills rendered for such work do not need a "remuneration certificate". The client is either satisfied with the charges or, if not, after querying them with his solicitor, agreement is then usually reached in one way or another. If the matter is one of the tiny fraction of cases in which the client still remains dissatisfied about the amount of the charges, the solicitor must, before bringing proceedings to recover the costs in the absence of taxation (ie, assessment by the court), inform the client in writing if his right to require the solicitor to obtain a remuneration certificate from The Law Society and of the provisions of the Solicitors Act relating to taxation of costs.

Sometimes The Law Society's certificate upholds the solicitors' charges and sometimes it reduces them, but, whichever way the result goes, in nearly all cases it is accepted by solicitor and client on the basis that the society has reached a decision on the reasonableness of the charges with complete impartiality.

I have taken the opportunity of referring to the rights of a client in general terms to let your readers know the correct position and to put things in perspective.

Your correspondent's comments seem to be based on her own experiences of an unusual nature, as a result of which she considers that she was not correctly advised of her rights regarding a remuneration certificate. Without the facts in detail it is difficult to say what may have gone wrong. Her main grievance seems to be that once a solicitor's account has been paid, The Law Society will not give a client any assistance. The answer to this is that The Law Society always tries to help people whenever it can, but the fact is that it has no statutory obligation to issue a remuneration Certificate when the bill has been paid by the client. After all, when one receives a bill with which one is dissatisfied, whether from a solicitor or anyone else, one does not normally just pay it.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. BONHAM,
Secretary,
Non-Contentious Business,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane,
London WC2A 1PL.
January 31.

Central bank endorses Bonn stand

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Feb 15

The Bonn Government's refusal to give an extra boost to the economy was today backed up by a generally favourable report on the economy from the West German Federal Bank.

In its analysis the bank said that expansionary forces had gained the upper hand in the final months of 1977 and had pulled the economy out of the stagnant phase of last spring and summer.

It said that the business cycle in Germany had become noticeably stronger. In particular the rise in domestic demand that set in last summer had turned out to be durable and overall had more than made up for weaknesses in demand from abroad.

Real gross national product rose by a seasonally adjusted 1 per cent in the final quarter of 1977, compared with the preceding three months, while the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had fallen slightly to 4.4 per cent at the end of January from 4.6 per cent last July.

The bank produced some fairly impressive figures to substantiate its thesis of an improvement in the domestic economy. New domestic orders in manufacturing rose by a seasonally adjusted 7 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of last year and by about twice this level in the investment goods sector.

The Government's medium term investment plan got off the ground quicker than expected, with orders worth a total of DM4,500m (about £1,250m) being placed by the end of last year.

The recovery in the building industry continued and extended to the apartment block sector, which seems to have pulled out of the doldrums. On a seasonally adjusted basis, orders in the home building sector rose by about a fifth between the middle of last year and October/November.

In general the bank detected a growing inclination to invest on the part of businesses and private individuals.

But while the report was able to paint a relatively favourable picture of trends at home, there was no significant impulse given to growth from abroad.

Although foreign orders picked up towards the end of last year, the bank attributed this to forward buying prompted by the rising value of the Deutschemark.

Revaluation of the mark, especially against the dollar, depressed business confidence in Germany's export industry and threatened to compress the profits of companies trading abroad, as well as those exposed to strong competition from imported goods.

The bank gave warning that the exaggerated exchange rate of the mark was likely to be a factor Germany was powerless to alter in the foreseeable future. Industry would have to adjust to present rates by keeping prices and production costs as stable as possible.

In turn, wage increases this year would have to be appreciably lower than in 1977, and not follow the recent example in Germany's ports where dockers forced a 7.5 per cent settlement.

By last September, the problem groups—the young, the sick, the elderly and women seeking part-time work only—accounted for 520,000 unemployed, or around 57 per cent of the total jobless in West Germany.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

The following are the index numbers for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the department of Employment:

	Old series of average earnings (Jan 1970 =100)	New series of average earnings (Jan 1976 =100)	Change in (1) over 3 months at annualised rate
1976			
Dec	277.1	111.3	17.6
1977			
Jan	278.1	110.9	14.2
Feb	278.7	111.0	9.9
March	283.8	113.1	10.0
April	283.1	113.1	7.4
May	286.2	114.9	11.2
June	285.2	115.4	4.2
July	286.5	116.2	6.1
Aug	289.7	115.7	7.2
Sept	290.1	116.6	5.6
Oct	294.6	117.9	11.8
Nov	300.1r	120.1	16.8
Dec p	306.1	121.6	24.0

r revised
p provisional

£75m earmarked for Dagenham in Ford's £430m British expansion

By Clifford Webb

Ford is to invest £430m in Britain over the next five years to consolidate the market leadership it won from British Leyland last year and to increase component supplies to Ford factories in Europe and America.

In addition to the £180m earmarked for the new engine factory now being built at Bridgend, South Wales, it will be spending £50m a year on the modernization and expansion of existing factories.

About £75m will go to Dagenham during the next four years to increase output of the Cortina, Britain's best-selling car. Of this, £20m will be spent on modernization of the press and paint shops, £20m on the engine plant, £10m on forging plant and £12m on the foundry.

Mr Terry Beckett, Ford of Britain's chairman and managing director, yesterday forecast that he would take 28 per cent of the British car market this year compared with 25.7 per cent last year. He said that further advances would follow and by 1980 Ford would account for one in three of all car sales in Britain.



Mr Terry Beckett, Ford of Britain's chairman.

Mr Beckett's confidence underlines the problems facing Mr Michael Edwardes, British Leyland chairman, in his attempts to lift his market share from last year's 24.3 per cent (down to 21 per cent in January) to the 27 per cent he believes is vital for the company's survival.

While Ford makes the running with a regularly updated model range—and more to come in the spring—Mr Edwardes must persuade motorists to buy outdated Marinas, Allegros, Maxis and Minis. Some relief will come later this year, it is hoped, with the launching of a restyled Marina.

In an attempt to speed its arrival most of the major tooling work is being contracted out to a German firm. This in itself is quite a coup for Mr Edwardes. By emphasizing the make-or-break urgency of the Marina replacement he has persuaded Leyland unions to withdraw their opposition to the loss of this work.

Fiat also revealed yesterday the extent of the established opposition Leyland's new super Mini will face when it is launched in 1979/80.

Last year Fiat sold 453,000 model 127s in Europe. It was the first of the new generation super minis when it was launched in 1971—a trend which has since been followed by nearly all the major European competition. It was updated last year and took 1.27 per cent of the British market.

Managers to support tied public house system

By Patricia Tisdall

Public house managers are to endorse a continuation of the brewery trade's tied house structure in a paper about to be submitted to Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The submission, which has been agreed in principle by the national committee of the National Association of Licensed House Managers, is in response to Mr Hattersley's call for views about the Price Commission's report on the industry.

A working party set up by the Government is examining a number of points raised by the report. The tied house system together with local monopolies and brewery ownership of retail outlets have been stressed as areas of particular importance by Mr Hattersley.

Methods of changing present practices have been discussed at the meetings between the brewers and Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and Ministry of Agriculture officials.

Some of the bigger brewers are understood to have put forward proposals to phase out gradually their tied houses. Large numbers of smaller public houses have already been sold off to private tenants.

Discussions have also taken place separately between Mr Hattersley and licensees. The Licensed House Managers Association—representing about 14,500 of the 15,000 public house managers directly employed by the brewers, mostly in larger and more profitable outlets—says it would be strongly opposed to any government moves to break the present structure.

Government plan to save jobs if subsidy dropped

By Mark Jackson

A Government plan for subsidizing short-time working to replace the temporary employment subsidy to which the European Commission objects, will save just as many jobs Mr C. A. Larsen, an under secretary at the Department of Employment, told a Commons inquiry yesterday.

Brussels is demanding a big reduction and changes in the pattern of the temporary subsidy which is keeping from redundancy 200,000 workers, half of them in the clothing, textile and footwear industries.

Mr Larsen said if Britain were forced to drop the temporary employment subsidy the short-time working scheme would be introduced on the same day.

Brussels, Mr Larsen said, was not only seeking a reduction of 60,000 in the number of jobs subsidized—and less concentration on particular industries—but the right to approve individual applications from firms seeking more than a minimum amount of help.

Although there was no exact information, a survey by the department among the companies concerned suggested that in about 30 per cent of the cases the subsidy had saved jobs at the expense of making other workers redundant elsewhere.

The new scheme, under which employers are compensated for putting men on short-time instead of declaring redundancies, would not run foul of the EEC rules since it would not give companies receiving it any competitive advantage.

Sterling boost undermining chemical exports

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's chemical industry, a big contributor to the country's balance of payments, is being badly hit by the recent upward movement in sterling against the United States dollar, and imports have risen markedly.

Tough trading conditions in the world chemicals market, with companies fighting for orders against the background of under-used and expensive plant, have compounded the industry's difficulties.

Exports fell last month to £302m from £350m in December, while imports rose to £329m from £189m the previous month, reducing the industry's surplus from £150m to £73m—the lowest for over a year.

Mr Martin Trowbridge, director-general of the Chemical Industries Association, said last night that the latest figures showed a disturbing trend.

The change in exchange rate values of the pound against the United States dollar was equivalent to erecting a 13 per cent barrier against British exports and an equivalent bonus favouring imports

"The United Kingdom has thus become an attractive market for imports and export volume can only be maintained by pricing policies which encourage retaliation in the United Kingdom domestic market by importers.

Nordic traders criticized

By Edward Townsend

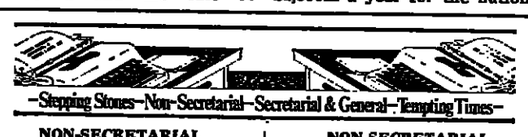
An accusation of using "blatant unfair trading practices", clearly aimed at Nordic manufacturers of paper and board, has been delivered by Mr Cyril Warmington, deputy chairman of the Reed Group's paper division.

While not naming Sweden and Finland, Mr Warmington said that in several Western European countries endowed with significant timber resources, forestry products were vital to the national economy and governments were more inclined to use national funds for the development of paper and board production and the sale of forest-based products than was the case in the United Kingdom.

"As a result, a number of large-scale producing countries are making and marketing paper and board at prices which show considerable losses." These were financed with the help of their governments on a scale which was unfair.

Papermakers in Sweden and Finland, the chief suppliers to Europe, had reported heavy losses for the past two years.

Mr Warmington, speaking at an Institute of Purchasing and Supply conference, said the United Kingdom paper and board industry earned almost £1,000m a year for the nation.



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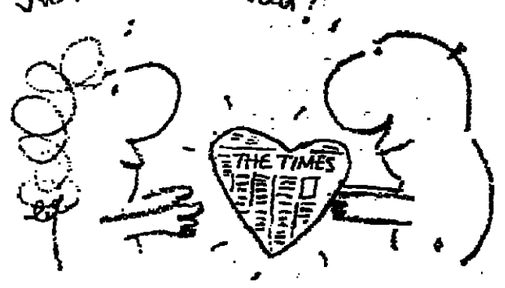
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THE TIMES

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O THE EDITOR
ndustry's
n for 197

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The market shows its fears

day's fall in the equity market finally the *FT* 30 share index through last ber's "low" and back to the levels last summer. But all this still adds a fall of no more than 18 per cent ast summer's peak, or nothing like nt to convince the more bearish that sent shake-out is anywhere near over. ainly, the bears look to be well in nd of the stage for the moment. ies about the medium-term have now fears about the short-term. Tues- grim, if conceivably freakish, trade came as a nasty jolt, while today will money supply figures for banking which, even if better than feared, ll likely to leave the feeling that t rates are going to be rising sooner than later.

what the monetary authorities think situation should become slightly by this afternoon. But even if finan- arkets were split last night on the od or desirability of any positive by the authorities—in the form of mposition of the "corset" or a uni- move to raise interest rates—there en no stopping period rates in the markets firming appreciably over the w days.

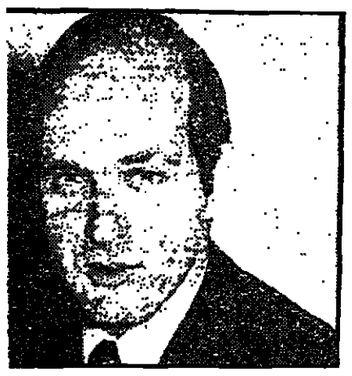
& City

revenue norrhage

& City is still hanging on by its ails, and for all the gloss of the statement for the six months to the last September there has been no real in the underlying predicament of the

is that it is involved in a race against get revenue back into surplus before ive deficits eliminate the group's while all the time external factors in m of interest rates and the state of perty market threaten to cut off its o dry land.

e face of it a reduction in the pre-tax m £13.5m to £11m, with the group cording with best accountancy prac-



showing the revenue loss before the from capital reserve for develop- utgoings, is a step in the right n. But there were hopes that this at least £2m lower, and an interest of £15.2m on net income of only fore the £2.3m transfer from capital nly highlights the massive improve- eded at Town & City for it to be trade its way out of its woes. With up selling properties vigorously to at the chances of seeing a cash flow n the next three or four years seem e as ever.

the property market is now firmer n & City has sold another £52m of s since the last balance sheet at a over book value of £5.7m. Interest now working in its favour, but this artly offset by the higher coupon on ertible from June this year which another £2¼m to the interest charge. th sterling reducing the overseas ition, the revenue haemorrhage this at least £20m means that end-year l be only £30-£40m below the last heet's £316m.

t shareholders funds of £81m (a which is goodwill) ordinary share- are left with little hope once the al and Barclays are paid off. The quantity in all this, of course, is of the rest of the portfolio which find impossible to calculate. But with most of the seedcorn sold and much of the rest in top-slice and reversionary developments it could be anything between 15p and 35p a share depending on your view of property values. All in all little support to the shares down 1½p to 14p yesterday although existing holders will be looking on the shares as option money by now in any case.

Birmid Qualcast

Looking for diversification

The 1977 results from Birmid Qualcast bring into yet sharper focus the group's need for a broader trading profile. Though a £1m fall in pretax profits on an annualized basis to £10.5m is not bad in the context of the markets in which Birmid operates, the breakdown shows a steep fall in profits in the foundries division easily offsetting a turnround in heating products, a reasonable performance in home and garden and an improvement in wrought and engineering products.

About 50 per cent of the group turnover is dependent on the automotive industry and any hope of new life at British Leyland has now been fully cancelled out by bad news from Massey-Ferguson. It was this latter development that prompted the highly cautious statement about little chance of any "significant advance in profits" this year.

Birmid is clearly looking for diversification and seems to have the balance sheet strength to make a move. Gearing had roughly held steady at last year's level of 21 per cent of shareholders' funds with some help from investment disposals.

Birmid itself talks of three possible acquisition areas: a European foundry base, homes and gardens or engineering. The second looks to be the best bet with the possibility of a break into the tools sector, but candidates must be very few indeed and Birmid is not looking for a fight.

Any acquisition is unlikely to do much immediately for the shares after the indifferent performance of the Potterton purchase from De La Rue five years ago, but it is the best hope for a soundly based rerating of the shares. Meanwhile the yield of 10.4 per cent at 65p has attractions, though the p/e ratio of almost 9.5 suggests the shares have little upward potential.

Dalgety

Cutting back in Australia

Dalgety has swallowed a £760,000 loss on exchange rate conversion and has still come out ahead of best stock market expectations with a first-half profits increase from £8.1m to £10.0m. That kind of profit strength gives it a sound base from which to embark further upon its programme of diversification away from the traditional rural Australasian operations.

This process is already well advanced. Dalgety has made no less than four acquisitions in the past few weeks, adding some £16m to total capital employed in the United Kingdom and a further £6m in the United States. The United Kingdom thus accounts for around 40 per cent of capital employed against about a third last June.

Dalgety has made no secret of its desire to build up further in the United States, and its ultimate objective, which could be achieved within the next year or so, is to have about a third of its capital employed in the United Kingdom and the same again in Australasia and the United States.

The present results only underline the case for diversification. The balance between costs and income is continuing to swing against the group in Australia where there was a further loss of £200,000 on turnover of £71.6m. Dalgety has already cutback its rural operations hard, but much more remains to be done.

But clearly Dalgety's profit momentum for the time being must continue to come from the United Kingdom and North America—especially Canada. With the acquisitions coming through into the second half, however, these should be good enough to ensure that 1974's £19.2m profits peak is breached this year, in which case the shares continue to look soundly based on a 8.6 per cent yield at 226p.

Economic notebook

Home thoughts from abroad

What can economists say about the dispute which has erupted again between the United States and West Germany over the state of the world economy? And how does it relate to the problems facing the Chancellor and his officials as they take a slightly battered look this week at the prospects for our own country?

If we are to understand the answers to these questions it is important to realize that what is being played out on an international scene is a practical confrontation between the two theoretical schools, Keynesians and monetarists, who have been arguing over the body of the British economy and the souls of economic policy makers during the past 10 years.

This debate, as Sir Douglas Wass recognized in his lecture to the Johnian Society in Cambridge last night, has produced an important change in the terms in which we discuss economic policy.

As Sir Douglas's speech showed, he remains—as do many of the most senior officials in the Treasury—profoundly Keynesian in his attitude to running an economy. Yet the policies which have in fact been pursued by the authorities have, in the past two years, relied on control of the monetary aggregates as their prime means of management.

No such blurs confuse the issue in the debate between the Germans and the Americans. The German position does not reflect simply a different forecast of what will happen during 1978, but a different analysis of what would happen were they to try different policies. It is this which stands as an insuperable obstacle to any real agreement between the two countries.

From a monetarist viewpoint, the Germans are quite correct in their contention that they can do nothing more to stimulate their economy, for the very idea of stimulation through tax cuts makes no kind of sense. On this analysis, cuts in taxation and increases in public spending do not increase the level of activity in the economy at all. For the extra budgetary deficit which is produced will either be covered by the selling of government bonds or it will be met by an expansion of the money supply.

If is is covered by bond sales, interest rates will rise and crowd out private sector investment by just enough to offset the increased spending by private consumers or the public sector. If the money supply increases, the effect will be not to increase output but to give a new spurt to inflationary pressures.

The effect on confidence of this would be, in the Germon view, quite possibly so harmful as to lead to a fall in output

The Americans, with some three years of sustained expansion under their economic belts, look at it differently. They see adjustments in fiscal stance as feeding through quickly and reliably into output changes.

They accept the difficulties which have traditionally been recognized by Keynesians, such as the danger that the balance of payments will deteriorate but that to them is an argument for everyone moving together.

It is worth looking at these two paradigm positions, for the United Kingdom in its international policy is clearly lined up with the American analysis. Yet the fact is that trend in the world is clearly moving in the opposite direction.

Pressures on the dollar are likely to intensify during the year, forcing the American authorities to adopt a more restrictive policy than they would like. Yet the counterpart of those pressures will be an appreciation of the currencies of countries such as Germany, which will in turn lead to a slowdown in their growth.

There is thus an asymmetry imposed in a world of floating exchange rates and it is rather different from the one which was predicted when they were introduced. Far from being an open invitation to expand and let inflation rip, they may impose a restraining hand.

Those countries which pursue relatively restrictionary policies through tight control of the money supply will see their currencies rise and the restraint be tightened. Those who try to expand will be forced to cut back.

Britain in 1976 clearly belonged (albeit in policies which had already been abandoned) to the second group of countries. In 1977 it was a member of the first group.

This restraining force has always been present but, as Sir Douglas rightly stressed in his lecture, the increasing internationalization of economies is the most important change we have seen during this half of the twentieth century; and it is perhaps not surprising that it has been in its international economic policy that the underlying Keynesianism of the Treasury has been most apparent.

For Keynesians it clearly remains the case. Last Thursday we heard from the Governor of the Bank of England what was clearly a deeply considered statement of the "practical monetarist" approach to running the economy. There were many qualifications, listing all the problems which need to be taken account of and rejecting some of the simpler versions of monetarist doctrine; but the tone was clearly of a man who believed that, if the broad outlines of monetary policy were got right, most other elements of policy would fall into place.

Some, such as budgetary policy, would come right because the authorities would have no option but to pursue policies consistent with the monetary guidelines. Others would happen because of public confidence that the targets were to be taken seriously.

Sir Douglas's speech was every bit as carefully thought about and in some ways, even more carefully worded. But on all the key issues he clearly comes down on the side of the Keynesians. Indeed, he might be tempted to call himself a "practical Keynesian".

On the setting of monetary targets (which he accepts), he rejects the idea of setting in advance a planned reduction in the rate of growth, a policy which is justified in terms of the (implied) need to prevent it getting out of line with the fiscal stance, which is the opposite way round to how a monetarist would look at it.

On the question of the exchange rate he clearly flirts again with the idea that the Government could have coped with the inflow of last year by allowing money supply to expand and thus to produce a new round of outflows. On the key domestic dispute he does clearly imply that changes in fiscal stance lead to changes in output and that a high and steady level of activity is necessary for a sustianed improvement in investment.

None of this makes the advice the Chancellor is getting from his senior officials "dash for growth" expansionism of the sort which some outside commentators fear—the growing worries about the balance of payments see to that. But it does mean that there is a distinct intellectual flavour to it.

It has been 10 years since the (then) Sir William Armstrong gave the last set-piece dissertation by a Permanent Secretary to the Treasury on economic management in the modern world. Let us hope we do not have to wait so long again, for it is only by bringing the discussions out into the open that the fears that Chancellors are being "got at" by their officials can ever be removed.

David Blake

Speke: high hopes that ended in disaster

Leyland's Triumph car plant at Speke, Liverpool, which is now coming under the axe, represents more than just an investment of more than £30m in two decades. It has been a crucial element in Merseyside's struggle for economic survival, involving as it does the creation of 5,600 manual and white collar jobs in what was, and still is, one of the highest unemployment areas in the country—together with many more jobs supplying service sectors.

More than that, it represents an operation which for a time seemed destined to fulfil all the hopes that it would prove to be an outstanding success and which has now ended in a spectacular and, for Merseyside, tragic failure.

It was early government strategy on the relocation of industry in the regions that first persuaded the former Standard Triumph Company to move to Merseyside in 1959 and take over a factory owned by the Hall Engineering Group which had been making Herald car bodies under licence. At the same time the motor company bought an adjoining 110-acre site from Liverpool Corporation for future development.

In the original factory Standard Triumph, incorporated in BLMC's car manufacturing division and subsequently in British Leyland, expanded the body-pressing operations, increased the labour force from an initial 900 to 1,700 and, during the 1960s, turned out car body shells for a wide range of models, including the Herald, Vitesse, the 1300, the Dolomite and the TR 4, 5 and 6 (forerunners of the TR 7).

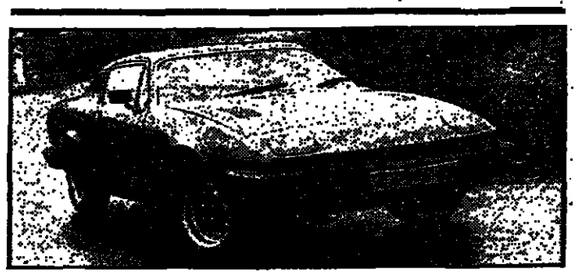
This was followed by a £10.5m development plan for the vacant site, where building was started in 1968 and completed in 1970. This involved a new purpose-built plant capable of complete car manufacture from first assembly to paint and trim. The first "start to finish" car made at Speke was the Triumph Toledo.

In retrospect it can now be seen that the downturn for the Merseyside plant really began with a decision to turn almost all the Speke complex over (with the exception of Dolomite body-making facilities) to te manufacture of a new sports car, the TR7, designed entirely for the American market.

The car was launched in the United States in January, 1975, but it failed to realize anything like the high hopes that Leyland had for it. This was partly, it is now clear, because of the inexplicable design fault of making it a hardtop car, when it was well known that the American preference was for an open sports car.

There was some hurried rethinking of the project and in May, 1976—to the accompaniment of some very high pressure publicity and public relations ballyhoo—the TR7 was "relaunched" on the British market.

It sold quite well in this country, achieving a record



The TR7 sports car: the decision to devote most of the Speke complex to the manufacture of this model appears to have been the start of the plant's troubles.

R. W. Shakespeare describes events at the £30m British Leyland car complex on Merseyside, a large part of which it is proposed to close

sales figure for sports cars in Britain only a month after its launch. The only trouble was that financially it was a flop.

Some Leyland executives have suggested that the car has sold only because it was being virtually "given away" and they imply that during the past 15 weeks, while Speke has been closed because of strike action, Leyland has actually been saving itself money by not making the TR7. The really serious feature of the shutdown on Merseyside has been that it has also meant stopping production of the Dolomite at Coventry, where the assembly lines rely on supplies of car bodies from Speke.

The dispute itself has obviously been publicly tied to speculation about the plans being drawn up by Mr Michael Edwardes, British Leyland's new chairman, for reorganization of the state-owned company's car manufacturing operations. Perhaps unfairly the Merseyside workers have been held up for public inspection as an example of what has gone wrong in Leyland.

In fact, the Speke plant had until the present strike an enviable labour relations record in the motor industry. It had not had a strike for five years.

The trouble started when Leyland wanted to implement new manning and productivity arrangements

Leyland claims that over a period of eight months it took the proposals through the full negotiating procedure up to, and including, talks with national officials of the car unions and it was only after this procedure had been exhausted that it went ahead and implemented its plans on the shop floor at Speke.

It was this that led to the walkout by 2,000 workers on November 1 last year—coincidentally the day that Mr Edwardes took over as chairman. The stewards claimed, and still claim, that the company was in breach of local agreements when it took its decision unilaterally to put the new working arrangements into operation.

The effect of the strike, which until this week was being run unofficially by shop stewards (both the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers have now made it official) has been disastrous—at least in terms of the nominal losses that have been suffered. In all, production of TR 7 and Dolomite cars worth, at showroom value, well over £100m has been lost since November 1.

Now the decision to move TR 7 production from Speke and to retain only body-making operations at Liverpool—which in effect puts the site back in its pre-1970 state—is bound to cause uproar on Merseyside, since it involves more large-scale redundancy in an area where unemployment is already running at 10.6 per cent.

Possibly the worst feature of this fresh disaster for Merseyside is in the effects it will have on the area's efforts to promote itself as a suitable place for new investment. Only a week or two ago the North West Industrial Development Association held a big and expensive seminar at the Hilton Hotel in London aimed at selling the region—and to some extent Merseyside in particular—to potential investors at home and abroad.

Undoubtedly, British Leyland's decision to cut back the Speke operation will be blamed to some extent on labour relations, in which Merseyside's image has been badly tarnished over the years. This may, in fact, be an unfair judgment, if all the circumstances are taken into consideration, but it is clearly the one that will be made in many quarters.

SGB GROUP LIMITED

Record profits achieved from strong UK base

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Sir Edgar Beck, C.B.E., for 1977

Turnover and profits

Profit before tax was a record £8,247,000 compared with £5,714,000 in 1976. Turnover increased from £63m to nearly £80m.

The majority of the improvement in profit has been achieved from our U.K. operations, partly due to diversification into new fields. Overseas, the volume of business has continued to expand and the total profit is up from £1,485m. to £1,550m.

Dividend Policy

A final dividend of 2.754p per share will be recommended, resulting in a final dividend of 5.254p per share, the maximum allowed. The present limitation on dividends has resulted in the 1977 dividends being covered 3.78 times. If Government restrictions are relaxed and profits justify it, it will be the board's intention to recommend a dividend with a lower cover for 1978.

Reserves

Group reserves are increased by £3,244,000. The shareholders' funds and deferred tax now amount to almost £31m.

Inflation Accounts

While our historic profits were £8.25m., our current cost profit on trading would have been £5.28m. However, the CCA profit for the year, together with the net surplus on the revaluation of assets, would have provided £7,304,000. After transferring £2,733,000 to revaluation reserve to maintain the real value of the group's assets, there would have been £5,484,000 available for distribution, compared with £4,111,000 in the historic accounts.

The earnings per share under current cost accounting would have been 26.6p per share (historic 19.9p) and the CCA dividend cover would have been 5.04 (historic 3.78).

Review of operations

United Kingdom Companies

Scaffolding (Great Britain) Limited, our main operating company in the United Kingdom, had a much improved year. Building equipment results were well maintained with the help of the successful introduction of our new scaffolding system, Cuplok, both for hire and sale.

In the contracts division, last year's improvements were further consolidated.

Youngman Group Limited had an excellent year with profits double those of last year.

Our plant hire group, Contractors' Services Group, made excellent progress.

The stone-cleaning and restoration division of Peter Cox Limited regained its impetus after the severe effect of the drought in 1976.

Sika Contracts Limited had a poor year with pressure on margins and work in the U.K. somewhat patchy geographically.

Excellent results were achieved by Hire Service Shops Limited fully justifying the rapid build-up in trading outlets over the past few years, and the considerable funds committed to this company.

Overseas Companies

There was the expected decline in profits from Europe, although all companies performed well up to budgeted levels. SSH, our Dutch company, suffered from the continued decline in shipbuilding, and reduction of work for Dutch steel works.

Our German branch had a good year with increased profitability.

SGB S.A. continued to penetrate the French market and increase its volume of business. Profits were, however, reduced by two large bankruptcies.

SGB Universal Builders Supply, Inc, did well in Iran and Saudi Arabia but its home market in North America was still dull.

In Australia, the construction industry was severely disrupted by strikes, and in our company a significant trading loss resulted.

SGB (Channel Islands) Limited traded satisfactorily.

Scafco Limited, in Ireland, returned to profitability, and this improvement should be maintained.

Direct exports from the U.K. by SGB Export Limited were double the previous year and profitability was well maintained, major direct export markets being the Middle East, Scandinavia and West Africa. Our joint ventures in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia continue to be established although there is increased local competition.

Nationalisation

Proposals have recently been put forward recommending the nationalisation of a substantial portion of the construction industry.

These proposals are quite inappropriate for construction and would have a quite disastrous effect on our industry which provides a flexible and effective service to the nation, and is an increasingly important contributor to the balance of payments.

Nationalisation would increase enormously the cost to the country of building and civil engineering work, and seriously damage the export performance of the industry.

It is hoped that the public will come out firmly against any form of Government participation in the industry. The Government needs to establish a long term consistent policy for construction, with a view to eliminating the "stop/go" tactics on capital expenditure on construction.

Staff and Prospects

In 1977 the Group has made a significant step forward in both turnover and profits. This has not been an easy year for the industry and the results have only been achieved through the loyalty and hard work of all our employees, both at home and overseas, and I am sure the shareholders will join me in thanking them once again for their efforts.

In these days of uncertainty, it becomes increasingly difficult to look into the future. There are a number of overseas territories where substantial improvements could be made if political and economic factors change for the better.

At home I hope that we have seen the worst of the building recession and that 1978 will show further growth. Overall, however, the progress of the group does depend on a more stable and improving world trade in the construction industry.

EDGAR BECK *Chairman*

Year in Brief	1977 £'000	1976 £'000
Group turnover	79,736	62,919
Group profit after interest and before tax	8,247	5,714
Group profit after tax and minority interests	4,111	2,525
Shareholders' funds including deferred tax	30,955	24,539
Return on shareholders' funds measured by group profit before tax	26.6%	23.3%
Earnings per share measured by group profit before tax	39.9p	27.8p
Earnings per share measured by group profits after tax and minority interests	19.9p	12.3p

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from SGB Group Limited, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4TO. Tel: 01-640 3393.

Business Diary: A pensionable scheme? • Knight's progress

Puttergill really put among the pigeons when he attacked the te and grotesque y" of that apple of nment's eye, the new elated pension scheme nes into operation in

y person out of 1,000 nterviewed at the fac- Puttergill could find derstands the new ents was interviewee ho had a near-perfect ding of the scheme. r soul, had a wife who or the Department of id Social Security on legislation and had ttergill says, her hus- apple with its com- in the evening".

ing the general gained from the sur- the young today are pensions, Puttergill, the Pension Services



ibbs's Graham Putter- ndon last night: are votes in something derstands?

division of Antony Gibbs, is himself only 28.

He is also yet another example of "what is South Africa's loss is the United Kingdom insurance industry's gain". (Mark Weinberg of Hambro Life is perhaps the best known example of this genus.)

He wanted to be an architect and saw his stint in insurance as a waste of two years while he saved up to go to university. The insurance exams he took were to stop him getting bored and then he went and won the Layborn Pensions prize — and became a convert, specifically to pension rather than insurance.

He joined Gibbs in 1972 and became chairman of Pension Services last year. He does not get much time for his hobby of fell-walking these days but has found time to apply for British nationality.

A Leeds University student called Lynn found this week that she had the National Consumer Council for a Valentine. She wrote, asking for one of their booklets and adding some remarks about anonymous officaldom. They replied.

"Your lovely card's at hand,
which makes its gentle point
That officialdom throws human
kind sadly out of joint.
We send with love our booklet
on benefits supplementary,
And add the little thought,
in fashion complimentary,
If you would be our Valentine
(it takes no time or fuss)
It might prove to be a supple-
mentary benefit to us."

The NCC receive a government grant to represent the consumer interest, but no doubt their house versifier works only for love.



Vospers's Sir John Rix: a case of court in the Act?

Sir John Rix is back in the private sector as managing director of the shipbuilders Vosper, and he is hinting at an approach to the European Court if the Government does not come up with acceptable compensation terms.

He comes back to the private sector this month after a brief spell as chief executive of those Vosper shipbuilding and ship-repairing companies in the United Kingdom which were nationalized last year.

After more than seven months Vosper has still to be offered an interim compensation payment. "We have not received a penny piece and we still do not know how big the penny piece might be", Sir John grumbled.

He joined John I. Thornycroft as a student apprentice in the 1930s and became managing director of Vosper Thornycroft in 1963. He sees his new post as another "starting point".

Vosper's main operating unit is now Vosper Private in Singapore, which he sees as a basis for expansion. There is also an interest in David Brown-Vosper (Offshore), which provides software for the oil industry.

The company believes the value of its nationalized companies to be about £25m. The Government's valuation is thought to be much less, possibly as low as £4.3m.

Anyone who has been in Belfast on a day which the Irish call "soft" and which others regard as simply wet will not be surprised to hear that enterprising Ulstermen are now exporting their abundant rain.

A former Queen's University lecturer, Dr William Woodside, and his wife, are about to start exporting sterile water from a newly commissioned £400,000 sterile fluids plant at Antrim.

Only the third suppliers on the United Kingdom market, the Woodsides have challenged the giant Boots combine and an American firm which was importing sterile water from Australia.

Having now taken much of the Scottish hospitals' market the Woodsides are about to send their first export shipments to the lucrative oil states and Nigeria.

East Belfast soft drinks manufacturers Ross Cochran, too, are tapping for export the spring water which filters into the Cromac basin 300 feet beneath the city from up to 40 miles away.

The old Biba is dead, but perhaps it is long-live Biba. Not that much has been heard since an unnamed group last July bought from the receiver, reputedly for around £200,000, the assets of Biba Cosmetics and the rights to the Biba name.

But things are on the move, according to David Moxey, cosmetics consultant and marketing and packaging man, an old Biba hand who left the original company before the final crash. He is managing director of the new Biba, which has been selling cosmetics under the familiar black and gold Biba label.

Moxey says sales have much improved since the new team moved in and that the company has the resources for expansion at home and abroad.

Some others in the management team were also with the old Biba, but that does not include the chairman, London solicitor Geoffrey Isaacs. He represents the owning company, which is described as an international group based in Liechtenstein.

The new Biba cosmetics are selling mainly as accessories in fashion departments of a number of the big stores, including Harrods, and bouriques.

Brazil is mixing alcohol with oil to make petrol. It is reckoned that up to 20 per cent can be alcohol without modifying car engines, and that at this level the octane rating is improved without increased pollution. The Brazilians believe that their research will show them how to fuel their cars totally on alcohol. Will they soon have the only cars with both hiccups in the engine and bloodshot headlamps? And after an accident will the car need a breath test as well as the driver?

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bath & Portland emphasis on Iran holds good despite delay

By Ray Maughan

It will come as little surprise to regular followers of Bath & Portland Group, the construction, civil engineering, quarrying, engineering and minerals company headed by Sir Kenneth Selby, to discover that the £90m Iranian contract has been put back by six months for completion (hopefully) by July, 1979.

The point to make about the group's Iranian affairs is that, despite the many apparent difficulties of payment, equipment procurement and its financing, the work is making a profit

Indeed, with United Kingdom civil engineering work almost non-existent and construction bringing in lower profits, Bath & Portland's emphasis on Iran, Iraq, Nigeria and Australia, becomes increasingly important. The rate of inflation which has seen the value of the Iran contract climb from £67m to its current level gives a breathing space before the next replacement contract must be tied up, but Sir Kenneth believes that he needs to be in the negotiation stage before the end of calendar 1978.



Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of Bath & Portland Group.

Elsewhere, the group expects that its provincial quarrying network in the United Kingdom will make further gains after a rise from £944,000 to £1.63m at the divisional level. Similarly, engineering has picked up well with an improvement from £870,000 to £1.02m. Given the £2.8m civil engineering and construction contribution, group profits rose by over 50 per cent to £4.85m on an 18 per cent climb in turnover.

Sir Kenneth now gives a warning that growth will not match recent rates and clearly the continued depression in the di-calcium phosphate market will continue to drag down the contribution from the agricultural division while hopes of an upturn in chemicals depend largely on the results of the arbitration hearing.

The shares were unchanged yesterday at 80p which looks comfortable against stated earnings of 17.5p. That reflects the group's acknowledged difficulties in the home market (in certain sections at least) and all the delays and problems in Iran. It ignores the possibility of a bid, now that the Fairclough deal has been squashed by the respective auditors, and the chances of a dividend rraising one-for-four rights issue once the Chancellor's intentions become clearer this summer.

Geo Blair gets Over-the-Counter quotation

By Tony May

The latest company to join the Over-the-Counter market is George Blair, Newcastle-based supplier of cast steel products to the transportation industry. Mr Ian Blair, chairman and managing director of this "close" company—most of the shares are held by the Blair family—says that about 12 per cent of the equity will be placed on the market today and a small additional percentage is likely to be released during the first year of Over-the-Counter trading.

The shares are expected to begin trading at about 140p a share, giving a market capitalization of about £2.6m. At this price the shares would be selling at 5.6 times historic and 5.3 times prospective earnings a share and on a prospective dividend yield of 10.7 per cent.

Blair started up in 1940 to supply shell casings but has since specialized in supplies to the transportation industry. In fact it claims to be the world leader in the manufacture of corner casings, the lifting blocks which are built into each of the eight corners of cargo containers. Other group products include castings for the suspension systems of road trailers and for couplings on railway cars.

The board is forecasting a profit of £950,000 for the year to April 1. This compares with the £882,000 made in 1977 on sales of £7.2m, when earnings a share were 24.9p. Back in 1973, profits were £132,000 on sales of £2.23m. Earnings a share were 4.2p.

The addition of Blair brings the Over-the-Counter stable to 15.

GLANFIELD LAWRENCE

Chairman says sales and profit following similar pattern to last year. But heavy reorganization costs over and bank interest less irksome.

Stock markets

Gilts recoup losses of over £1

The trade figures, labour worries and fears that today's money supply figures will show a bigger rise than expected combined to take their toll of share prices which dipped to their lowest levels for 5½ months. Gilts, on the other hand, staged a sharp rally late in the day when earlier losses of more than £1 were recouped.

Reports of a Rhodesia settlement "within days" and some late bargain hunting lifted equity prices a little off the bottom by the close but the *FT* Index was still 6.5 lower at 453.2. In spite of the sorry performance of the last two days—the index has lost close on 17 points—a school of thought was emerging last night that investors were over-reacting to statistics for what is notoriously unreliable month.

Up went Samuel Osborn by 2p to 84p as the market pondered Aurora Holdings' decisions first to buy the Johnson & Firth Brown stake in Osborn, taking Aurora's holding to 24 per cent, and then to top it up to just under 3 0per cent. More people are concluding that Aurora would hardly commit itself to this exent without proceeding to a full bid; and it has also managed to give possible competitors plenty of time to consider their own tactics.

sA such some dealers would not be surprised to see something of a rally, albeit technical, in the near future notwithstanding the imminence of further figures. Gilt-edged dealers were surprised by the late strength of their market especially as the average earnings figures had added to the general gloom. But *unsubstantiated reports of a* breakthrough in the power workers' dispute undoubtedly had a good deal to do with it.

After a steady opening long dates drifted an eighth to a quarter and were then hit by selling to a point where they were £1.25 lower by lunchtime. They eased further on the earnings figures but on "fair" buying were back to overnight levels bythe close.

"Shorts" recouped losses of three-eighths though dealers emphasized the nervousness of the market.

One of the biggest falls of the day was Henry Wigfall, down 26p to 238p, after the strong rejection of Comet Radio's terms led to fears that the whole thing may soon be off unless the terms are raised. *Comet's shares dipped 5p to 107p for a similar reason.*

A line of around a million Sears Holdings shares was said to be on offer. Some talked of a big institutional seller but others felt jobbers lightening their positions was a more likely explanation. The shares cused 3p for a close of 59p.

Speculative issues to defy the general trend were Tex Abrasives, up 3p to 69p, Samuel Osborn which rose a further 2p to 84p on further consideration of the raised Aurora stake, and Fitch Lovell which sprang to life again with a spurt of 3½ to 68p. BATs and Tesco are two names mentioned as potential suitors.

Motor dealers Marshall Universal came back to the market after word that the prospect of an offer is receding. The shares closed at 153p compared with the pre-suspension price of 162p. Another back in the market was Suter Electrical at 151p.

Equity turnover on Febraury 1 was *£62.92m (14,429 bargains)* Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, Imperial Group, EMI European Ferries, BP, BAT Dfd, Boots, Rank, Reed International, Town & City, BAT Dfd, GEC, Grand Metropolitan GKN, Shell and Marks & Spencer.

Latest results

Company (Int or Fin)	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A. C. Cars (F)	2.64(2.11)	0.21(0.19)	5.39(4.96)	0.6(0.6)	3/4	0.9(0.9)
Bank Bridge (I)	1.99(4.68)	0.01(0.19)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)
Bath & PrUnd (F)	78.5(66.6)	4.85(3.25)	—(—)	1.79(1.64)	—	3.2(2.89)
Birmid Qlcast (F)	194.8(211.8)	17.5(17.7)	17.5(17.7)	3.10(3.76)	—	4.45(4.9)
Bogod-Pelepah (I)	—(—)	0.17(0.15)	—(—)	0.30(0.27)	—	—(0.88)
Dalgety (I)	365.8(376.0)	10.0(8.1)	13.0(10.5)	6.40(5.23)	1/7	—(11.6)
Forgn & Col (F)	—(—)	7.01(5.64)	3.78(2.92)	2.77(2.05)	6/4	3.77(2.90)
Globe Eng (F)	—(—)	7.01(5.64)	18(18)	—(—)	—	—(—)
John James (I)	10.98(7.97)	1.01(0.88)	2.09(1.76)	1.15(1.05)	—	—(2.4)
National Bolts (I)	15.2b(17.3b)	0.59b(0.40b)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Regional Prop (I)	—(—)	0.45(0.16)	—(—)	0.5(Nil)	4/4	—(0.65)
Reince Knit (I)	7.46(5.59)	0.39(0.38)	—(—)	1.4(1.0)	6/4	—(2.8)
Rhodesn Cbls (F)	—(—)	0.740(0.760)	—(—)	6(6)	—	—(—)
Stewart Pistcs (I)	3.00(2.56)	0.74(0.70)	—(—)	1.14(1.0)	14/3	—(2.7)
Stwrt & Wight (I)	0.24(0.21)	0.01(0.02)	—(—)	7.0(7.0)	2/4	—(—)
Town & City (I)	—(—)	10.96c (13.5c)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Utd Real Prop (I)	—(—)	0.76(1.02)	—(—)	1.25(1.25)	7/4	—(5.1)
Vereeniging (F)	—(—)	5.37b(5.56b)	66.7(65.2)	21(20)	23/3	30(30)
Thos Witter (F)	23.79(21.22)	0.87(1.12)	4.3(5.6)	2.4(2.1)	4/4	—(2.8)
Yeomn In Tst (F)	—(—)	0.72(0.62)	7.86(6.85)	4.95(4.22)	—	7.59(6.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gros basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a For 65 weeks. b Rands & Cents. c Loss. d Dolar.

Chieftain tries again

By Margaret Stone

Chieftain unit trust group which is aiming to unitize the £4m Second Broadmount investment trust company yesterday delivered a requisition from 10 per cent of shareholders calling for an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the unitization proposition.

This is the second time this month that Chieftain has petitioned for a meeting. The first attempt was foiled because Broadmount declared several of the proxies from 10 per cent of shareholders (the statutory minimum required to obtain an egm) invalid. It did not state why the proxies were invalid and also refused to accept additional requisitions which Chieftain was holding in reserve.

Chieftain requisitioned shareholders again to obtain their support for an egm and maintains that this time it has favourable responses from a greater number of shareholders than before. Yesterday it asked permission to be present when the proxies were checked againstthe company's share register. But this was refused.

Second Broadmount has spurned Chieftain's advances on the grounds that it has alternative recommendations in mind to put to shareholders.

Regional Properties' recovery potential

From all that an investor can appreciate from the interim results, Regional Properties is beginning to live up to the market's faith in its recovery abilities. The shares were unmoved yesterday at 68p, a healthy discount on outside estimated of 120p & share asset backing, after the long-awaited move back into the black at the revenue level.

At this point, Regional made £453,000—before the published tax liability of £250,000—against the corresponding loss of £168,000. Interest payable sank from £1.2m £466,000 and therein lies the reason for Regional's upturn.

In the half year to end-September last, group beaded by Mr Neville Conrad, realized £5.8m which showed a boow surplus of £1.5m. The net income in a full year from properties sold amounted to £21,000.

While Regional's left hand is selling, its right hand is back in the market for acquisition. Properties taken into the portfolio in the half-year amounted to £1.68m, producing net income of £133,000 in a full year with "substantial early reversions".

Full details of Regional' market activities must await Mr Conrad's annual statement as will the latest developments in the legal complications involving the St Stephen's precinct project.

Slower CompAir sees late rally

Business has opened on an unsettled note at CompAir, the supplier of compressed air equipment. As Mr Nial Macdiarmid, chairman, said in his annual report there has been no significant improvement in trading conditions in most of the group's important markets. In some areas, notably in Africa, *the present experience is less* favourable.

The current indications are that profits for the first six months of the year will not match up to the exceptionally good £5.86m rise of over 70 per cent, achiever in 1977. Instead, trading will follow a more normal course, with business gaining momentum in the second half year.

Mr Macdiarmid told the annual meeting that the *outlook in the United Kingdom is* improving, and there is some scope elsewhere for regaining ground later in the year, when the group will benefit from the development of its North American activities.

In the meantime, he concluded that shareholders could rest assured that the group would make every effort to achieve a satisfactory outcome in 1978.

Over the whole of 1977 the *group pushed its pre-tax profits* up from £9.3m to £12.2m on sales of £129.7m against £111.9m.

Union Discount warning on future variations in profits

By Michael Clark

Profits of Union Discount and the rate of inflation have both been subject to wide variations in recent years, says Mr Alexander Ritchie, chairman, in his annual report. These were circumstances likely to persist, he says, and as a result there may be years when prifts are insufficient to compensare fully for any fall in the value of the group's resources.

On a brighter note, successful marketing by the group's development team in London and by the staff in Edinburgh has again led to an increase in the number of its customers throughout the United Kingdom.

With the number of banks in the City of London continuing to grow, Union Discount aims to ensure that its business with these banks should also grow. At the same time it has continued to develop its connexions outside the banking community.

Generally against the background of rapidly falling interest rates, massive sales of Government securities and strong demand for sterling, it was particularly active in the management of the portfolio, and turnover was at an exceptionally high level.

In 1976 the group had to manage its portfolio in conditions of sharply rising interest rates and in 1977 in conditions of sharply falling interest rates. It may be that 1978 will bring the more stable conditions that the authorities are seeking and in which there can be some real growth inherent in the country's economy.

Trading at Udisco Brokers during 1977 resulted again in a substantial increase in brokerage earned, especially in its sterling operations which benefired greatly from active market conditions. However rising costs tended to absorb any advantage that might have been derived.

In particular earnings from Eurodollar deposit business was affected by the strength of sterling against the dollar.

Elsewhere... the board intended to hold the annual meeting this year at 39 Cornhill, as it had been hoped that he rbulding work by hen would be completed. This, however, is not possible as the building contractors have had to work in a very restricted area because of the peculiarities of the Cornhill site. As a result the renovated building will not be ready for occupation until the summer.

In brief

JCI up 9.7 per cent at half time

Interim figures from Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, one of South Africa's mining finance houses, show a rise of 9.7 per cent to R22.6m for the six months to December 31.

The Otjihase Mining Co ceased to be a subsidiary of JCI Cons during the year to June 30, last year. No income or expenditure relating to Otjihase has therefore been included in the figures.

As a result of the weak nickel market the Shangani Mining Corporation has been unable to sell all of its output and production at its mine was reduced to 50 per cent of capacity as from November. Further cutbacks may become necessary because of the uncertain economic and political situation in Rhodesia.

JAYCEE FURNITURE

This Brighton private company claims to be largest United Kingdom period style furniture maker and exporter. It had peak sales of £8,073m last year, 22.9 per cent up. But profit down from £561,000 to £455,000. United Kingdom recession largely to blame but company plans to do better this year.

BANK BRIDGE GROUP

For figures see table. Board says that second half year should be better but improvement will not allow dividends in the foreseeable future.

LONDON SUMATRA

Board of London Sumatra Plantations and advisers recommend shareholders not to accept offer for their shares. Detailed explanation soon.

HONGKONG EXCHANGES

Hongkong's four stock exchanges to be merged to form single exchange by January 1980, Mr Philip Haddon-Cave, Financial Secretary announced.

CHARTERHOUSE GROUP

Charterhouse Development Capital, formed by Charterhouse and pension funds has bought *minority equity stake in McErlain* (Plant) and has made money available to it. Plan is to exploit growth in open last coal output.

MARTIN THE NEWSAGENT

Retail sales for the first 18 weeks were £26.8m, an increase of 18 per cent.

UTD REAL PROPS

After record £1.85m profits for 1976-77, pre-tax revenue for half year to October 5 is down from £1m to £742,000.

McLeod disclaimer on Ldn Sumatra deal

By Desmond Quigley

Mr John Malcolm Guthrie, a non-executive director of McLeod Russell, whose family effectively controls 47 per cent of the company, bought 20,000 shares in London Sumatra at 81p two weeks before a consortium. which includes McLeod, made a bid for the company at 110p a share.

Sir John Brown, chairman of McLeod, told *The Times* yesterday that he was satisfied that it was a bonefide purchase. The matter had been explained to the Takeover Panel.

Mr Guthrie made his share purchase on January 4, and the McLeod-Sipef consortium made its bid on January 19. McLeod Russell built up its 4.43 per cent stake in London Sumatra between January 9 and January 18.

Sir John commented that it was only two or three days before the bid was made for London Sumatra that the board discussed the possibility of making a takeover and at the time Mr Guthrie had made his purchase, the concept of the consortium did not exist Additionally, at the time Mr Guthrie bought his shares. McLeod Russell was engaged in a bid for Malayalam. Sir John added: "We are not a huge company and there was no way we could have been involved in discussions with London Sumatra because we had our hands full at the moment".

Margins squeezed as Thos Witter slides sharply

Results of Thomas Witter, maker of floor and wall coverings in which Balamundi World Corporation of the United States, hsas a 44 per cent stake, show a slide in pre-tax profits from £1.12m to £878,000 for the year to November 30.

Turnover has increased from £2.2m to £23.79m so margins were squezed from 5.2 to 3.6 per cent. The total dividend is raised from 4.2p gross to 4.74p.

At half-way the group reported pre-tax profits down from £457,000 to 442,000 on the back of turnover up from £9.79m to £11.28m.

The group's previous best was back in 1973 when it achieved pre-tax profits for the year of £1.12m.

Back in March Mr Harvey Bowser, chairmon, said that being acutely conscious of the need to kep abreast or ahead of the market, the boeard was sparing no effort inthe development of new products in order to expand profitability and safeguard the future interests of its shareholders and employees.

Comalco confirms Alumina deal

Comalco, in which Rio Tinto-Zinc has a 45 per cent stake, confirms that it is buying a greater holding in Queensland Alumina and is also selling its holdings in Dampier Salt and West Pacific Salt. As a result, Comalco's holding in QA will rise from 13.8 per cent to 30.3 per cent and Kaiser Aluminium's stake will fall from 32.3 per cent to 28.3 per cent. Other shareholders in QA will be Alcan, with 21.4 per cent and Pechiney with 20 per cent.

Greenall plan to boost dividends

With a scheme to issue preference shares and pay dividends on them, the Northern brewer and Vladivar vodka group Greenall Witley is joining the list of companies offering shareholders more money without falling foul of the Treasury.

The board is proposing to capitalize £4.8m of reserves and making a a scrip issue of new 8 per cent cumulative preference shares to ordinary and "A" ordinary shareholders on a one-for-10 basis. Dividends on the shares will be payable half yearly on March 31 and September 30. The first in September this year, will amount to 4.47p gross.

UDT to set up a Scottish offshoot

Following in the footsteps of the clearing banks, United Dominions Trust, the largest independent finance house group, is to establish a subsidiary in Scotland "to sharpen its sales effort north of the border and to identify the group more closely with Scottish interests". The new company will spearhead UDT's industrial lending and instalment credit operations in Scotland. The non-executive chairman will be Mr A Richards, senior partner in Scotland of accountants Touche, Ross.

Carless Chems goes into oxidized wax

Carless Chemicals, a subsidiary of Carless, Capel & Leonard, is branching out into the oxidized wax business with the construction of a 5,000-tons-a-year plant in Middlesbrough. The cost will be £525,000, comfortably within Carless's cash resources, and production will serve the estimated 12,000-tons-a-year European market.

At present high quality oxidized wax, used mostly in rust preventative formulations, is imported from the United States.

Outlook for CRA 'less encouraging'

Profit prospects for 1978 are less encouraging than in 1977, Conzinc Riotinto of Australia said in Melbourne, after reporting after-tax attributable profits up from $A66.6m to $A77.87m. Sales rose from $A950.6m to $A1,080m.

Among factors militating against any predictions were, *continuing currency instability*, worldwide trends to greater protectionism, and weakening metal demand and prices. Overall, it was unlikely that results for the current year would match those now reported.

Poor zinc demand caused production cuts at its foreign operations in the year, but in sharp contrast, lead demand and prices remained firm last year and the A. M. & S. and North Broken Hill joint venture, Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty, maintained high lead sales through the year. Since year-end, lead demand has remained high but prices have declined substantially.

Earnings include the benefits arising from the Trading Stock Valuation Adjustment, which were $A1.8m and $A1.59m in 1977 and 1976 respectively. But CRA's proportion of net exchange losses on overseas loans ($A17.76m) more than offset the net translation gains relating to overseas subsidiaries ($A3.32m).

Business appointments

IPC Business Press makes major boardroom changes

Mr John Harris becomes deputy chairman of *IPC Business Press* in succession to Mr Malcom Lowe who leaves the company at the end of March. The following have been appointed to the board: Mr John Harris (also deputy chairman), Mr Fred Bartram, Mr John Eckersley, Br Tony Emery, Mr George Fowkes, Mr Bryan Hope, Mr Peter Ransome and Mr Vic Williams. Mr Harris ceases to be managing director of Agricultural Press but stays as chairman, and of Building and Contract Journals Ltd. He will also give up the chairmanship of Business & Industrial Training and IPC Video. Mr Williams, deputy chairman of Agricultural Press, will act as managing director of that company until a permanent appointment is made, when he will become chairman. Mr Emery will become chairman of Business & Industrial Training and IPC Video.

Mr C. L. R. Hart and Mr I. R. Posgate have been appointed directors of *Alexander Howden Group*.

Mr A. W. Morrison, a deputy chairman of ICI plastics division, has been appointed a director of *Scottish Agricultural Industries* and will take over as managing director on April 1 when Mr L. S. B. Scott retires.

Mr P. M. Howlett, a director of Ferodo, is to be general manager of a new international division of the company from March 1. He will also become chairman of Ferodo in West Germany and a director of Ferodo Italiana. As joint managing director of Ferodo —a subsidiary of Turner & Newall —Mr M. H. Good now has responsibility for all United Kingdom operations and will replace Mr F. G. Carter on the board of *Brake Linings*. He will become non-executive chairman of that company on the retirement at the end of March of Mr S. F. A. A. Gosling. Mr A. C. C. Ferguson is appointed deputy managing director of Ferodo and Mr B. H. Ross and Mr G. S. Locke join the Ferodo board.

Mr Philip Bennion becomes chief executive of Warne, Wright & Rowland, succeeding Captain J. P. Cecil-Wright, who remains non-executive chairman.

Mr Mark Tinsley has been appointed a director of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management).

Mr M. Kerin joins the board of Deborah Services.

Mr E. Trembath, deputy chairman of the Bonser group, has been elected president and chairman of the council of the British Industrial Truck Association.

Mr Philip Chandler has been made an executive director of Dalgety Australia. He therefore is resigning as a director of Dalgety UK.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of NEW TOWNS CEILINGS Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co, Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, on Thursday, the 3nd day of March, 1978 at 11 am to be followed at 11.15 am by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date

Dated this 8th day of February, 1978.

D. W. HAWKINS, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of GRANVILLE ELECTRICAL Limited. Nature of Business: Electricians. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE Monday the 12th day of December, 1977. DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March, 1978, at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of ARTHUR WHITELEY (HEAD & PAGE MARKETING) Nature of Business: Marketing of motor vehicle components. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 19th December 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS: 3rd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD. at 3.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of CRUMAR Limited T. A HAVEN ORGANS. Nature of business: Retailers and wholesalers of musical instruments. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 12th December 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS: 2nd March 1978, at Room 339, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of MODERN DECOR (PECKHAM) Limited. Nature of Business: Industrial decorating and wall cleaning contractors. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE Monday the 19th day of December 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 1st March 1978, at Room 339, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of BOX OF SWEETS Limited Nature of Business: Retail confectioners and tobacconists WINDING-UP ORDER MADE Monday the 28th day of November 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 3rd March 1978, at Room 339 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6LP at 10 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of CEDARFOX INVESTMENT CO Limited Nature of Business: Investors WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 5th December 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of MONEYFARM INVESTMENTS MARITIME Limited. Nature of Business: Property dealers WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 3rd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CTO INTERNATIONAL Limited. Nature of Business: International principals or agents for the carriage of goods etc. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th December, 1977. DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS: 3rd March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 3 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FEBRIDGE Limited Nature of Business: Property Dealers WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th December 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN ESTATES Limited. Nature of Business: Estate and travel agents. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 31st October 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room 339, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of WESTWAY ENGINEERING LIMITED. Nature of Business: Lift engineers and manufacturers. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 1st March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 12.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of STORYS CONTRACTS Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation). Notice is hereby given pursuant to *Section 299 of the Companies Act*, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co, Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS on Friday, 24th day of February 1978 at 3 p.m. to be followed at 3.05 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date. Dated this 10th day of February, 1978.

O. N. MARTIN, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of L. A. LAZARUS Limited. Nature of Business: Newsagents Tobacconists Stationers & Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th December 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 3rd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of E. SIDE (BUILDERS) LIMITED. Nature of Business: Builders. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th December, 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 1st March, 1978, at Room 339, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 12.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of JOHN BARRINGTON (ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS) Limited. Nature of Business: Electrical contractors. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th December, 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 1st March, 1978, at Room 339, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of IONAINE DEVELOPMENTS Limited By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 16th day of May, 1977, I, PATRICK WALTER JOHN HARTIGAN of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward and Company, 54 Baker Street, London W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me. Dated this 8th day of February, 1978.

P. W. J. HARTIGAN Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of R. MITCHELL (CONSTRUCTION) Limited By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 29th day of December 1977 I, GEORGE ROBERT ALDIES of Messrs Stoy, Hayward and Company, 54 Baker Street, London W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me. Dated this 13th day of February 1978

G. A. AUGER Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of HAYNORTH (BUILDING) Limited Nature of Business: Builders WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 1st March 1978 at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of BUSH HAULAGE (LONDON) Limited Nature of Business: Haulage Contractors WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 5th December 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT 1973 Notice of APPLICATION for LICENCE. NOEL STANLEY WHEELER, of 136 Regent Street, London, W.1, hereby give notice in pursuance of Section 2(1)(a)(ii) of the above Act, that I intend to APPLY to the Secretary of State for Employment for a licence to carry on an Employment Agency for all classes of personnel and an Employment business for classes of personnel at the premises, Ormond House, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, such agency and or business to be known as Drake Personnel/Drake Overload/Drake Accounting. Any person desiring to make representations should do so in writing to the Department of Employment, 2-16 Church Road, Stanmore, Middx HA7 4AW within 28 days of the date of this notice.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of CREDIT FILMS Limited Nature of Business: Film Editors. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th December 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock

N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of R. D. BOURTHRE (BRICKWORK CONTRACTORS) Limited Nature of Business: Brickwork contractors WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th December 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of BRITWIN SHOP FITTING CO. Limited Nature of Business: Shopfitters WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th December 1977 DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 2nd March 1978, at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn London WC1B 6LP at 2.00 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of PLUTONDA Limited Nature of Business Computer dating. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th December 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS CREDITORS 1st March 1978, at Room 339 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of VULCAN RECORDS LIMITED Nature of Business: Grammophone record producers. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE Monday the 19th day of December, 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS CREDITORS 1st March, 1978, at Room 339, Templar House, 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of TROPICAL SOUND TRACS LIMITED. Nature of Business: Managers and sound recording engineers. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12 December, 1977. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS: 3rd March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

هكذا من الأصل

[FINA]NCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

over £1

[Int]ernational

[Ma]ssey [cutti]ng loss [but] holds [divi]dends

[Massey-]Ferguson, the Canada-[based ma]nufacturer of agricultural implements and [constructio]n machinery, will not [pay divide]nds on its common [and cum]ulative preferred [shares in] the current quarter [after] a preliminary estimate loss for the period of [...]38m (about £20m).

[The co]mpany said that conditions in recent borrowing agreements not permit payment [of divi]dends at present. [Massey-F]erguson has been [paying a re]gular quarter payment [of 2]5 cents on its common [and 1]2½ cents on its preferred.

[The co]mpany blamed con[tinued hig]h inflation rates in [many] areas, changes in [cu]rrency values and [econ]omic recovery in [indu]strialized countries [nega]tive impact on the [...]r.

[...] that specific prob[lems ha]d adversely affected [results] for the 1977 fiscal [year to Oct]ober 31 continued in [the first] quarter of 1978.—

[...]e Babcock

[Deutsche] Babcock AG, the [West Ge]rman engineering [group exp]ects to be able to [increase it]s earning power, in [the] year to September [accordin]g to the chairman, [Mr ...] Ewaldsen.

[...] orders were [...] (about £523.8m) in [the fou]r months and could [reach ...]00m for the full [year against] DM4,400m in 1976-[77. Its o]rder book at end [of ...] last totalled [...] compared with [DM...] a year earlier.

[...]o dips

[Fuji Phot]o Film company of [Japan sai]d it expects to report [a ...] cent fall in net [profit for th]e year ending October [...] 15,000m yen (about [...] from the year-ago's [...] anticipated sales of [...]n, up 5 per cent [on the pre]vious year.

[Mr ...] Miyahara, manag[ing director] said that the poor [...]ecast emerges from [the ye]n appreciation and [the] cut in import [of o]ur photo film.

[C]orp record

[...] Corporation of [...] reported record [...] income for the [fourth quarte]r and the full-year [...] Richard Furlaud, [chairman of] the diversified [...] company, said [that] favourable results [...]ng sales and profit [...] in the fourth [quarter]l of the company's [busine]ss segments, with [imp]rovement in our [internation]al operations."

[Fourth qu]arter sales were [...]ut £191m), an in[crease ...] per cent from sales [i]n the correspond[ing period of] 1976. Net income [...] or 79 cents a [share] of 29 per cent [...] income of $27.4m. [...] year were $1,300m, [...] 10 per cent from

[...] for the year", Mr [...] "were especially [...] view of a number [of] problems which [...]oration faced in

[Rhone-Po]ulenc in US

[Rhone-Poul]enc, the French [co]mpany, confirms [it has r]eached agreement [with] Norwich Products [...] it will be permit[ted to buy] a 20.5 per cent [stake] in the Chicago-[...]y. Rhone-Poulenc [has] a 4.8 per cent [stake in] Morton-Norwich. [...]ch has agreed to [sell au]thorized unissued [co]mmon stock to [...] at $31 a share.

[...]certain

[...] [man]ufacturing Com[pany, a Jap]anese electronics [concern, sa]id its business out[look is un]certain and it is [difficult to p]redict results for [the] year ending in [...] company reported [...] fall in net profit [for the] half of the year, [to Octo]ber 20, to 896m [yen (£2.]8m) from 1,600m [in the sa]me 1976 period, [...] 1,600m yen, down [f]rom 21,200m yen

[...]s (Aust)

[...] of Australia [...] [impro]ved trading to [...] the remainder of [the y]ear to end-June [...] pre-tax profits [...]e $A14.5m (about [...]) in 1976-77. The [...] owned by the [...] Company (43.75 [per cent), B]ritish Steel Cor[poration (...] per cent), Tube [...] (15 per cent), and [...] publicly held, [...]d a lift in after-[tax profit to] $A6.87m in the [...]-year to end-[...]

[...] said that [...] export demand [...] half-year and pro[fits were h]igher than in the [...] halves although [signif]icantly below

[...]at

[...] [In]dicat Index on [...] prices was put [at] 118.76 on February

Commodities

COPPER: Cash wire bars lost £4.75 and three months was £3.50 down.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £635.50-36.00 a metric ton; three months, £644.50-50.00. Sales, 4,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £626-27, three months, £639.50-40.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £635.50-36.00; three months, £643-43.50. Settlement, £636. Sales, 10,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £626-26.50; three months, £639-40. Settlement, £626.50. Sales, 150 tons.

SILVER gained about 3p in the ring.—Spot, Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 255.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 494.6); three months, 260.65p (503.4c); six months, 265.5p (512.3c); one year, 276.7p (531.6c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 257.8-58.00p; three months, 262.8-63.3p. Sales, 83 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 256.1-56.35p; three months, 260.5-60.6p. Settlement, 256.35p. Sales, 183 lots.

TIN remained most of Tuesday's losses. Standard cash putting on £107.50 and three months gaining £37.50.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,290-6,300 a metric ton; three months, £6,200-6,210. Sales, 740 tons. High grade, cash, £6,310-30. Sales, 110 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,290-6,300; three months, £6,190-6,200. Settlement, £6,300. Sales, 510 tons. High grade, cash, £6,300-6,360; three months, £6,195-6,220. Settlement, £6,300. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,705 a picul.

LEAD: Cash lost £5.75 and three months was £5.50 down.—Afternoon.—Cash, £303-303.50 per metric ton; three months, £312-12.50. Sales, 2,200 tons. Morning.—Cash, £307.50-08.00; three months, £313-13.50. Settlement, £308. Sales, 2,500 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £251-51.50 a metric ton; three months, £254.50-55.00. Sales, 5,800 tons. Morning.—Cash, £251.50-52.00; three months, £255.50. Sales, 676 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £120.20 ($232.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo).—March, 46.70-47.00; April, 47.00-47.10; April-June, 47.35-47.60; July-Sept, 49.05-49.10; Oct-Dec, 50.55-50.60; Jan-March, 52.20-52.30; April-June, 53.85-53.90; July-Sept, 55.40-55.45; Oct-Dec, 56.50-56.65. Sales: 5 lots at 5 tonnes; 235 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were easier.—Spot, 46.25-47.75. Cifs, March, 47.75-48.25; April, 48-48.50.

COFFEE: Robustas were irregular; arabicas were quiet.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): March, 1,700-1,800; May, 1,605-10; July, 1,556-70; Sept, 1,360-70; Nov, 1,315-20; Jan, 1,350-1,410; March, 1,310-1,400. Sales: 3,086 lots including 16 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 213.50-13.50; June, 192.85-93.25; Aug, 181.15-81.25; Oct, 170.10-70.50; Dec, 165-65; Feb, 155-57. Sales: 79 lots.

PALM OIL was quiet.—Feb, £270-80 per metric ton; March, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept and Oct all £260-70.

COCOA was steady.—March, £1,528-30 per metric ton; May, £1,481-82; July, £1,438-39; Sept, £1,438-32; Dec, £1,403-07; March, £1,390-95; May, £1,385-89.5. Sales, 5,686 lots including 45 options. ICCO prices: daily, 127.65c; 15-day average, 129.65c; 22-day average, 130.80c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £106; the "whites" price was unchanged at £118.50.—March, £112.55-12.60 per metric ton; May, £119.8-19.90; Aug, £121.75-23.00; Oct, £122.40-22.50; Dec, £121.75-25.00; March, £130.30-29.40; May, £132-32.10. Sales, 3,700 lots. ISA prices 8.45c. 15-day average 8.68c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Feb, £114.50-17.00 per metric ton; April, £105-05.40; June, £104.30-04.60; Aug, £105-05.50; Oct, £105.50-06.50; Dec, £106-06.50; Feb, £106.80-8.50. Sales: 97 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—March, 234-36; May, 234-37; July, 235-37; Oct, 238-40; Dec, 242-44; March, 246-47; May, 246-48; July, 246-48. Sales: nil.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat $440 per long ton. "D" grade, afloat $475. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs570 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs570.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Feb and March, £87.25. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Feb, £84; March, £83 trans-shipment east coast. MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Feb, £98.75; March, £99.75 trans-shipment east coast. All per tonne cif United Kingdom unless stated.

BARLEY was unquoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin: BARLEY was steady: March, £71.70; May, £74.15; Sept, £78.60; Nov, £81.10; Jan, £83.55. Sales, 224 lots. WHEAT was steady: March, £82.75; May, £84.45; Sept, £82.70; Nov, £85.20; Jan, £87.65. Sales, 67 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority: Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Hertford		£77.80	£70.50
Borders	W	£72	

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 15.—GB: Cattle 64.24p per kglw (+0.84). UK: Sheep 138.3p per kg est dcw (+3.0). GB: Pigs 61.1p per kglw (+1.3). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 22.9 per cent, average price 64.82p (+1.74). Sheep numbers down 10.3 per cent, average price 132.2p (+2.9). Pig numbers down 8.5 per cent, average price 61.1p (+1.3). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 15.4 per cent, average price 62.56p (+0.35). Sheep numbers up 7.4 per cent, average price 130.6p (+2.8). Pig numbers up 61.5 per cent, average price 60.2p (+1.1).

Wall Street

New York, Feb 15.—The New York stock market closed lower today with investors warily watching the coal-strike developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 761.69, down 3.47 points at a new closing low for the year.

About 825 issues showed losses with about 485 higher. Volume totalled 20,170,000 shares, compared with 20,470,000 shares yesterday.

The market fell over a broad range in early trading after the coal operators rejected President Carter's call to resume coal contract negotiations with the coal miners union at the White House.

Gold closes $3.50 up

Chicago, Feb 15.—GOLD futures closed higher in active trading on the New York Commodity Exchange and the International Monetary Market. On the Comex prices were up $2.80 across the board with the exception of the March contract which closed at $180.80, up $2.60. Prices on the IMM were up $3.00 to $3.50. NY COMEX.—Feb $180.30; March $180.80; April $182.00; June $184.60; Aug $187.20; Oct $189.80; Dec $192.40; Feb $195.10; April $197.90; June $200.70; Aug $203.50; Oct $206.40; Dec $209.30. CHICAGO IMM.—March $180.60-180.50; June $184.50-184.70; Sept $188.70-188.40 asked; Dec $192.90-192.50 asked; March $197.00; June $201.00; Sept $205.00 bid; Dec $210.00.

SILVER. Futures ended with gains of 9.70 to 8.70 cents: Feb 499.00c; March, 499.90c; April, 503.30c; May, 506.80c; July, 513.90c; Sept, 521.10c; Dec, 532.40c; Jan, 536.10c; March, 543.60c; May, 551.20c; July, 558.80c; Sept, 566.30c; Dec, 577.70c. Handy and Harman, 497.50c (previous 492c). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can$5.545 (previous Can$5.475).

COPPER. Futures closed steady 30 points up: Feb, 57.80c; March, 58.00c; April, 58.50c; May, 59.00c; July, 60.00c; Sept, 60.90c; Dec, 62.30c; Jan, 62.80c; March, 63.80c; May, 64.80c; July, 65.80c; Sept, 66.80c; Dec, 68.20c.

COTTON. Futures were: March, 54.81-55c; May, 56.20-30c; July, 57.28-35c; Oct, 58.40-45c; Dec, 58.75c; March, 59.70-95c; May, 60.35-65c; July, 60.55-10c.

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract were: March, 8.78c; May, 9.13c; July, 9.34c; Sept, 9.53c; Oct, 9.64c bid; 1979: Jan, 10.00c bid; March, 10.30c; May, 10.49c bid; July, 10.68c bid.

COCOA. Futures closed 1.50 cents lower to 0.30 cent higher: March, 132.70c; May, 123.00c; July, 120.15c; Sept, 118.10c; Dec, 116.00c; March, 113.95c; May, 112.30c; July, 110.55c.

COFFEE. Futures in "C" contract were: March, 192.00-25c; May, 171.88c asked; July, 159.75c asked; Sept, 153.25c asked; Dec, 139.00c asked; March, 136.50c; May, 132.50c nominal; July, 126.75-77c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil futures ended with gains of 0.12 to 0.01 cent a lb while Meal futures finished $0.90 to $0.10 a ton lower. SOYABEANS.—March, 580-79½c; May, 585½-4c; July, 581½c; Aug, 574½-74c; Sept, 575½-76c; Nov, 576-75c; Jan, 581½c; March, 589½c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 20.80-78c; May, 20.60-55c; July, 20.45c; Aug, 20.45-40c; Sept, 20.05-10c; Oct, 19.65-70c; Dec, 19.70c; Jan, 19.60-65c; March, 19.65-70c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $149.60-9.70; May, $153.60-3.50; July, $156.70-6.90; Aug, $157.60; Sept, $158.00-8.20; Oct, $157.50-7.70; Dec, $160.20; Jan, $161.20-1.50; March, $162.80-3.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT, March, 266¼-¼c; May, 269¾-70c; July, 273¼c; Sept, 276½c; Dec, 283c; March, 286½-26c. CORN, March, 226½-26c; May, 230-30¼c; July, 230-30½c; Sept, 235c; Dec, 227c; March, 235c. OATS, March, 126½c; May, 129c; July, 129½c; Sept, 131½c; Dec, 136½c.

	Feb 15	Feb 14
Allied Chem	34½	36¼
Allied Stores	19¼	19¼
Allied Supermkt	2¾	2¾
Allis Chalmers	24¾	24¾
Alcoa	39¼	39½
Amax Inc	33¾	33½
Amerada Hess	23¾	23¾
Am Airlines	9⅝	9¾
Am Brands	44½	44¾
Am Broadcast	36	36¾
Am Can	36½	36⅝
Am Cyanamid	24¾	24¾
Am Elec Power	23¾	23¾
Am Home	25¾	25¾
Am Motors	4	4
Am Nat Res	40½	40¾
Am Standard	36¾	36¾
Am Telephone	60¼	60½
AMF Inc	17¼	17
Armco Steel	26⅞	27
Asarco	16½	15⅞
Ashland Oil	27¾	27⅞
Atlantic Richfield	45¼	45¾
Avco	18½	18¾
Avon Products	44¾	44⅞
Babcock & Wcox	57⅝	57¾
Bankers Tst NY	35¼	35¼
Bank of America	21¾	21⅞
Bank of NY	30¾	30⅞
Beatrice Foods	23⅛	23¼
Bell & Howell	17¼	16¾
Bendix	34¼	34½
Bethlehem Steel	20⅞	21
Boeing	28⅝	28¾
Boise Cascade	23¼	23⅜
Borden	26¼	26½
Borg Warner	26⅞	26⅞
Bristol Myers	31⅞	31⅞
BP	14⅞	15
Budd	32¾	32¾
Burlington Ind	19⅛	19¼
Burlington Nthn	37⅝	37⅝
Burroughs	61	62¼
Campbell Soup	33¾	33¾
Canadian Pacific	15⅜	15¾
Caterpillar	50	49⅝
Celanese	38⅝	38⅝
Central Soya	14	14
Charter NY	28	28
Chase Manhat	28⅞	28¾
Chem Bank NY	38⅜	38¾
Chesapeake Ohio	35	35
Chrysler	13	13
Citicorp	19⅞	19⅞
Cities Service	47⅝	47⅝
Clark Equip	31¾	31¾
Coca Cola	36¾	36⅞
Colgate	19⅝	19⅞
CBS	44½	45¾
Columbia Gas	27⅝	27⅞
Combustion Eng	33	33
Comwlth Edison	27¾	27⅞
Cons Edison	22⅞	22½
Cons Foods	24⅛	24⅜
Cons Power	22⅛	22⅜
Continental Grp	30¼	30⅛
Continental Oil	27¾	27⅞
Control Data	24	24⅛
Corning Glass	46⅝	46¾
CPC Intnl	44⅞	44⅝
Crane	26½	26¾
Crocker Int	24⅝	24⅞
Crown Zeller	30	30
Dart Ind	36¼	36½
Deere	24	24⅛
Del Monte	24¾	24⅞
Delta Air	37⅞	37⅞
Detroit Edison	16⅜	16¼
Disney	35	35½
Dow Chemical	23⅜	24
Dresser Ind	30¼	30⅜
Duke Power	20¼	20⅜
Du Pont	106¾	106⅝
Eastern Air	6¾	6⅞
Eastman Kodak	44⅛	44⅛
Eaton Corp	34⅞	34⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	15¼	15¼
Equitable Life	20⅝	20⅞
Esmark	26¾	26¾
Evans P. D.	15¼	15¼
Exxon Corp	44¾	44⅞
Fed Dept Stores	35⅝	35⅝
Firestone	15	15
Fst Chicago	17¾	17
Fst Nat Boston	25⅜	25¾

	Feb 15	Feb 14
Fst Penn Corp	16½	16¾
Ford	41⅝	42
GAF Corp	11	11
Gamble Skogmo	28⅝	28¾
Gen Dynamics	39¼	40½
Gen Electric	45¾	46⅛
Gen Foods	27⅞	28¼
Gen Mills	27⅛	28¼
Gen Motors	57⅞	58¼
Gen Pub Util NY	19½	19¾
Gen Tel Elec	28⅜	28⅝
Gen Tire	23⅜	23⅝
Genesco	5⅜	5¾
Georgia Pacific	24⅞	25
Getty Oil	157½	159¾
Gillette	25	25¼
Goodrich	19¼	19⅛
Goodyear	16⅞	16⅞
Gould Inc	28	28¼
Grace	25⅝	25⅜
Gt Atlnc & Pacific	8⅞	8⅞
Greyhound	13	13
Grumman Corp	16⅜	16⅝
Gulf Oil	24⅜	24½
Gulf & West	11¾	11⅞
Heinz H. J.	36½	36¾
Hercules	14	14¼
Honeywell	43⅛	43⅜
IC Inds	24⅝	23⅞
Ingersoll	54½	54¾
Inland Steel	34¾	34⅝
IBM	257⅝	257¾
Int Harvester	28⅜	28⅜
INCO	14⅞	14⅞
Int Paper	37⅞	38⅛
Int Tel Tel	28⅛	28⅝
Jewel Co	18⅜	18⅜
Jim Walter	29¾	29⅞
Johns-Manville	30¼	30½
Johnson & John	69⅛	69⅜
Kaiser Alumin	29¾	29⅝
Kennecott	20⅝	20⅝
Kerr McGee	40½	40¾
Kimberly Clark	42½	42
Kraftco Corp	42⅛	42⅜
K Mart	24⅜	24⅜
Kroger	27⅞	27⅞
Liggett Group	27⅜	27⅝
L.T.V. Corp	6	6
Litton	14⅛	14½
Lockheed	14	14
Lucky Stores	13⅝	13½
Manuf Hanover	31⅞	32¼
Mapco	34⅛	34
Marathon Oil	42⅞	42⅞
Marine Midland	13⅝	13⅞
Martin Marietta	24	24
McDonnell	23⅜	23½
Mead	17⅞	17⅞
Merck	54⅝	54¾
Minnesota Mng	46⅞	46⅞
Mobil Oil	58⅜	59¼
Monsanto	48⅝	49⅛
Morgan J. P.	40⅝	41⅛
Motorola	36⅜	36⅝
NCR Corp	40	40
NL Industries	15⅞	18
Nabisco	49⅛	49⅜
Nat Distillers	21⅛	21½
Nat Steel	30⅛	30⅜
Norfolk West	27⅜	27⅛
NW Bancorp	22¾	22⅞
Norton Simon	17⅜	17¼
Occidental Pet	21⅝	21¾
Ogden	23	23
Olin Corp	15⅛	15⅛
Owens-Illinois	21	21⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	23⅜	23¼
Pan Am	5	5
Penney J. C.	34⅛	34½
Pennzoil	29⅝	29⅝
Pepsico	24⅞	24⅞
Pet Inc	36⅝	36⅞
Pfizer	27⅞	27⅞
Phelps Dodge	18⅜	18⅝
Philip Morris	56⅝	57⅛
Phillips Petrol	28⅛	28¼
Polaroid	23⅞	24⅛
PPG Ind	24¾	24⅞
Proctor Gamble	78½	78⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅞	22⅞
Pullman	29½	29⅝
Rapid American	7⅝	7⅝
Raytheon	31⅛	31⅝
RCA Corp	24⅝	24⅞

	Feb 15	Feb 14
Republic Steel	23⅛	23⅜
Reynolds Ind	54⅝	55⅛
Reynolds Metal	28⅞	28⅞
Rockwell Int	30⅛	30½
Royal Dutch	56⅝	56⅝
Safeways	37⅜	38¼
St Regis Paper	28⅝	27⅞
Santa Fe Ind	35⅞	36¼
SCM	17	17⅛
Schlumberger	66¾	66⅝
Scott Paper	13⅝	13⅝
Seaboard Coast	33	33⅛
Seagram	21⅜	21⅜
Sears Roebuck	24⅛	24⅜
Shell Oil	29⅞	29⅞
Shell Trans	38¾	38⅞
Signal Co	28⅜	29⅛
Singer	19	19
Sony	7⅜	7½
Sth Cal Edison	26¼	26¼
Southern Pacific	32⅛	32⅞
Southern Rly	48	48
Sperry Rand	33⅛	33⅜
Squibb	25⅛	25¼
Std Brands	25⅞	25⅞
Std Oil Califnia	37⅞	38
Std Oil Indiana	46⅛	46⅜
Std Oil Ohio	67⅝	67⅞
Sterling Drug	13¼	13⅛
Stevens J. P.	14¼	14⅜
Stude Worth	49⅛	49½
Sunbeam Corp	19	19
Sun Comp	37¼	38
Sundstrand	33⅝	33¾
Teledyne	69	69
Tenneco	28⅛	29⅛
Texaco	26⅛	26¼
Texas East Trans	42⅞	42⅞
Texas Inst	65⅞	66⅛
Texas Utilities	19⅛	19⅜
Textron	23	23
TWA	12⅜	12⅜
Travelers Corp	28⅞	28⅞
TRW Inc	30⅜	30⅜
UAL Inc	19⅝	19⅝
Unilever Ltd	35¾	35⅞
Unilever NV	50¾	51
Union Bancorp	13⅛	13⅛
Union Carbide	38⅜	38⅝
Union Oil Calif	47⅝	47⅝
Un Pacific Corp	42⅛	42
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	7⅜	7⅝
US Industries	7½	7⅝
US Steel	25⅝	26
Utd Technol	34⅝	34⅞
Wachovia	16⅝	16⅝
Warner Comm	32⅛	32½
Warner Lambert	25⅝	26
Wells Fargo	25⅝	26
West'n Bancorp	30⅝	31
Westinghse Elec	17⅝	17⅝
Weyerhauser	22⅞	23⅜
Whirlpool	21⅜	21⅝
White Motor	7⅛	7⅛
Woolworth	18	18
Xerox Corp	45⅝	45⅞
Zenith	13⅝	13⅝

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	11⅛	10¾
Alcan Alumin	25⅞	25⅞
Algoma Steel	16	16
Bell Telephone	53⅛	53⅛
Cominco	26⅛	26⅞
Cons Bathurst	24	24
Falconbridge	17⅛	17⅛
Gulf Oil	27⅛	27⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	5.62	5.87
Hudson Bay Mng	15¾	15¾
Hudson Bay Oil	42⅜	42⅞
Imasco	38¾	38⅝
Imperial Oil	18⅜	18¼
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	10⅝	10⅞
Royal Trust	16	16
Seagram	23⅛	23⅛
Steel Co	23	23
Talcorp	6⅞	6⅞
Thomson N 'A'	31¼	31⅛
Walker Hiram	30¼	30¼
WCT		

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9375 (1.9365); three months, 1.9348 (1.9356). Canadian dollar 89.59 (89.77).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 348.39. The futures index was 329.40.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 761.69 (765.16); transportation 205.69 (207.98); utilities 103.96 (104.33); 65 stocks, 266.39 (268.06). New York Stock Exchange index, 19.34 (19.67); industrials 56.67 (52.87); transportation, 38.40 (38.70); utilities, 39.17 (39.06); financial, 50.71 (50.75).

Foreign Exchange

Although well off the bottom, the pound took a further knock yesterday from the poor trade figures. It was finally $1.9350 after extremes of $1.9365 and $1.9265, and compared with Tuesday night's $1.9360. Against the main currencies, sterling's average dipped initially to 65.6 before rallying to end a trifle easier at 65.9 (66.0).

After modestly extending recent sharp falls, the dollar steadied with the aid of some central banks' support, notably the Bundesbank and Swiss, and closed narrowly mixed. D-marks 2.0865 and Swiss francs 1.9180 lost initial dollar gains, while the guilder ended only slightly better at 2.2345 (2.2340). The French franc 4.8490 (4.8575) recovered some of its overnight drop, and the lira, too, improved at 858.00 (858.75).

Gold gained $1.75 to close in London at $178.875 an ounce.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) February 15	Market rates (close) February 15
New York	$1.9260-9370	$1.9345-9355
Montreal	$2.1450-1560	$2.1530-1540
Amsterdam	4.29-33¼fl	4.32-33fl
Brussels	62.30-63.88f	62.75-85f
Copenhagen	10.98-11.07k	11.06-07k
Frankfurt	4.00-04¼m	4.03½-04½m
Lisbon	77.50-78.25e	78.00-25e
Madrid	155.35-156.25p	156.10-20p
Milan	1651-62lr	1658½-60½lr
Oslo	10.47-54k	10.52½-53½k
Paris	9.31-39f	9.37¾-38¾f
Stockholm	8.97-9.04k	9.01½-02½k
Tokyo	460-78y	465-67y
Vienna	28.75-29.05sch	28.95-29.05sch
Zurich	3.67½-72½f	3.71-3.72f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was 65.9, against 66.0 on Tuesday night.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.12-.02c prem	.32-.22c prem
Montreal	.05c prem-.05c disc	.20-.10c prem
Amsterdam	1c prem-par	3½-2½c prem
Brussels	5c prem-5c disc	10c prem-par
Copenhagen	8½-10½ore disc	25-27ore disc
Frankfurt	1¼-½pf prem	5-4pf prem
Lisbon	60-140c disc	360-600c disc
Madrid	20-80c disc	150-230c disc
Milan	4-10lr disc	19-27lr disc
Oslo	3½-5½ore disc	9½-11½ore disc
Paris	4½-5½c disc	15½-16½c disc
Stockholm	4½-6½ore disc	11½-13½ore disc
Vienna	par-10gro disc	4-18gro disc
Zurich	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.8993-96.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6½-6¾; seven days, 6¾-7; one month, 6¾-7; three months, 7-7¼; six months, 7½-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $178.55 (an ounce); pm, $178.60.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $184-186 (186-88); resident, $188-190 (187.25-89.25).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $57-58 ($28.50-30.50); resident, $58.60 ($30-31).

Discount market

Unusual third Wednesday make-up requirements produced quite extraordinary money conditions on Lombard Street yesterday. For while overnight money in the interbank market was tight with rates bobbing about between 5 and 10 per cent all day, discount houses were picking up sizeable sums down as low as 1 per cent. The creation of a two-tier system of rates was thought to have resulted from banks' efforts to build up eligible liabilities as a "corset" precaution.

The discount market faced a slight overall shortage, confined to a few houses. The Bank of England assisted on a moderate scale, buying a moderate amount of Treasury bills and a small amount of local authority bills directly from the houses. This was reckoned to have been more than sufficient.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6-1-78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 8 Low 2
Week Fixed: 5-6

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	6⅛	2 months	5¾
3 months	6⅛	3 months	5¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	6½-6⅜	3 months	7
3 months	6½-6⅜	4 months	7¼
4 months	6¾-6⅝	6 months	7½
6 months	7¼-7		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	6½-6¼	7 months	7¾-7
2 months	7-6¾	8 months	7¾-7
3 months	7¼-6¾	9 months	8¼-7¾
4 months	7¼-6¾	10 months	8¼-7¾
5 months	7½-7	11 months	8¼-7¾
6 months	7½-7	12 months	8½-8

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	6⅞-6¾	6 months	7⅞-7¾
3 months	7¼-7⅛	12 months	8¼-8

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	6¾	3 months	7
7 days	6¾	6 months	7½
1 month	6¾	1 year	8

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 7¼ Close 5

1 week	7-6¾	6 months	8-7¾
1 month	7-6¾	9 months	8¼-8
3 months	7½-7¼	12 months	8½-8¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 7½ 6 months 8¼

Finance House Base Rate 7%

Rise in output of lead and zinc

World refined lead and zinc production rose in the first 11 months of 1977, while lead usage was sharply up and that for zinc somewhat decreased.

Last year output of refined lead for the first 11 months was shown to be 3,249,000 tonnes, up from 3,206,000 tonnes for the same period of 1976. Refined lead consumption of refined zinc World production of refined zinc in January-November 1977 was 3,843,000 tonnes.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Bid	Offer
Australia 7½ 1984	95¾	96
Australia 8¾ 1992	95	95¾
Aust Mining 9¾ 1992	98¾	99
Avco 9¾ 1985	100¾	101¼
Barclays 8¾ 1992	96½	97¾
Bowater 9½ 1992	97	97½
British Gas 9 1981	101¼	102¼
Citicorp 7 1981	97	97¾
Citicorp 8¾ 1989	96⅞	97
CECA 8¾ 1987	96¼	97
CECA 8¾ 1987	96¾	97¼
DSM 8¾ 1987	96¾	97¼
Elf Aquitaine 8¾ 1985	96¼	98
EIB 8¾ 1987	96	97¾
EEC 7¾ 1984	94¼	95
Fisons 8¾ 1992	98	98¾
Gotaverken 8¾ 1983	94¼	95
Gotaverken 8¾ 1987	95¾	96
Hydro Quebec 9 1992	96¾	97¼
ICI 8¾ 1987	95¾	96¼
Int O'seas 8½ 1987	101¾	102¼
Quebec Hydro 8½ 16.8.87	97	97¾
MacMillan Bloed 9 1992	97	97¾
Midland Int 8¾ 1992	94¾	95¾
NCB 8 1987	103	103¾
Nat West 9 1986		
New Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984	95¾	96¼
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	98¾	99¼
Occidental 8¾ 1987	97	97¾
Occidental 9¾ 1981	102¾	103¼
Offshore Mining 8¾ 1985	97¾	98¼
Quebec 9 1995	95¾	96¼
Rank Hovis 9 1992	94	94¾
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 1983	98¾	99¼
Sandvik 8½ 1986	99¾	100¾
Statsforetag 7¾ 1980	97	97¾
Sundstrand 8¾ 1987	97¾	98¼
Sweden 7¾ 1982	95¾	96¼
Sweden 8¾ 1987	97¾	97¼
Transmontalgn 8¾ 1987	96¾	97¾
Walter Kidde 8¾ 1985	97	97¾

FLOATING RATE NOTES			
Andelsbanken 7 11.16		96¾	97¾

	Bid	Offer
CCF 6½ 1983	99⅞	99⅞
IBJ 7 11/16 1982	99⅞	99¾
LTCB 6½ 1982	99½	100½
OKB 6½ 1985	99¼	100
Soc Gen 7 9/16 1984	98¾	99
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1982	98½	99¼
BM-RI 8¾ 1982	97¾	98¼
Ford 8½ 1984	97½	98¼
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	98⅝	99⅞
Rank 9½ 1982	99⅞	100⅞
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98⅝	99¼
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.83	103½	104¼
ICI 6¾ 1.5.87	105	106
New Zealand 6½ 1.5.84	105¾	106
Phyrn 6¾ 1.9.84	103	103¾
Light-Servicos 9 1983	97½	98¼
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	80½	82½
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	94½	96½
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	108	110
Beecham 6¾ 1992	97	98
Borden 6¾ 1991	107½	109½
Carnation 4 1988	77½	79½
Chevron 5 1988	120	122
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	82	84
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	81	83
Ford 5 1988	82½	84½
Ford 6 1986	90½	92½
General Electric 4¼ 1987	79¾	81¾
Gillette 4¾ 1987	76½	78½
Gould 5 1987	112	114
Gulf & Western 5 1988	78	80
Honeywell 6 1986	85¾	87½
ICI 6¾ 1997	86½	87½
INA 6 1997	92½	94
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	103	104
ITT 4½ 1987	76	78
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	149	151
Mitsui Real Estate 6		

	Bid	Offer
Morgan 4¼ 1987	115½	116½
Nabisco 5½ 1988	94	96
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	100	102
Revlon 4¾ 1987	75	77
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	106	108
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	83	85
Squibb 4¼ 1987	78	80
Sumitomo Electric 6 1992	124½	126
Texaco 4¾ 1988	76	78
Union Bank of Switz 4½ 1987	147	149
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	79¼	81¼
Xerox Corp 5 1988	77¼	79¼

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Automated Sec 8% Cnr Pf (£1)	34 prem-1
Exchequer 10¼% 1995 (£96b)	£94½-⅛
Farmer S.W. 25p Ord (184)	192
Kensington Chel 11¼% 85-7 (£100d)	£11½
Do Variable 1982 (£100)	£100¼-⅛
Holden (Arthur) 25p Ord (93)	95
Pearson S. 10¼% Prfy Cnv 1983-88	89
Sykes (Henry) 25p Ord	£99½-⅞
Thameside 10¼% 1984-85 (£99¼a)	£99¾-⅞
Do Variable 1983 (£99¾)	

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	Closing Price
AUB Research (63½)	Mar 10	19 prem-1
Com Bnk Aust ($A1.73½)	Mar 3	43 prem-1
Manch Garages (21½)	Mar 3	6 prem-½
Midland Bank (320½)	Feb 21	8 prem-2
Nat Bnk of Aust ($A1.75)	Mar 3	48 prem-2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. : Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid. h £35 paid. i £15 paid. j £50 paid.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941 · Allen Harvey & Ross Unit Trust Managers · Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851 · Arbuthnot Securities Ltd. 37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY. 01-236 5281 · Barclays Unicorn Ltd. 252 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544 · Bridge Fund Managers Ltd. 5-9 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951 · Britannia Trust Management Ltd. 3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0478-9 · The British Life. Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271 · Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers Ltd. Founders Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520 · Canada Life Unit Trust Managers. 2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122 · Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010 · Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd. Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21185 · Charities Charities Official Investment Fund. 77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815 · Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd. 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999 · Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd. 30-31 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BR. 01-248 2932 · Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931 · Equitas Securities Ltd. 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851 · Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Amersham Rd, High Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 33377 · Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd. Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971 · Friends Provident Unit Trust Managers. Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey. 0306-5055 · Funds in Court. Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300 · G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300 · G.T. Unit Managers Ltd. 16 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7DD. 01-628 8131 · Gartmore Fund Managers. 2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531 · Grieveson Management Co Ltd. 59 Gresham St, EC2P 2DS. 01-606 4433 · Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Managers Ltd. Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 1031 · Henderson Administration. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300 · Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 45 Beech St, EC2 P2LX. 01-628 8011 · Key Fund Managers. 25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070 · Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers. 20 Fenchurch Street, EC3. 01-623 8000 · Lawson Securities. 63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911 · Legal & General Tyndall Fund. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 · Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers. 71 Lombard St, London, EC3. 01-623 1288 · Local Authorities Mutual Investment Trust. 77 London Wall, EC2N 1DB. 01-588 1815 · M & G Securities. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588

Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Courtwood Hse, Sheffield, S1 2RD. 0742-79842 · National & Commercial. 31 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9151 · National Provident Inv Managers Ltd. 48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200 · National Westminster Unit Trust Managers. 41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-606 6060 · N.E.L. Trust Managers Ltd. Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911 · Norwich Union Insurance Group. PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200 · For Oceanic Group see Brown Shipley. · Pearl Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441 · Pelican Unit Administration. 81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685 · Perpetual Unit Trust Management. 48 Hart St, Henley on Thames. 04912 6868 · Practical Investment Co Ltd. 44 Bloomsbury Square, WC1. 01-623 8893 · Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd. 222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533 · Prudential Unit Trust Managers. Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222 · Reliance Unit Managers Ltd. Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271 · Rothschild Asset Management Ltd. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941 · Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717 · Save & Prosper Securities Ltd. · Schlesinger Trust Managers (Trident Funds). 140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441 · J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd. 120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-248 3434 · Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd. 28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101 · Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271 · Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd. Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141 · Target Trust Managers Ltd. Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941 · Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd. 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621 · TSB Unit Trusts. 21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188 · Transatlantic & General Securities. 99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651 · See also Grieveson Management Co Ltd · Tyndall Managers Ltd. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 · London Wall Group · Unit Trust Account & Management. 5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3R 7BU. 01-623 4951

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Abbey Life Assurance Co Ltd. 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4P 4DX. 01-248 9111 · Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd. 31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962 · AMEV Life Assurance Ltd. Alma Hse, Alma Rd, Reigate. Reigate 40101 · Arrow Life Assurance. 30 Uxbridge Rd, London, W12. 01-749 9111 · Barclays Life Assurance Co. Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544 · Beehive Life Assurance. 71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS. 01-623 1288 · Canada Life Assurance. 2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122 · Cannon Assurance Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876 · City of Westminster Assurance Society. 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664 · Commercial Union Group. St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500 · Cornhill Insurance. 32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410 · Crown Life Fund Insurance Co. Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300 · Crusader Insurance. Vintry House, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031 · Drummond Assurance Society. 15 Nottingham Place, London, W1. 01-487 5582 · Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance. 1, Threadneedle St, E.C.2. 01-588 1212 · Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd. Amersham Rd, High Wycombe. 0494 33377 · Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd. Surrey Street, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 693341 · Grosvenor Life Assurance Co Ltd. 65 Grosvenor St, London W1. 01-493 1484 · Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group. Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107 · Hambro Life Assurance. 7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031 · Hearts of Oak Benefit Society. Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020 · Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd. NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355 · Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd. 114/116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42877 · Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada. Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255 · Unit Linked Portfolio · For Individual Life Insurance Co Ltd see Schroder Life Group. · Irish Life Assurance. 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253 · Langham Life Assurance. Langham Hse, Holmbrook Dr, NW4. 01-203 5211 · Legal & General (Unit Assurance) Ltd. Kingswood Hse, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey. Burgh Heath 53456 · Legal and General (Unit Pensions) Ltd. · Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd. 12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621 · The London & Manchester Group. The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333 · Manufacturers Life Insurance. Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101 · Merchant Investors Assurance. 125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171 · M & G Assurance. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588 · N.E.L. Pensions Ltd. Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911 · Norwich Union Insurance Group. PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200 · Pearl Assurance (Unit Funds) Ltd. 252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441 · Phoenix Assurance. 4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876 · Property Equity & Life Ass Co. 119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857 · Property Growth Assurance. Leon Hse, Croydon, CR9 1LU. 01-680 0606 · Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd. · Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222 · Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271 · Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899 · Schroder Life Group. Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 27733 · Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance. PO Box 902, Edinburgh, EH16 5BU. 031-655 6000 · Solar Life Assurance Limited. 107 Cheapside, London, EC2 6DU. 01-606 0471 · Standard Life Assurance Co. PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971 · Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd. Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141 · Sun Alliance Linked Life Insurance Ltd. · Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd. 2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400 · Target Life Assurance. Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941 · Trident Life. Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541 · Tyndall Assurance. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 · Vanbrugh Life Assurance. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923 · Vanbrugh Pensions Limited · Welfare Insurance. The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333 · See also "The London & Manchester Group."

Offshore and International Funds

Arbuthnot Securities (CI) Ltd. PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 72177 · Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74806 · Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd. 1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741 · Barclays Unicorn International (IOM) Ltd. 1 Thomas St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 4856 · Britannia Trust Managers (CI) Ltd. 30 Bath St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73114 · Cairns Bullock Ltd. 60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433 · Charterhouse Japhet. 1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999 · van Cutsem & Associates. 42 Essex St, WC2. 01-353 6845 · Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey · First General Unit Managers. 91 Pembroke Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4. 680089 · Gartmore Investment Management Ltd. Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, IOM. 0624 23911 · Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521 · Hill Samuel (CI) Trust Co Ltd. PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 27381 · Kayandar Bermuda Management Ltd. Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda · Kleinwort Benson Ltd. 20 Fenchurch Street, EC3. 01-623 8000 · KB act as London Paying agents only · M & G Group. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588 · Neptune International Fund Managers. 1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741 · Old Court Commodity Fund Managers Ltd. PO Box 58, St Julian's Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26741 · Old Court Fund Managers Ltd. PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331 · Oliver Heath & Co. 31 Malew St, Castletown, IOM. 0624 823748 · 4 Irish Place, Gibraltar · Property Growth Overseas. 28 Irish Town, Gibraltar. (Gib) 6106 · Save & Prosper International. Dealing to: 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591 · Schroder Life Group. Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 27733 · Surinvest (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 88, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73673 · Surinvest Trust Managers Ltd. 30 Athol St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 23914 · Tyndall Group, Bermuda. PO Box 1256, Hamilton 5, Bermuda · Tyndall Group (Isle of Man). Victory House, Douglas, IOM. 0624-24111 · Tyndall Group (Jersey). 2 New Street, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-37331

[Fund price tables (Bid, Offer, Yield columns): illegible]

* Ex dividend. Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. ¢ Ex all. Dealings suspended. ¶ Yield before Jersey tax. f Cash value for £100 premium. s Single premium. a Estimated yield. Periodic premium. x Offered price includes all expenses. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (6) Mar 1, (7) Feb 28, (10) Feb 20, (14) Mar 1, (15) 1, (16) Feb 21, (18) Mar 7, (20) 25th of month, (21) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (22) 2nd Thursday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 16th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st working day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov, (34) Last working day of month, (35) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (38) 2nd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd and 4th Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.

Stock Exchange Prices

Stores fall back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 13. Dealings End, Feb 24. § Contango Day, Feb 27. Settlement Day, March 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
104 11/16	97⅞	Treas	10½% 1978	101⅞	-1/16	10.306	5.786
100¼	96 23/32	Exch	5% 1976-78	99 11/16	-1/16	5.040	6.365
107	95¾	Treas	11½% 1979	103¾	-1/16	11.079	7.661
97¼	84 5/16	Treas	3% 1979	96⅝	+1/16	3.108	5.247
93¼	85½	Elec	4¼% 1974-79	97⅞	-1/16	4.358	5.802
106 13/16	92 11/32	Treas	10½% 1979	102⅛	-1/16	10.206	8.631
97½	84⅞	Elec	3½% 1976-79	95¾	+1/16	3.655	6.104
106¼	87¾	Treas Cnv	9% 1980	101¾	• ..	8.876	8.259
105¾	88¼	Treas	9½% 1980	101¼	..	9.372	8.816
96	83¾	Treas	3½% 1977-80	93¾	+¼	3.731	6.437
99¼	83 5/16	Fund	5½% 1978-80	95¾	..	5.513	7.516
112 9/16	96¼	Exch	13% 1980	107¼	-1/16	12.121	9.925
108 5/16	92¼	Treas	11½% 1981	104	-⅛	11.062	9.872
94¾	77 13/16	Treas	3½% 1979-81	90¼	..	3.862	7.177
104	86 11/16	Treas	9¾% 1981	99¾	+⅛	9.786	9.892
97 7/16	95½	Exch	8¾% 1981	95¾	+⅛	8.807	9.729
110 1/16	97½	Exch	9½% 1981	99¾	..	9.560	9.730
92¼	87⅝	Exch	3% 1981	87 11/16	• ..	3.421	7.026
113 9/16	96¼	Exch	12¾% 1981	108	..	11.807	10.126
100⅞	83⅝	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	96¾	+¼	8.833	9.670
93¼	72¾	Treas	3% 1982	85½	+¼	3.510	7.345
119 5/16	101¼	Treas	14% 1982	112¼	• ..	12.473	10.256
98¾	93⅝	Treas	8¾% 1982	94½	-⅛	8.745	9.862
103⅛	93⅞	Exch	9¼% 1982	97⅞	•-⅛	9.499	9.966
87⅞	81	Exch	3% 1983	82	•+⅛	3.658	7.352
114¼	85¾	Treas	12% 1983	106¾	•+⅛	11.204	10.191
101⅛	98¾	Treas	9½% 1983	97¾	-¼	9.597	10.148
95	72¼	Fund	5½% 1982-84	85½	-¼	6.476	8.806
99¾	77¾	Treas	8½% 1984-86	93	-¼	9.224	9.915
87¾	67	Fund	6½% 1985-87	83¾	-¼	7.956	9.538
92⅞	68¾	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	85	-¼	9.174	10.283
79½	49¾	Trans	3% 1978-88	63¾	-¼	4.750	8.377
75¾	54¾	Treas	5% 1986-89	69¾	-¼	7.359	9.609
120½	90¼	Treas	13% 1990	109	-½	12.059	11.752
93½	67¼	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	84¾	-½	9.941	10.775
111	90¾	Treas	11¾% 1991	100¾	-½	11.671	11.901
75¾	54	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	68¾	-⅝	8.508	10.286
117	86¾	Treas	12¾% 1992	106	-¾	12.130	11.989
96¼	68¾	Treas	10% 1992	89½	•-¾	11.268	11.672
113	89¾	Exch	12¼% 1992	101¾	•-⅞	12.045	12.017
115½	84¾	Treas	12½% 1993	104¼	-¾	12.120	12.065
72½	51⅞	Fund	6% 1993	64½	•-¾	9.246	10.880
126	96	Treas	13¾% 1993	114	-½	12.416	12.156
129¼	99	Treas	14½% 1994	115¾	•-⅝	12.456	12.181
114¼	94¾	Exch	12½% 1994	102¾	•-½	12.139	12.062
97¼	66½	Treas	9% 1994	85	-¾	10.677	11.304
110¾	97¼	Treas	12% 1995	100¾	-¾	11.991	12.008
51½	32¾	Gas	3% 1990-95	48½	-½	6.263	9.032
119¾	97¼	Treas	12¾% 1995	108	-½	12.172	12.067
91½	67	Treas	9% 1992-96	81½	•-¾	10.969	11.357
133¾	101¼	Treas	15¼% 1996	125¼	-¾	12.610	12.343
122½	89⅞	Exch	13¼% 1996	111½	-¾	12.259	12.141
50	32	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	47½	-½	6.474	8.986
121	87⅞	*Treas*	*13¾% 1997*	*109¼*	-¾	*12.249*	*12.136*
98⅞	90¾	Exch	10½% 1997	90¼	•-⅞	11.621	11.783
89⅞	65¼	Treas	8¾% 1997	79	•-⅞	11.024	11.404
72¼	51	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	67	-½	10.388	11.144
138¼	103⅞	Treas	15½% 1998	129½	-¾	12.538	12.324
96¼	66¾	Treas	9½% 1999	85½	-½	11.220	11.446
92⅞	90¾	Treas	10½% 1999	90¾	-½	11.668	11.799
43¼	27¾	Fund	3½% 1999-04	39¼	-¼	8.962	10.203
81¼	57¼	Treas	8% 2002-06	73¼	-¾	11.003	11.199
58½	40¼	Treas	5½% 2008-12	51¼	•-⅛	10.655	10.921
90	53½	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	71½	-½	10.956	11.043
38¼	26¾	Consols	4%	34½	-¼	11.534	..
39¼	25¼	War Ln	3½%	35¼	-⅛	9.995	..
39¼	26⅞	Conv	3½%	37⅞	-⅛	9.641	..
28⅞	20¾	Treas	3%	26¼	..	11.699	..
24¼	17⅞	Consols	2½%	22¼	..	11.319	..
24	17¾	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	22¼	..	11.738	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101½	91⅛	Aust	5½% 76-78	101½	..	5.518	7.857
94¾	78½	Aust	5½% 77-80	94¾	..	5.947	9.025
88½	69¾	Aust	5½% 81-82	86½	-½	6.517	10.236
87¼	65¼	Aust	6% 81-83	83½	-½	7.289	10.132
95	77¾	Aust	7% 79-81	90½	•-¼	7.713	10.172
91	90	Chilean Mixed		90	..	..	..
75½	61½	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	74	..	7.874	12.919
340	197	German	4½% 1930	340	..	..	..
42	33½	Hungary	4½% 1924	40	..	..	..
90¾	69¾	Ireland	7½% 81-83	87	-½	..	..
98½	84¾	Jamaica	7½% 77-79	97	..	8.043	10.666
295	225	Japan Ass	4% 1910	286	+3	..	..
86	63	Japan	6% 83-88	86	..	..	..
78	65	Kenya	5% 78-82	76½	..	6.537	12.677
84	69	Malaya	7¾% 78-82	83½	..	8.975	12.453
94½	81½	N Z	6% 76-80	93	•-¼	6.437	9.786
79	53¾	N Z	7¼% 88-92	71½	-½	10.269	11.475
89	66¾	N Z	7¾% 83-86	86½	-½	8.794	10.172
91	74	N Rhd	6% 78-81	89	..	6.781	10.706
91	74	Nyasa	6% 78-81	89	..	6.781	10.706
155	145	Peru	6% Ass	155	..	..	..
94½	82	S Africa	9½% 79-81	94	..	..	..
70	30	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	68	+3	..	..
65	20	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	60	+3	..	..
93	44	S Rhd	6% 78-81	90	+2	..	..
55	45	Spanish	4%	45	..	..	..
81	67	Tang	5½% 78-82	78½	• ..	7.307	12.861
98	60	Uruguay	3½%	93	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
27	20¾	L C C	3% 1920	24½	• ..	12.360	..
84½	64¾	L C C	5% 80-83	81	..	6.314	10.331
93	72	L C C	5½% 77-81	90½	• ..	6.041	8.601
85¼	62	L C C	5½% 82-84	79¾	..	6.943	9.956
78½	53¾	L C C	5½% 85-87	71¾	..	7.789	10.490
96¾	81¾	L C C	6% 76-79	96	•-¼	6.252	8.873
73	52¾	L C C	6¾% 88-90	71½	-½	9.527	11.147
75¼	53	G L C	6¾% 90-92	67¾	..	9.945	11.419
100½	82	G L C	9½% 80-82	96½	-¼	9.822	10.450
107¼	93½	G L C	12½% 1982	104¼	-¼	11.990	11.217
111½	91	G L C	12½% 1983	103¾	..	12.064	11.607
100	89¼	C of L	6¾% 75-78	99¾	-¼	6.524	7.357
88¼	70½	C of L	6¾% 80-82	86	-¼	7.543	10.852
92¾	69¾	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	83	•-¾	9.260	11.247
77¼	55¾	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	69¼	•-½	11.095	11.979
73½	52¾	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	66	•-½	9.971	11.798
91¼	73¼	Belfast	6½% 77-80	91	..	7.141	10.365
98½	84½	Brightn	6½% 76-79	97	-¼	6.702	9.193
98¾	85	Camden	6½% 77-79	96	• ..	6.635	8.495
91¼	73½	Croydon	6¼% 78-81	88¾	-¼	7.690	10.613
99¾	85½	Edin	6½% 77-79	98¼	-¼	6.616	8.358
101	80	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	98¼	-¼	9.690	10.530
100	89	Gwich	6¾% 76-78	99¼	-¼	6.800	6.045
110¾	96¼	Liverpl	13½% 1981	107½	-½	12.553	10.840
33	22¾	Met Water B	3% 34-03	30½	..	9.796	11.476
89	76½	N I	6½% 79-80	88½	-½	7.344	13.618
85¼	60	N I	7% 82-84	80½	-¼	8.886	11.915
96¾	65	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	80¼	•-½	8.072	11.694
100¾	89½	Notts	6¾% 76-78	99⅝	-¼	6.775	7.591
97¾	84	Sthend	5½% 77-79	97	-¼	5.413	8.360
85	60¾	Swark	6¾% 83-86	80¼	-¼	8.601	10.397
94½	77¾	Surrey	6% 78-80	92¾	• ..	6.473	9.216

Investment Dollar Premium 88⅞% (78¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7436.

FOREIGN STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
54¼	40½	Bayer	£46	+¼	197	4.3	20.4
15¾	11⅛	Commerzbank	£15¾	+⅛	44.2	2.9	17.3
22 9/16	17½	Cp Fn Paris	£20¾	+1¼	187	9.2	6.6
52	43	EBES	£49	..	281	5.7	..
23	14	Ericsson	£20¾	+½	69.3	3.3	23.3
21	6	Finsider	7½	..	..	..	..
11	4½	Granges	£7½	+¼	..	..	..
500	383	Hoechst	425	+3	19.7	4.6	14.8
14	8	Montecatini E	10	..	..	..	..
650	470	Robeco Fl 5	515	+3	29.7	5.8	23.5
491	325	Rolinco Subs Fl 5	363	+2	..	..	46.8
52	30	Snia Viscosa	52	+6	..	..	..
905	710	Thyssen-Huette	815	..	..	..	14.6
74¼	42	Volkswagen	£68¾	+¼	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10 11/16	9¼	Brascan	£9¾	-⅛	57.4g	6.2	4.1
12	6 11/16	BP Canada	£9⅛	..	..	..	..
15¾	9½	Can Pac Ord	£10 9/16	-1/16	47.0	4.5	8.1
16⅛	9⅛	El Paso	£10¾	-⅛	41.7	3.8	20.4
45½	27¾	Exxon Corp	£30¾	-⅛	..	..	..
35	20¾	Fluor	£22¼	..	63.7	2.8	9.8
25½	16 11/16	Hollinger	£18¾	+⅛	..	..	..
33¾	24¾	Hud Bay Oil	£25¾	-1/16	28.9	1.1	49.3
24⅛	14⅞	Husky Oil	£17	-⅛	..	..	..
28¼	9 11/16	INCO	£10¼	-1/16	56.3	5.6	19.6
11⅛	6⅝	IU Int	£7½	..	46.2	5.9	10.8
33¾	15½	Kaiser Alum	£19⅞	-⅛	82.1	4.2	..
18 11/16	8½	Massey-Ferg	£9⅞	f ..	58.1	7.1	2.4
17¼	11⅛	Norton Simon	£12⅛	-⅛	43.7	3.5	9.9
27⅛	20	Pacific Petrol	£22¾	-⅛	..	..	..
24¼	17¾	Pan Canadian	£19¾	-⅛	..	..	..
200	130	Steep Rock	140	..	..	..	..
12⅛	8½	Trans Can P	£9¾	-⅛	..	..	..
42	18¾	US Steel	£18⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
725	725	White Pass	725	..	15.0	2.0	21.0
12⅞	7½	Zapata Corp	£11⅞	-⅛	15.7	1.4	24.9

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
263	195	Alexs Discount	243	-3	21.7	8.9	3.5
505	350	Allen H & Ross	475	..	46.5	9.8	8.5
168	98½	Allied Irish	157	-2	10.0b	6.4	5.5
195	108	Arb-Latham	160	..	14.3	9.0	10.9
337	232	ANZ Grp	250	..	11.6b	4.5	6.6
22⅛	13¾	Bank America	£15¾	+⅛	89.0	3.2	12.1
363	202½	Bk of Ireland	330	-5	20.1b	6.1	6.2
27	19	Bk Leumi Israel	19	..	11.2	58.7	1.1
200	160	Bk Leumi UK	160	-10	11.2	7.0	14.3
500	370	Bk of NSW	420	..	18.6	4.4	9.1
315	223	Bk of Scotland	290	-5	16.5	5.9	7.3
34¼	21¾	Bnks Trst NY	£24½	..	175	7.1	8.6
350	227	Barclays Bank	310	-5	16.4	5.3	7.1
210	115	Brown Shipley	205	..	14.0	6.8	7.5
358	225	Cater Ryder	279	-4	26.6	9.6	..
28¼	17½	Chase Man	£18⅜	-⅛	114	5.8	9.3
29¼	13½	Citicorp	£13⅞	-⅛	61.7	4.5	7.2
93	51¾	Clive Discount	73	..	7.2	9.9	9.3
230	170	Com Bk of Aust	196	..	10.3	5.3	9.1
170	115	Com Bk of Syd	143	+3	8.3	5.8	..
17¼	12¾	CC De France	£15¼	..	131	8.6	10.8
3½	¼	First Nat Fin	2¼	..	..	..	..
12½	7	Fraser Ans	11	-¼	..	..	..
210	130	Gerrard & Nat	169	..	12.4	7.4	7.4
53	37	Gibbs A.	41	..	3.0	7.3	15.4
277	161¼	Gillett Bros	230	..	23.4	10.2	10.7
126	55	Grindlays Hldgs	116	-1	4.6	4.0	6.2
230	150	Guinness Peat	208	..	16.2	7.8	10.3
25	12	Hambros £10	£18	..	144	8.0	..
237	142	Do Ord	195	..	14.4	7.8	5.3
116	74	Hill Samuel	88	-1	6.7	7.6	7.7
340½	223	Hong K & Shang	254	-1	7.7b	3.0	21.9
88	54½	Jessel Toynbee	70	..	6.2	8.8	..
183	115	Joseph L.	175	-5	12.0	6.9	8.7
51	21	Keyser Ullmann	40	-1	0.5	1.3	..
80	42	King & Shaxson	60	-2	5.1	8.6	5.8
154	76	Kleinwort Ben	103	-1	3.9	5.7	8.5
298	195	Lloyds Bank	260	-5	17.3	6.1	5.3
177	92	Mercury Secs	116	-1	5.1	4.4	8.7
390	259¾	Midland	333	-5	22.4s	6.7	4.9
65	39	Minster Assets	50	-1	5.3b	9.1	8.6
240	168	Nat of Aust	187	-3	8.7	4.7	7.5
81	56	Nat Com Bk Grp	72	..	4.0	5.5	5.3
298	205	Nat W'minster	283	-2	16.5	6.3	6.1
40	29	Ottoman	£38	..	250	6.4	11.0
68	45	Rea Bros	63	..	2.4	3.9	13.5
21⅛	14 5/16	Royal of Can	£17¼	+⅛	88.8	4.0	13.4
490	290	Schroders	405	..	15.7	3.9	14.3
290	189½	Seccombe Mar	230	..	18.7	8.1	6.8
100	58	Smith St Aubyn	71	..	7.3	9.9	..
430	293	Standard Chart	395	-8	27.6	7.0	5.7
515	295	Union Discount	430	-5	31.9	7.4	5.3
74	37	Wintrust	62	• ..	4.6	7.4	24.7

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	56	Allied	80	-1	6.0n	7.5	11.0
168	87	Bass Charrgton	136	-3	7.3	5.3	9.3
48	26	Belhaven Grp	43	-1	..	..	..
234	79½	Bell A.	205	-2	7.4	3.6	8.3
142	82	Boddingtons	140	+2	5.9	4.2	14.9
121	80	Brown M.	106	..	3.9	3.6	12.4
177	98	Bulmer HP Hldgs	134	• -2	4.8	3.6	7.9
160	75	Burtonwood	147	-4	4.8	3.2	10.3
66	40	C of Ldn Dfd	57	-1	3.6	6.4	22.4
162	100	Devenish	157	-1	8.9	5.7	8.3
211½	119	Distillers	165	-4	9.9	6.0	10.4
507	190	*Glenlivet Dist*	507	h ..	6.0	1.2	12.7
108	56	Greenall	104	-2	4.0	3.8	10.5
240	162	Greene King	215	-3	10.9	5.1	12.0
198	124	Guinness	167	-4	10.6	6.4	7.9
155	95	Hardys & H'sons	158	..	10.6	6.7	10.6
158	53	Highland	145	-3	4.4	3.0	21.6
100	35	Invergordon	90	-2	3.2	3.5	10.9
132	42	Irish Distillers	119	-1	5.4	4.6	8.1
57	31	Marston	54	..	2.7	4.9	8.3
71	46	Scot&Newcastle	64	-3	4.9	7.7	14.0
19⅛	13⅛	Seagram	£14¾	-¼	45.7	3.1	16.6
68	40	SA Breweries	60	..	6.2	10.6	4.2
107	42	Tomatin	99	-1	4.1	4.2	29.0
103¾	57	Vaux	100	s -3	6.1	6.1	10.4
96½	58½	Whitbread 'A'	83½	-1½	5.6	6.7	9.5
99	60	Do B	85	-1	5.6	6.6	9.9
94	55	Whitbread Inv	76	-2	5.7	7.5	20.9
200	114	Wolverhampton	182	-2	8.7	4.5	11.4

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	111	-2	8.3	7.5	8.2
142	56	AB Electronic	98	..	7.6	7.8	6.7
40	25	AC Cars	38	..	1.5	3.8	9.5
86	39½	AGB Research	84	r -1	5.2n	6.1	8.8
228½	134	APV Hldgs	188	-4	8.1	4.3	7.5
73	43	Aaronson Bros	59	• -3	3.0	5.1	4.7
116	62	Arrow	112	• ..	3.6	3.2	12.7
98	52	Do A	80	• ..	3.6	4.5	9.1
41	11	Adda Int	38	..	0.8	2.1	..
282	150	Adwest Group	242	-4	15.2	6.3	6.7
63	34	Aeron't & Gen	60	..	3.5	5.8	10.7
62	42	Airfix Ind	44	-2	4.6	10.4	5.8
131	79	Albright & W	88	-3	6.5	7.4	5.7
86	69	Alcan 10½%	£89	..	1050	11.8	..
144	71	Do 9% Cnv	£143	-1	900	6.3	..
300	205	Alginate Ind	289	..	19.7	6.8	10.7
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	58	..	6.6	11.3	..
56½	29½	Allen W. G.	44	..	4.3	9.7	4.9
100½	44½	Allied Colloids	66	..	2.4	3.6	11.6
67	43	Allied Insulators	64	..	5.3	8.3	7.7
17	7½	Allied Plant	16	• ..	1.1	6.7	9.6
201	75½	Allied Retailers	195	-6	13.2	6.8	9.4
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	37	-1½	2.5	6.7	22.2
283	210	Amal Metal	273	-2	21.5	7.9	5.3
138	57¼	Amal Power	118	-1	8.0	6.8	6.6
41	21	Amber Day	35½	-½	3.0	8.5	5.1
18	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	18	..	0.8n	4.2	3.7
96	41	Anchor Chem	65	-1	6.0	9.2	7.3
57½	34	Anderson Strath	48	-1	3.8	8.0	6.5
90	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	82	-1	6.3	7.7	6.1
540	390	Anglo Amer Ind	460	..	42.9	9.3	4.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..e	..	..
96	49	Appleyard	80	-4	6.7	8.4	7.0
39½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	35	-1	2.1	6.0	7.9
123	66¾	Arlington Mtr	115	-2	11.7	10.2	8.7
75	38	Armitage Shanks	65½	-2	6.5	9.9	9.5
73	39	Armst Equip	60	..	3.1	5.1	10.3
53	44	Asprey 6½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	35¾	Ass Biscuit	68	-6	4.8	7.0	6.6
188	85	Ass Book	185	-2	6.1	3.3	8.1
76½	48	Ass Brit Food	57	-2	3.3	5.7	5.6
142	82	Ass Engineer	118½	-6½	7.1	6.0	6.1
71	36	Ass Fisheries	44	-7	4.6	10.3	4.2
62	26½	Ass Leisure	51	-2½	4.3	8.3	9.5
196	121	Ass News	148	-2	8.1	5.5	8.4
57	20	Ass Paper	49½	-1	4.4	8.8	4.9
294	157	*Ass Port Cement*	*222*	-2	*13.1*	*5.7*	*7.6*
119	68½	Ass Tel 'A'	101	-2	9.9	9.8	7.0
28	23	Ass Tooling	26	..	3.5n	13.3	9.6
42	23	Astbury & Mdley	39	..	1.7	4.2	6.1
57	27	Atkins Bros	57	..	5.6	9.8	8.9
43	27	Audiotronic	33	..	..e	..	8.2
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	29½	-½	2.9	9.7	6.3
99	56	Aurora Hldgs	85	-3	7.9	9.3	4.1
70	30	Austin E.	67	..	5.5	8.2	4.8
113½	51	Automotive Pd	93	-1½	2.8	3.0	7.5
34½	14½	Avana Grp	31	-1	1.6	5.0	7.7
174	113	Averys	153	..	8.3	5.4	9.2
205	71	Avon Rubber	187	-2	14.1	7.5	2.7
307	235	B.A.T. Ind	275	• -5	21.1	7.7	4.7
260	203	Do Dfd	237	-3	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	50	-2	3.4	6.8	7.3
114	71	BET Dfd	95	-2	8.1	8.5	7.1
138	87	BICC	102	-2	10.0	9.8	12.1
82	61	BOC Int	66½	-1	4.8	7.1	4.6
278	111	BPB Ind	229	-7	11.0	4.8	7.8
50	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	46	..	4.3	9.4	6.2
42½	17½	BSG Int	37	+¼	3.2	8.6	6.2
151	86	BSR Ltd	89	-1	7.1	8.0	4.0
292	142½	BTR Ltd	231	-4	13.8	6.0	8.0
144	70	Babcock & W	111	-5	8.0	7.2	4.8
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	33	..	3.5	10.7	10.7
9¾	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	8¾	-¼	0.3	3.9	63.5
169	83	Baird W.	145	-4	14.1	9.7	5.5
112	65	Baker Perkins	93	-1	6.3	6.7	5.5
53	28½	Bambergers	48	..	4.5	9.4	5.4
15	3½	Barker & Dbson	13½	..	..e	..	..
208	144	Barlow Rand	194	+2	16.5	8.5	4.0
74	38	Barr & Wallace	72	..	5.1	7.1	7.0
72	37	Do A	70	-1	5.1	7.3	6.8
128	56½	Barratt Devs	112	-3	12.2b	10.9	5.2
54	36	Barrow Hepbn	47	-3	5.6	11.9	6.3
53	40	Barton & Sons	48	-1	5.0	10.3	4.5
155	69	Bassett G.	138	-1	7.8	5.6	8.5
89	39	Bath & P'land	80	..	5.0	6.3	4.5
67	34	Beales J.	56	..	4.0	7.1	4.1
193	66	Beatson Clark	166	-2	7.6	4.6	6.6
51	29½	Beauford Grp	49	-1	4.6	9.4	8.3
73¼	48	Beckman A.	66	-1	6.8	10.3	7.3
690	372	Beecham Grp	620	-7	28.0	4.5	13.0
83	39½	Bejam Grp	61	-3	2.2	3.6	7.6
85	54	Bemrose Corp	66	-1	5.8	8.8	6.3
70	22½	Benn Bros	57	-1	3.4	5.9	9.3
227	148¾	Berisf'd S & W	207	• -8	12.5	6.0	3.7
62	31	Berisfords	60	..	3.4	5.7	6.3
54	36	Best & May	51	..	4.3	8.4	8.9
166	123	Bestobell	158	-1	14.3	9.1	8.1
69	29	Bett Bros	64	..	2.6	4.0	7.6
229	182	Bibby J.	212	-8	10.1	4.7	6.8
74	54	Birmid Qualcst	65	-5	6.3	9.8	7.9
77	50	Birm'gham Mint	64	..	6.6	10.3	6.9
230	148	Bishops Stores	172	..	3.7	2.2	9.7
205	97	Do A NV	135	..	3.7	2.7	7.6
128	68	Black & Edg'tn	110	-2	6.4	5.9	14.5
93	49	Blackwd Hodge	76	-2	4.4	5.8	6.8
30	15	Blackwood Mt	25½	..	..	..	14.7
245	123	Blagden & N	226	..	18.2	8.0	8.6
72	39	Blundell Perm	61	..	4.4	7.2	5.9
13	7½	Boardman K. O.	12½	..	1.5	11.8	3.3
73	33	Bodycote	64	-2	3.4	5.3	6.2
26	17	Bonser Eng	23	..	2.0	9.2	12.2
240	125	Booker McCon	209	-9	10.7	5.4	9.1
212	84	B'sey & Hwkes	200	..	7.3	3.6	8.2
157	87	Boot H.	136	..	12.5	9.2	6.1
242	115	Boots	196	-8	4.3	2.2	15.0
97	66	Borthwick T.	69	-2	9.4	13.6	9.5
20½	14	Boulton W.	20	..	2.1	10.4	6.5
218	160	Bowater Corp	164	-1	14.7	9.0	7.7
66	34	Bowthrpe Hldgs	56	-½	2.3	4.2	6.8
89	63	Braby Leslie	85	-1	8.0	9.4	4.9
76	60	Brady Ind	69	-1	8.6	12.4	13.1
75	57	Do A	65	-1	8.6	13.2	12.3
40	23½	*Braham Millar*	*36*	..	*2.3*	*6.3*	*4.9*
45	17	Braid Grp	40	-1½	2.1	5.2	6.0
179	67½	Braithwaite	144	-1	6.1	4.3	4.1
136	44½	Brammer H.	124	-2	6.4	5.1	11.5
53	38	Bremner	49	..	5.6	11.6	9.3
206	90	Brent Chem Int	186	-2	3.7	2.0	15.3
52	25	Brent Walker	33	..	1.7n	5.3	23.6
36	22	Brickhouse Dud	33	..	3.3	10.1	6.5
372	105	Bridon	115	-1	9.6	8.3	6.2
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	35	-1	3.7	10.5	6.2
44½	29	Brit Car Auctn	42½	-2	3.0	7.1	10.4
17	11	Brit Enkalon	13	..	..	..	..
246	137	Brit Home Strs	184	-7	8.9	4.9	15.5
28	20	Brit Leyland	23	-1	..	..	..
120½	80	Brit Northrop	93	-5	..	..	3.3
48½	31	Brit Printing	41½	-1½	4.8	11.6	6.7
90	50	Brit Sim Spec	81	..	7.2	8.9	9.4
490	278	Brit Sugar	445	-10	28.8	6.5	2.6
70¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	64	+1	4.6	7.1	8.7
60	29½	Brit Tar Prod	48	-1½	2.1	4.3	8.5
90	44	Brit Vita	77	-5	3.1	4.0	5.6
29½	13½	Britains	27	..	2.1	7.9	22.0
64	44	Brockhouse Ltd	57	-1	5.5	9.6	5.5
86	41	Brocks Grp	69	-2	5.1	7.4	12.2
715	385	Broken Hill	415	-5	19.3	4.7	41.5
40	30	Bronx Eng	35	..	2.4	6.8	5.4
71	35	Brook St Bur	58	-1	6.4	11.0	15.0
56	38	Brooke Bond	47	-1	4.2	8.9	3.9
27	21	Brooke Tool	24	..	1.5	6.3	4.4
121	49	Brotherhood P.	116	..	8.8b	7.6	4.1
100	74	Brown & Tawse	94	..	6.8	7.2	6.0
55	19	BBK	46	..	2.7	5.8	11.0
24	12	Brown Bros Cp	22½	..	1.6	7.2	12.9
296	98	Brown J.	283	• -6	13.2n	4.6	4.7
124	85	Bruntons	106	..	10.6	10.0	7.5
53	17	Bryant Hldgs	51	-2	3.4	6.7	10.7
136	66	Bullough Ltd	127	..	8.5n	6.7	4.5
48	28	Bulmer & Lumb	43	..	4.8	11.0	6.4
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	105	-2	7.4	7.0	4.2
65	35	Burco Dean	64	-1	5.6	8.8	6.4
38	22	Burgess Prod	34	-2	3.5	10.4	5.3
184	64	Burnett H'shire	165	-4	4.1	2.5	7.8
184	63	Do A NV	163	-5	4.1	2.5	7.8
39	16	Burns And'son	37	..	2.2	5.9	5.4
17⅛	9	Burrell & Co	13¼	-¼	1.4	10.6	6.9
196	130	Burt Boulton	186	• -7	15.2	8.1	5.3
142	51	Burton Grp	116	• -7	2.3	2.0	..
130	39	Do A	111	• -5	2.3	2.0	..
79	43	Bury & Masco	78	-1	6.4	8.2	11.5
69	30	Butterfld-Harvy	65	-2	3.4n	5.2	8.9

C—E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
33	13¾	CH Industrials	29½	+½	2.2	7.5	4.9
59½	35½	Cadbury Sch	54	..	4.1	7.6	10.5
110	70	Caffyns	94	-3	8.7	9.3	7.6
55	48	C'bread Robey	52	..	2.3	4.4	14.5
132	30	Campari	113	-4	2.8	2.4	5.8
121	64	Do B	103	-4	..	..	..
82	45½	Camrex Hldgs	66	-2	6.0	9.1	5.5
67	38	Canning W.	63	-1	5.3	8.5	5.8
136	97	Cape Ind	112	..	11.5	10.3	3.7
79	37	Caplan Profile	77	-1	7.3	9.4	5.0
90	33½	Capper Neill	61	-3	3.2	5.2	7.1
95	33	Caravans Int	87	..	7.0	8.0	3.3
68	35	Carclo Eng	64	..	4.5	7.1	5.9
51	32	Carless Capel	34	-2	1.3	3.9	8.7
175	89	Carlton Ind	167	-2	8.3	5.0	7.7
76	42	Carpets Int	43	-1	6.1	14.1	4.7
48	16½	Carr J. (Don)	41	-1	1.4	3.4	6.3
41	22½	Carr'ton Vly	39	-1½	3.0	7.7	10.6
110	63¼	Carroll P. J.	100	..	9.2	9.2	7.7
45	28	Casket S Hldgs	41	..	3.0	7.2	4.9
25	7	Causton Sir J.	16	..	..	..	4.0
165	88	Cawdoods	122	-1	5.3	4.3	9.0
36½	12	Celestion	31	-1	0.9	2.9	8.9
128	54½	Cement Rdstone	122	..	6.9	5.6	15.4
54	25	Cen & Sheer	44½	-½	3.4	7.6	7.9
72	42	Central Man	68	-1	4.0	5.9	3.6
201	69⅜	Centreway Ltd	200	• ..	17.5	8.7	3.6
42	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	36	..	3.9	10.7	2.8
58½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	49	-1	4.2	8.6	6.9
33	8½	Change Wares	20½	-1	..e	..	16.4
22½	17	Do Cnv Cum	20	-1	2.4	12.1	..
120	91	Chloride Grp	97	-2	7.3	7.5	8.0
78	57	Christies Int	75	-2	4.5	6.0	7.8
51	37	Christy Bros	42	..	3.5	8.3	5.7
139	93	Chubb & Sons	118	-2	5.5	4.6	8.7
198	57	Church & Co	173	-7	4.7	2.7	8.5
75	45	Coalite & Chem	65	-4	4.2	6.5	5.4
79	50	Coates Bros	70	..	3.3	4.7	7.0
77	45	Do A	68	..	3.2	4.7	7.8
83	57	Coats Patons	68½	-1	4.7	6.8	5.2
130	45	Cole R. H.	117	-3	5.3	4.5	8.8
62	33	Collett D'son	57	..	4.7	8.2	6.2
188	99	Collins W.	130	-2	7.0	5.4	6.2
196	99	Do A	129	-1	7.0	5.4	6.2
38	14	Comben Grp	30	..	2.4b	8.1	7.4
101	50	Comb Eng Strs	80	-2	4.6	5.8	8.7
113¼	30	Comet Radiov'n	107	-5	3.9	3.6	9.7
114	64	CompAir	93	-6	5.5	5.9	7.4
30	20	Compton Webb	27	-1	2.6	9.5	4.5
28	16	Cook W.	27	..	2.6	9.6	6.0
65	37	Cope Allman	54½	-½	4.8	8.7	5.5
17	9	Copson F.	16	..	1.1	7.1	8.2
39	26½	Corah	34½	-1	2.7n	4.9	7.5
144	58¾	Coral Leisure	107	-4	9.7n	8.5	5.9
93	34	Cosalt	65	-1	4.7	6.9	6.1
332	134	Costain R.	262	-4	15.2b	5.8	9.2
41	8	Countryside	35	..	1.8	5.1	12.2
107	73	Courts (Furn)	91	-1	5.0	5.5	6.2
107	73	Do A NV	91	-1	5.0	5.5	6.2
135	90	Courtaulds	118	..	10.7	9.0	5.9
72	30	Courtney Pope	62	..	3.3	5.3	8.9
78	30¼	C'wan de Groot	60	-3	3.5	5.8	3.6
44½	23	Cowie T.	36	-1	2.6	7.2	3.4
100	24	Crane Fruehauf	99	h ..	3.6n	3.7	10.7
44	15	Crellon Hldgs	28	..	..e	..	..
76	28	Crest Nicholson	73	..	5.0	6.7	15.2
72	44	Croda Int	55	-1	3.2	5.9	8.4
43	25	Cronite Grp	37	-1	3.7	10.1	12.4
39	23	Cropper J.	39	..	1.3	3.3	..
140	94	Crosby Hse	127	..	..e	..	..
39½	18	Crossland R.	38	b ..	2.1	5.4	12.2
70	45	Crossley Bldg	67	-2	6.3	9.3	10.7
98	48	Crouch D.	89	..	5.5	6.2	11.7
73	25	Crouch Grp	67	..	4.2	6.2	11.8
53	32½	Crown House	47	..	4.7	10.1	9.2
45	28	Crowther J.	35	..	0.9	2.6	..
147	83	Cum'ns En Cv	£84	-6	375	4.5	..
160	63½	Dale Electric	134	-2	4.1	3.1	13.4
16½	14½	Dana Corp	£16⅝	-⅛	43.8	2.7	..
17	8	Dartmouth Inv	17	..	1.2	7.2	10.6
129	70¾	Davies & New	120	-3	11.1	9.2	6.9
298	150	Davy Int	228	• -3	15.5	6.8	7.6
88	48	Dawson J.	88	..	8.1	9.1	11.5
520	350	De Beers Ind	440	..	44.6	10.1	8.8
26	21	Deanson Hldgs	25	..	3.2	12.7	7.5
118	64¾	Debenhams	97	-2	8.0	8.3	6.6
319	128¾	De La Rue	285	-7	15.0	5.7	7.9
580	233	Decca	420	-5	16.6	4.0	12.0
555	223	Do A	410	-5	16.6	4.0	11.7
81	49	Delta Metal	69	-1½	6.8	9.9	8.5
100	66	Denbyware	80	..	8.2	10.3	..
178	82	De Vere Hotels	160	-2	6.7	4.2	29.9
166	67	Dew G.	166	h ..	8.5	5.1	9.0
62	27	Dewhirst I. J.	56	..	2.6	4.6	10.0
143	99	DRG	115	+2	9.9n	8.6	8.3
179	57	Diploma Inv	137	-3	5.8	4.2	8.3
62	28	Dixon D	62	..	3.8	6.1	27.6
178	63	Dixons Photo	157	..	3.4	2.2	7.7
48	20	Dixor	46	-2	0.9	2.0	36.8
79	37	Dobson Park	74	-2	3.2	4.4	5.8
86	41	Dom Hldgs	65	..	6.6	10.2	11.6
105	43¾	Douglas R. M.	97	..	4.7	4.8	8.5
24	17	Dow'd & Mills	22½	-½	1.6	7.2	10.4
250	105	Downing G. H.	212	..	15.7	7.4	4.6
176	93	Dowty Grp	173	+1	6.7	3.9	11.0
26	15½	Drake & Scull	25	+½	..	..	2.7
50	28	Dreamland Elec	39	..	3.5	9.0	12.3
47	34	Dufay	37	..	2.3b	6.2	8.4
123	73¾	Dunlop Hldgs	83	-3	8.0	9.7	4.9
14½	8½	Duple Int	13	..	0.9	6.9	6.4
87½	57½	Duport	62	-1½	6.4	10.4	4.4
134	41	Durapipe Int	118	• -2	5.7	4.8	7.3
50	26	Dutton For	42	-1½	4.3	10.1	7.2
37	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	26	..	..e	..	9.5
253	167	E.M.I.	167	-3	14.0	8.4	6.3
126	22¾	ERF Hldgs	118	s -3	3.7	3.1	5.4
47	35	E Lancs Paper	46	-1	4.8	10.4	..
79	46	E Mid A Press	78	..	5.5	7.0	5.8
93	22	Eastern Prod	84	-1	6.6	7.8	6.5
106	86	Eastwood J. B.	86	-1	5.9	6.8	2.4
154	105	Edbro	137	..	8.9	6.5	5.7
45	19	Eleco Hldgs	39½	..	2.6	6.7	10.8
48	32	Elec & Ind Secs	43	..	4.1	9.4	7.9
380	89	Electrocomps	327	..	7.5	2.3	15.0
24½	15	Electronic Mach	23½	..	..	..	..
124	45	Electr'nic Rent	115	-6	7.6	6.6	8.3
119	55½	Elliott B.	90	-2	7.9	8.8	5.0
44	14	Elliott Grp	17	..	..e	..	5.3
97	66	Ellis & Everard	79	• -1	7.6	9.6	14.6
19½	14¼	Ellis & Gold	18½	..	2.7	14.8	10.5
79	37	Elson & Robbins	75	..	4.7	6.3	5.9
23	9	Elswick Hopper	18½	-½	1.4	7.4	7.7
202	82½	Empire Stores	152	-7	7.3	4.8	13.2
14¼	4¼	Energy Serv	12	-½	0.3b	2.5	15.2
36	22	England J. E.	34	..	2.0	5.8	2.9
34	29	English & O'seas	29	-1	0.9	3.0	19.0
108	50	English Card Cl	79	-1	4.2	5.3	4.4
109	69¾	Eng China Clay	78	-2	5.4	6.9	8.7
80	51	Erith & Co	80	..	7.4	9.2	8.2
220	130	Esperanza	145	..	8.0	5.5	5.3
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	62	-3	7.6b	12.2	2.0
116½	54	Euro Ferries	106½	-3½	4.2	4.0	8.5
107	52	Eva Industries	94	-1	7.3	7.7	6.8
211	121	Ever Ready	157	..	6.1	3.9	8.4
95	42	Evode Hldgs	73	• -3	3.5	4.7	5.9
27½	14½	Ewer G.	25½	..	2.0n	7.9	9.8
30	7½	Excalibur	20	..	0.8	3.9	7.9
105	65	Exch Telegraph	102	..	7.7n	7.6	8.8
77¼	57	Expamd Metal	62	-2	5.6	9.0	6.8

F—H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	70	..	3.9	5.5	3.3
26	7	FPA Cons	25	..	1.7	6.8	11.1
62	25¼	Fairbairn L'son	54	-1	5.5	10.2	5.3
78	37¼	Fairclough Cons	65	-2	3.6	5.5	8.5
103	38	Fairview Est	98	-1	8.6	8.7	5.9
240	81	Farnell Elect	190	-2	9.9	5.2	10.4
80	44	Fed Chem Hldgs	72½	h ..	5.3	7.3	7.8
40	13	Fed Lnd & Build	35	-½	3.1	8.9	10.3
38	23	Feedex Ltd	32	..	2.0	6.2	8.1
150	111	Fenner J. H.	136	-6	10.3	7.4	9.5
101	45	Ferguson Ind	97	-1	9.1	9.4	10.1
48	19½	Fine Art Dev	42	-½	2.8	6.6	10.0
319	150	Finlay J.	280	-2	9.9	3.5	5.2
21	8	Finlay Pack	20	..	0.9	4.3	7.5
400	283	Fisons	357	-3	18.5	5.2	10.5
73	45	Fitch Lovell	68	+3	6.1	9.0	8.6
83	43¾	Fluidrive Eng	58	-2	5.0	8.7	6.2
68	20	Fodens	60	-3	3.8	6.4	4.0
128	48	Fogarty E.	125	-2	4.5	3.6	6.5
23½	15½	Folkes Hefo NV	21½	..	2.1	9.8	5.0
34	20	Ford M.	32	..	3.7	11.4	13.4
259	130	Ford Mtr BDR	145	..	8.3	5.7	15.3
137	49¾	Formminster	127	..	6.0	4.7	6.0
610	410	Fortnum & Mason	610	..	31.5	5.2	11.2
212	136	Foseco Min	138	-3	6.5	4.7	8.2
91	39	Foster Bros	88	-3	4.3	4.9	11.4
33	18	Foster J.	27	..	2.5	9.3	9.5
94	69	Fothergill & H	88	+1	9.4	10.7	10.0
48	28	Francis G. R.	47	..	5.4	11.4	8.5
70	28	Francis Ind	56	-1	5.1	9.1	4.7
318	127	Freemans Ldn	254	-14	8.5	3.3	12.1
70	40	French T.	66	..	3.9	5.9	5.0
39½	14	French Kier	27	-1	2.3b	8.4	11.1
96	53	Friedland Doggt	90	-2	4.4	4.9	7.1
83	48	GEI Int	79	-2	5.9	8.4	5.5
67	33½	Gallfd Brindley	56	..	4.6	8.0	6.2
18	7½	Garford Lilley	14	• ..	1.1	7.7	5.5
104	87	*Garnar Scotblair*	*87*	-2	*6.8*	*7.0*	*4.6*
282	163	GEC	251	-3	5.8	2.3	10.3
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£100¾	-⅛	869	..	..
27	13½	Gen Eng (Rad)	21	..	1.5	7.3	5.6
330	185	Gen Mtr BDR	200	..	11.0g	5.5	19.4
190	124	Gestetner 'A'	171	• ..	6.0	3.5	6.0
69	33¾	Gibbons Dudley	63	-1	3.5	5.6	3.0
95	36	Gieves Grp	95	-1	6.8	7.1	9.1
240	161¼	Gill & Duffus	215	-5	13.2	6.1	7.2
58	23	Giltspur Ltd	49½	-1	4.1	8.3	5.0
75	36	Glass & Metal	65	-1	4.2	6.5	4.6
26	13	Glass Glover	23	..	1.9	8.1	6.4
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	545	-10	15.5	2.8	10.9
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	44	-1	2.8	6.3	6.8
57	34	Glossop & W.J.	55	-1	5.5	10.0	6.0
120	76	Glynwed	99	-3½	11.4b	11.5	8.4
70	39	Golding & Sons	63	-2	5.7	9.0	12.5
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	74	-1	4.6	6.2	9.8
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	85	..	4.0	4.6	8.4
23	11	Gordon L. Grp	21	-1	..	..	..
61	47	Grampian Hldgs	58	..	6.0	10.3	8.4
99	42½	Granada 'A'	86	-3	3.0	3.4	9.4
109	63½	Grand Met Ltd	93	-3	6.4	7.0	7.5
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	274	-8	11.8	4.3	12.7
346	175	Do A	264	-8	11.8	4.5	12.2
47	17¾	Greenfield Mill	43	-½	2.7	6.3	12.6
93	65	Greens Econ	75	-1	6.4	8.6	5.8
55	28	Gripperrods	46	-1	3.6	7.7	5.1
368	260	GKN	271	-7	23.6	8.7	7.5
109	71	Haden Carrier	88	-2	12.0	13.5	5.6
110	55	Haggas J.	99	-4	1.0	1.0	7.7
98	62½	Hall Eng	91	..	6.4	7.0	6.1
207	99½	Hall M.	183	-2	10.0n	5.5	7.3
64	14	Halma Ltd	61	-1½	2.1	3.5	10.0
99	68	Hanimex Corp	99	+4	4.1	4.2	5.5
161	100	Hanson Trust	130	-4	9.5	7.3	6.4
51	26	Hardy Furn	37	-1	..e	..	..
45	22	Do A	29	-1	..e	..	..
61	38	Hargreaves Grp	55	-2	4.6	8.3	9.0
53	34½	Harris Sheldon	45	-1	4.3	9.5	7.7
111	45	Harrison T.C.	101	-2	5.5	5.8	9.6
438	276½	Harrison Cros	350	..	19.3b	5.5	8.5
92	41	Hartwells Grp	80	-4	6.7	8.3	0.8
214	113	Hawker Sidd	190	-8	5.9	3.3	7.2
76	43	Hawkins & T'son	71	-3	6.1	8.5	4.6
79	24	Hawthorn L.	65	..	..	..	..
139	57	Hays Wharf	140	-3	7.5	5.4	14.5
28½	22½	Headlam Sims	32	-1	1.9	5.9	6.6
18½	9½	Helene of Ldn	16½	..	0.9	5.7	4.6
31	20	Helical Bar	28	..	3.1	11.0	16.7
87	39	Hend'son Kent	65	• -3	3.3	5.1	3.8
244	79	Henly's	117	-3½	10.0n	8.5	4.4
100	29½	Hepworth Cer	79	-3	5.0	6.3	9.2
63	29¾	Hepworth J.	58	-2	3.5	6.0	9.3
12½	6½	Herman Smith	10	..	0.4	3.8	41.7
143	76	Hestair	112	-3	9.1	8.2	4.0
60	27¾	Hewden-Stuart	53	-1	1.9	3.6	9.9
22	11	Hewitt J.	20	..	1.4	6.5	4.3
93	63	Hicking P'cost	87	-1	9.9	11.3	10.0
610	295	Hickson Welch	525	-10	15.7	3.0	4.7
97	36	Higgs & Hill	81	-3	5.0	6.2	4.1
44	24½	Hill & Smith	42	• +2	3.3	7.9	2.4
150	78	Hill C. Bristol	106	..	9.9	9.3	..
300	71	Hillards	180	• -3	6.7	3.7	5.2
92	67	Hoffnung S.	68	..	6.4	9.4	5.0
64	35	Hollas Grp	55	-1	6.4	11.6	5.1
74	34	Hollis Bros	68	-1	6.7	9.9	6.2
148	70	Holt Lloyd	125½	-1½	8.5	6.7	12.5
123	60	Home Charm	116	-4	5.2	4.5	12.1
410	195	Hoover	330	-7	20.5	6.2	7.2
412	195	Do A	330	-7	20.5	6.2	7.2
205	55	Hopkinsons	80	..	7.1	8.9	4.3
93	26	Horizon Mid	85	-2	4.5	5.2	5.8
157	71	Hse of Fraser	129	-3	6.7	5.2	12.9
70	29	Hoveringham	70	..	2.9	4.1	14.1
64	21¼	Do RV	66	-1	2.9	5.2	11.3
23	11⅛	Howard & Wynd	21	-1	..	..	11.9
20	10½	Do A	20	-1	..	..	11.4
52	30	Howard Mach	34	• ..	3.4	9.9	14.2
37	17	Howard Tenens	29½	+½	2.6	8.8	..
90	33	Howden Grp	80	-1	5.6	9.5	26.3
13⅜	9¾	Hudsons Bay	£11⅜	-⅛	34.7	3.1	11.4
30	14	Hunt Moscrop	26	..	1.1	4.1	7.5
220	76	Hunting Assoc	205	-4	4.5	2.2	9.2
132	63	Huntleigh Grp	97	..	3.4	3.5	7.8
65	47	Hutch Whamp	53½	..	..	..	..

I—L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	230	ICL	238	-6	21.3	4.7	4.4
117	75	IDC Grp	114	• +1	13.6	11.9	15.0
163	74	Ibstock Johns'n	137	-3	8.3	6.4	7.4
443	325½	Imp Chem Ind	343	-7	23.9	7.0	6.3
120	75	Imp Cold Store	90	..	7.8	8.6	3.5
85½	65	Imperial Grp	71	• -2	9.6	12.1	5.0
69	46	Imp Metal Ind	57	-1	5.0	8.8	6.7
34	17	Ingall Ind	27½	..	2.6	11.5	8.3
39	27	Ingram H.	31	..	4.3	13.7	7.3
74½	46	Initial Services	66	-1	6.6	10.0	11.1
72	41½	Int Paint	64	-6	3.6	5.6	5.6
135	70	Int Timber	118	• -1	3.5	3.4	3.5
82	47	Inveresk Grp	70½	-2½	7.4	10.5	11.9
9¾	6 11/16	Itoh BDR	£6 11/16	-¼	8.6	1.4	..
63	27	JB Hldgs	58	..	2.6	2.6	3.3
35	13	Jacks W.	25	..	1.0	4.0	..
57	37	Jacksons B'End	57	..	..e	..	..
12¾	5½	James M. Ind	11¼	-½	0.8	6.8	..
356	149	Jardine M'son	185	..	6.5	3.5	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	178	..	13.1	7.4	5.8
42	16	Jessups Hldgs	38½	-½	2.4	6.1	5.7
66	43½	Johnson & F B	60	-1	7.1	11.8	4.4
82	27	Johnson Grp	60	..	5.9	7.2	8.6
492	307	Johnson Matt	450	-5	20.2	4.5	7.2
353	144	Johnson-Richd	322	..	10.8	3.3	9.4
90	42¾	Jones Stroud	86	-2	6.3n	7.4	6.5
44	21	Jourdan T.	36	..	4.0	11.0	5.6
60	27	K Shoes	35	..	3.4	6.3	5.8
135	36	Kelsey Ind	107	..	4.9	4.6	4.9
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	76	-2½	6.3	8.3	5.7
44	21	Kent M. P.	38	..	3.1	8.2	10.3
72	13	Kitchen Taylor	72	..	..	..	..
105	52¾	Kode Int	85	-1	7.2	8.5	7.4
54	16	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	53	-1	1.2	2.2	23.1
137¾	65¾	Kwik Save Disc	85	s -1	3.9	4.6	12.9
98	62	LCP Hldgs	82	-1	7.3	8.9	7.1
48	20½	LRC Int	41	• -2	4.4	10.9	7.1
125	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	121	-2	9.4	7.8	7.3
216	88	Ladbroke	173	-8	10.6n	6.1	7.4
50	30½	Ladies Pride	45	-1	3.3	6.9	4.5
171	70	Laing J.	146	-2	5.0	3.5	11.8
170	69	Do A	144	-3	5.0	3.5	11.7
97	44	Laird Grp Ltd	78	-1	4.5	5.7	5.2
65	43	Lake & Elliot	55	-3	5.3	9.6	12.4
41	31	Lambert H'wth	37	..	4.4	11.8	5.2
78	28	Lane P. Grp	51	-2	4.8	9.3	4.9
131	83¼	Laporte Ind	96	..	10.3	10.7	5.3
135	84	Latham J.	120	-1	10.5	8.8	5.5
136	45	Laurence Scott	110	• ..	7.6	6.9	6.4
106	33	Lawrence W.	104	..	9.9	9.5	7.8
66	24	Lawtex	64	-1	4.4	6.8	4.2
177	128	Lead Industries	137	-5	11.2	8.2	5.4
62	36	Le-Bas E.	45	..	2.5	5.6	..
25	15¾	Leo A.	22	..	2.2	10.0	4.6
138	29¼	Lee Cooper	110	-5	2.5	2.2	4.7
189	32½	Leigh Int	147	-5	5.5	3.7	20.9
89	16¼	Leisure & Gen	69	h ..	3.8	5.5	16.2
115	60¾	Leisure C'van	110	..	6.7	6.1	12.6
45	29	Lennons Grp	30	..	2.3	7.8	9.7
283	113	Lep Grp	243	..	5.2	2.1	7.2
82	57	Lesney Ord	62	-1	4.1	6.6	4.5
120	70	Letraset	101	-1	4.6	4.5	7.0
83	38½	Lex Services	69	-2	5.3	7.8	9.3
20½	5¾	Liberty Ord	£20½	..	48.5	2.4	9.4
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	77	..	3.8	4.9	8.0
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	55	-1	5.3	9.6	2.9
151	58	Lindustries	134	• -2	13.6	10.2	7.7
197½	100	Linfood Hldgs	148	-3	13.6	9.2	6.2
39	19	Linread	36	..	3.0	8.4	..
42	22	Lister & Co	38	-1	0.2	0.4	..
79	64	Lloyd F. H.	71	..	7.5	10.6	6.3
16½	9	Locker T.	14½	+¼	1.3	8.5	6.8
15	8¼	Do A	14¼	+¼	1.3	8.5	6.6
118	58	Lockwoods Fds	115	..	5.6	4.9	6.5
81	44	Ldn & M'land	76	-2	7.2b	9.5	6.7
43½	24	Ldn & N'thern	26	-1	3.0b	11.7	4.8
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	63	..	4.6	7.3	7.0
180	84	*Ldn Prov Post*	*177*	-3	*13.6*	*7.7*	*8.2*
73	31	Longton Trans	56	• ..	5.4	9.6	3.3
87	60	Lonrho	77	+1	9.9	12.9	4.6
85	39	Lonsdale Univ	77	• -1	7.0	9.1	5.5
58	26	Lookers	51	-1	3.7	7.3	2.6
90	44	Lovell Hldgs	82	..	5.9	7.2	3.6
175	120	Low & Bonar	168	..	16.5b	9.8	5.9
337	204	Lucas Ind	260	..	12.5	4.8	6.5
88	25	Lyon & Lyon	81	..	9.1	11.2	8.8
128	47	Lyons J. Ord	100	-2	11.5	11.5	7.8

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
126	33	MFI W'house	123	-2	6.6	5.4	15.6
214	87	MK Electric	168	-4	8.8	5.2	7.1
95	48	ML Hldgs	95	• ..	6.4	6.8	8.2
65	37	MY Dart	54½	..	3.3	6.0	4.2
253	138	McCorquodale	232	-8	21.6	9.3	6.5
48	15	McInerney Prop	47	..	..	..	20.7
19	11	McCleery L'Amie	12	..	..	..	..
49	28	Mackay H.	48	..	4.9	10.3	15.3
94	60¾	McKechnie Bros	80	-3	7.5	9.4	5.0
56	31	McNeill Grp	46	..	..	..	..
63½	37	Macpherson D.	57½	..	4.0	6.9	6.0
65	17	Madame Tussds	64½	eh ..	3.7n	5.8	13.7
55½	29	Mallinson Denny	46	-1	4.2	9.1	5.5
78	50	*Man Agcy Music*	*74*	-3	*8.3*	*11.5*	*5.6*
30	15	Manch Garages	26½	-½	2.3	8.6	6.2
247	177	Man Ship Canal	213	..	23.6	11.1	6.2
100	14	Mang Bronze	92	-3	2.9	3.1	4.0
45	27	Manordale Grp	45	..	6.2	13.8	4.3
17½	5½	Maple Hldgs	15	..	..e	..	..
292	114	Marchwiel	240	-4	5.2	2.1	5.4
170	95	Marks & Spencer	140	-4	6.4	4.6	17.0
99	46	Marley Ltd	82	-2	3.8	4.6	7.2
34	9¾	Marling Ind	19	..	1.6	8.1	9.6
58½	31	Marshall Cav	54	-2½	6.0	11.1	6.4
46	27	Marshall T Lox	38	f ..	3.5	9.3	4.9
44	26	Do A	35	..	3.5	10.1	4.5
182	95	Marshalls Univ	150	-12	9.5	6.4	5.1
97	54	Martin-Black	54	-2	6.7	12.4	5.4
244	95½	Martin-News	234	..	10.2	4.3	5.9
160	91	Martonair	145	-5	8.1	5.6	9.0
85	48	May & Hassell	76	-1	4.4	5.7	5.1
126	60	Maynards	122	..	7.3	6.0	7.6
31	18	Mears Bros	21	-2	2.7	12.9	87.5
21	10½	Medminster	20	-1	2.7	13.7	18.4
78	50	Melody Mills	71	-2	4.4	6.2	5.0
54	30½	Melville D & W	41	-1	3.7	9.0	4.2
13½	9	Mentmore Mfg	12	..	1.3	10.6	18.2
302	102	Menzies J.	287	-5	7.1	2.5	15.5
362	246	Metal Box	296	..	21.5	7.3	6.7
95	65	Metal Closures	83	..	6.0	7.3	8.0
41	13¾	Metalrax	36	..	1.6	4.4	7.3
55	26	Metoy	39	..	3.2	8.3	5.6
93	44	Meyer M. L.	82	-1	6.9	8.4	3.7
44	19½	Midland Ind	39	• -½	1.5	3.8	5.7
100	25	Milbury	98	..	3.9	4.0	8.5
100	50	Mills A. J.	100	h ..	4.2	4.2	9.4
168½	96	Miln Marsters	146	..	7.8	5.4	5.8
99	28	Mining Supplies	58	-1	1.7n	2.9	8.3
48	36½	Mitchell Cotts	44	..	5.2	11.7	5.9
66	24½	Mitchell Somers	58	-1	2.4	4.1	5.9
66	43	Mixconcrete	55	+1	4.5	8.3	8.2
40	22½	Modern Eng	30	..	4.0	10.2	8.2
132	97	Molins	101	-3	9.9	9.8	..
86	23½	Monk A.	83	..	5.4	6.5	8.7
50½	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£47	..	500	10.6	..
59½	40	Do 6¼ Ln	£53	-1	625	11.8	..
220	105	Do 5% Cnv	£105	-2	500	4.8	..
60	35	Montfort Knit	56	-2	4.9	8.7	8.6
85	25	More O'Ferrall	83	-1	5.2	6.2	22.4
137	86	Morgan Cruc	118	-3	7.7	6.6	10.5
46	25	Morgan Edwds	36	..	..e	..	47.3
52	36	Morris & Blakey	48	..	6.2	13.0	11.5
50	33	Do A	46	..	6.2	13.5	11.1
108	44	Moss Bros	105	-3	6.1b	5.8	19.0
73	46	Moss Eng	73	..	6.3	8.6	7.8
210	101	Mothercare	166	..	4.2	2.5	19.2
19½	5	Movitex	12¾	..	..	..	..
144	48	Mowlem J.	128	-1	9.9	7.7	8.7
200	127¼	Muirhead	179	-1	7.6	4.2	13.7
72	39	Myson Grp	64	-3	..e	..	..
117	48	NSS News	106	..	3.2	3.0	9.6
81	27	Nathan B. & L.	50	..	4.6	9.1	10.8
67	38	Nat Carbon	52	-1	..e	..	..
32	13	Needlers	30	..	..e	..	..
45	30½	Neepsend	39	-1	4.5	11.6	15.9
90	37	Negretti & Zam	83	-1	5.0	6.0	7.6
92¾	69	Neill J.	86	-1	9.7a	11.2	6.7
187	45	Newarthill	150	-3	6.8	4.5	10.9
75	32½	Newman Ind	72	..	7.6	10.5	2.9
72	33	Newman Tonks	66	-1	5.5	8.3	8.4
180	88	Newmark L.	170	-5	7.9n	5.8	5.4
94	52	Norcros	88	-1	6.7	7.6	6.7
44	21	Norfolk C Grp	42	+1	0.9	2.2	20.8
46	26	Normand Elec	42	..	4.3	10.3	13.5
100	54	NEI	88	-4½	8.5b	9.6	..
126	64	Nthn Foods	111	-3	5.2	4.7	9.4
205	44	Norton & Wright	185	-2	6.0	3.2	17.9
38	9	Norton W. E.	29	-1	1.0	3.5	5.5
100	52	Norwest Holst	98	h -3	6.4	7.3	6.2
114	60	Notts Mfg	109	-2	4.5	4.2	8.2
122	45½	Nurdin & Peacck	90	-3	2.6	2.9	12.6
26	17½	No-Swift Ind	25	..	2.2n	8.9	10.4

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
103	74	Ocean Wilsons	79	-1	5.4	6.9	8.2
99	55	Office & Elect	94	-2	6.2	6.6	6.8
116	60	Ofrex Grp	104	-6	5.0	4.8	12.7
31½	23¼	Ogilvy & M	£30½	+¼	21.5	0.8	11.4
85	40	Osborn S.	84	-2	5.4	6.5	5.1
84	43	Owen Owen	77	-3	4.0	5.2	7.7
56	7	Oxley Printing	53	-1½	3.8b	7.1	10.6
124½	58½	Parker Knoll 'A'	113	-1	4.9	4.3	4.4
125	60	Parker Timber	111	..	8.3	7.4	5.0
36	14	Paterson R.	33	-1	3.5	10.5	9.5
230	126¼	Paterson Zoch	195	-10	10.6	5.4	3.6
225	117¼	Do A NV	190	-10	10.6	5.6	3.5
135	62½	Pauls & Whites	110	-4	6.5	5.9	8.1
196	103	Pearson Long	179	+1	8.2	4.6	8.3
207	123	Pearson & Son	177	-3	9.4	5.3	8.3
37½	24½	Do 4½% Ln	£33½	..	400	11.9	..
208	152	Pegler-Hatt	154	..	11.6	7.5	5.2
28½	6	Pentland Ind	22½	..	1.0	4.2	7.7
80	42	Pentos	75	..	6.5	8.7	7.8
90	63	Perkin El 4%	£73	..	..	..	..
172	61	Perry H. Mtrs	162	-2	7.8	4.8	10.2
87	59	Petrocon Grp	68	..	6.7	9.9	7.9
64	51	Philips Fin 5¾	£57	-1	575	10.1	..
11	7⅝	Philips Lamps	£7 11/16	..	37.1	4.7	..
39	7	Phillips Pats	15	-1	..	..	34.9
195	64	Phoenix Timber	155	..	6.5	4.2	2.1
282	130	Photo-Me Int	275	..	6.0	2.2	8.3
99	67	P'dilly Theatre	99	..	1.6	1.7	53.0
16	11	Pickles W.	13½	..	2.0	7.7	9.0
112	54	Pifco Hldgs	106	..	4.1	3.9	8.0
109	52	Do A	100	..	4.1	4.1	7.6
540	273	Pilkington Bros	425	-12	16.9	4.0	6.3
66	44	Pittard Grp	63	-1	4.0	6.3	5.4
131	81	Plaxtons	125	-4	10.8	8.6	5.3
75	31	Pleasurama	65	• -3	3.1	4.7	6.3
117	62	Plessey	89	-3	7.4	8.3	9.0
15⅛	7¾	Do ADR	£11⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
85	42	Plysu	79	..	2.0	2.5	10.2
43	23	Pontins	36½	h -1	2.5	7.0	12.5
423	126	Pork Farms	405	-3	19.8b	4.9	10.8
255	158	Portals Hldgs	224	-4	11.9	5.3	11.9
127	51	Porter Chad	109	..	7.5	6.8	6.4
58	32	Portsmth News	52	..	4.3	8.3	6.5
223	119	Powell Duffryn	168	-3	15.2	9.0	8.4
74	50	Pratt F. Eng	70	-4	7.2	10.4	5.9
84	32	Preedy A.	80	-1	4.3	5.4	10.4
42	12¼	Press W.	25½	-1	1.3	5.0	5.9
185	107	Prestige Grp	155	• ..	8.5	5.4	9.3
46	27	Prestwich Pkr	30	-1	4.6	15.4	8.0
195	135	Pretoria P Cem	175	..	17.6a	10.1	3.5
542	104	Pride & Clarke	518	h -2	16.9n	3.3	13.8
79	45	Priest B.	77	• ..	8.0n	10.4	6.4
33⅛	18¾	Pritchard Serv	29½	-½	2.3	7.6	8.2
113	37	Pye Hldgs	109	..	4.4n	4.1	8.1
56	23	Pyke W. J.	34	..	1.0	2.9	63.1
43	21	Pyramid Grp	40	-1	3.3	8.3	8.1
22⅛	14	Quaker Oats	£14⅛	..	59.7	4.0	8.9
30½	6½	Queens Moat	29½	-½	..	..	43.2
46	21	Quick H. J.	45½	-½	2.5	5.5	9.0
77	31	R.F.D.Group	52	-2½	2.4	4.6	4.8
90	27	RKT Textiles	70	-5	6.6	9.4	8.2
268	117	Racal Elect	200	-2	3.9	2.0	10.5
18	12	Raine Eng	15	..	1.3	8.8	6.6
20	9	Rakusen Grp	16	..	..	..	..
278	140	Rank Org Ord	239	-10	12.1	5.1	6.1
53½	39½	RHM	46½	-½	5.0	10.7	7.4
67	50	RHP	61	-2	5.8	9.5	8.0
152	98	Ransomes Sims	138	..	12.0	8.7	7.9
80	30¼	Ratcliffe F. S.	65	-5	7.1	11.0	6.4
112	18¾	Ratners	105	-3	1.0	0.9	10.7
71	35	Raybeck Ltd	65	-2	5.0	7.8	11.4
36½	23½	Readicut Int	31½	-½	2.2	7.1	6.5
143	72	RMC	109	-3	8.8	8.0	7.6
510	300	Reckitt & Colmn	407	-13	15.3	3.8	8.7
80	59	Record Ridgway	66	• -1	6.8n	7.9	7.3
329	76	Redfearn Nat	300	..	24.0	8.0	4.0
93	64	Rediffusion	93	-1	6.5	7.0	11.8
161	95	Redland	129	-3	6.3	4.9	8.0
62	36	Redman Heenan	53	• -1	2.8	5.2	3.7
63	23	Reed & Smith	62	h ..	3.2	5.1	..
109	32	Reed A.	75	-2	4.1	5.5	8.9
97	32	Do A NV	73	-2	3.9	5.4	8.7
47	15	Reed Exec	45	..	4.2	9.3	..
238	102	Reed Int	162	..	19.7	19.3	4.2
21¾	14¼	Reliance Grp	£18	-½	31.0	1.7	9.8
41	13½	Reliance Knit	40	..	4.4	10.9	3.5
68	44	Rennies Cons	65	-3	9.7	14.8	3.2
164	112	Renold Ltd	122	-2	13.1	10.7	5.3
60	35	Rentokil Grp	50	..	2.3	4.6	21.6
46	17	Renwick Grp	40	-1	..e	..	27.0
94	68	Revertex	93	..	7.4	8.9	5.3
65	37	Rexmore	38	..	6.5	11.2	4.7
140	35¾	Ricardo Eng	121	..	4.0	3.3	9.1
84	27	Richards & Wall	52	..	6.2	7.5	10.1
22	14¾	Rich'n-Merrell	£14¾	-¼	51.8	3.5	10.6
64	35	Richardsons W	56	-½	6.2	11.1	6.8
144	71½	Rockware Grp	124	-6	8.0	6.5	7.3
78	53	Rolls-R Motors	66	..	6.5	9.9	6.7
52½	25	Ropner Hldgs	41	..	3.2	7.9	4.9
49	24½	Do A	37	-1	3.2	8.7	4.4
23½	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	11	..	..e	..	..
55	30	Rotaflex	51	-1	2.5	4.8	6.8
52	22	Rotaprint	47	..	4.2	8.9	7.8
58	32	Rothmans Int 'B'	48½	-1	3.1	6.4	3.1
161	80	Rotork Ltd	114	-1	3.4	3.0	5.7
167	65	Routledge & K	167	+2	5.6	3.3	12.7
102	40	Rowlinson Con	88	-2	3.4	3.9	4.8
430	202	Rowntree Mac	363	-15	11.5	3.2	9.9
167	66	Rowton Hotels	152	..	9.0	5.9	16.4
142	84	Royal Worcs	121	-2	9.0	7.4	8.3
35	12	Royco Grp	32½	..	0.8	2.3	..
40	18	Ruberoid	33	..	3.1	9.4	10.3
90	48	Rugby Cement	72	-2	5.0	7.0	8.7
61	33	Do NV	46	-1	4.2	9.2	13.0
154	58	SGB Grp	148	..	8.0	5.4	8.7
19	7⅛	SKF 'B'	£10¼	+¼	47.9	4.7	8.1
102½	52	Saatchi	100	-1	6.3	6.3	5.3
37½	26½	Sabah Timber	34	..	2.3	6.8	3.3
255	130	Sainsbury J.	165	-5	8.6	5.2	10.4
20¾	15½	St Gobain	£17¼	-¼	63.7	3.7	8.2
230	113¾	Sale Tilney	207	-5	15.5	7.5	6.9
281	116	Samuel H.	231	..	12.0	4.3	13.8
273	113	Do A	264	-1	12.0	4.5	13.0
65	41	Sanderson Kay	65	..	6.2	9.5	9.5
39	20	Sanderson Mur	35	..	4.7	13.4	3.7
56	40	Sanger J. E.	49	..	6.8	13.8	9.6
119	77	Sangers	78	..	8.6	11.1	6.1
77	33	Savoy Hotel 'A'	70	-3	1.5	2.2	16.7
116	60	Scapa Grp	99	..	8.3n	8.3	4.2
297	193	Scholes G. H.	278	-2	25.1	9.0	13.1
82	41	Scotcros	74	-1	4.6	6.2	7.3
62	14	S.E.E.T.	52	-1	2.8	5.3	3.4
41	19½	Scot Heritable	40	..	2.0n	4.9	5.1
63	25	Scottish TV 'A'	61	..	3.4	5.5	5.0
99	55	Scot Univ Inv	86	-4	3.0	3.5	42.8
70½	32½	Sears Hldgs	59	-3	3.6	6.0	14.8
66	48	Securicor Grp	62	..	1.8	2.9	11.3
65	40	Do NV	56	..	1.8	3.1	10.5
68	46	Security Serv	68	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
68	40	Do A	68	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
21	11½	Sekers Int	21	..	2.1b	10.0	11.7
28	10¾	Selincourt	24	-¼	1.9	7.7	4.5
27	15	Senior Eng	23	..	1.8	7.7	7.8
120	41	Serck	84½	-2	9.0	10.4	7.2
39½	25	Shakespeare J.	37½	-½	2.7	7.3	6.5
27½	13	Shaw Carpets	22	..	..e	..	..
101	55	Sheepbridge	69	-2	6.4	9.3	8.8
10½	3½	Sherman S.	9	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	91	+1	9.1	10.0	8.5
192	113	Siebe Gorman	170	-5	8.0	4.7	9.5
86	30	Siemssen Hunt	61	..	4.2	6.9	9.2
175	152	Signode 7% Cn	£158	..	700	4.4	..
250	129	Simon Eng	204	..	11.1	5.4	6.6
96	36	Simpson S.	86	..	5.8	6.7	7.0
92	36	Do A	82	..	5.8	7.0	6.6
59	31	Sirdar	51	-1	4.2	8.3	3.8
83	54	600 Group	73	-1	5.9	8.1	7.3
109	55	Sketchley	105	+1	7.0	6.7	12.5
27	19	Small & Tidmas	22	..	3.1	14.0	..
31	10	Smallshaw R.	30	-1	2.3	7.6	2.9
48	21½	Smart J.	40	..	5.5	13.8	4.8
99	28	Smith D. S.	79	-1	3.9	4.9	6.8
67½	39½	Smith & Neph	59½	-½	3.5	5.9	12.4
168	67¾	Smith W. H. 'A'	146	-5	3.1	2.1	16.4
152	120	Smiths Ind	147	-1	11.0	7.5	6.7
210	84¾	Smurfit	174	-3	9.3	5.3	14.9
26	15	Sobranie	26	..	2.5	9.8	10.7
25	15	Do NV	25	..	2.5	10.2	10.2
60	42	Solicitors Law	55	-1	5.8	10.5	10.7
217	186	Sotheby P. B.	206	-2	12.7	6.2	8.6
172	112	Spear & Jackson	112	-8	14.2	12.7	11.2
245	100	Spear J. W.	235	..	2.8	1.2	8.3
33	14	Spencer Gears	33	..	1.7	5.0	9.0
49	21¾	Spencer G.	45	..	3.4	7.6	26.5
39½	26½	Spillers	28	..	4.2	15.1	6.1
290	140	Spirax-Sarco	262	-1	13.5	5.1	10.3
59	27	Spooner Ind	48	-2	4.0	8.2	4.9
155	65	Staffs Potts	138	-3	5.4	3.9	6.7
49	12	Staflex Int	16	..	..e	..	2.3
114½	40½	Stag Furniture	103	• -2	7.3	7.1	5.6
142	64	Stanley A. G.	115	-2	8.0	6.9	14.6
260	163	Staveley Ind	232	..	13.2	5.7	7.9
360	204¾	Steel Bros	350	..	17.8b	5.1	10.0
254	138	Steetley Co	188	-3	9.3	4.9	8.5
16	9	Steinberg	16	• ..	1.3	8.1	18.4
50	35	Stew't & Ll 6⅞%	45	..	..	..	..
55	23	Stocklake Hldgs	52	+4	3.9	4.7	6.7
162	83	Stocks J. & Son	160	..	5.9	3.3	6.7
97	60¾	Stonehill	91	-2	9.1b	10.0	3.6
146	93	Stone Platt	108	..	5.5	5.1	..
174	96	Stothert & Pitt	148	..	14.5	9.8	6.7
43½	28	Streeters	31	..	2.6	8.3	5.6
87	56	Strong & Fisher	67	-2	6.4	9.5	3.9
28	11	Sunbeam W'sey	28	..	2.6	9.3	7.0
47	28	Sutcliffe S'man	41	+1	3.6	8.8	4.6
161	40	Swan Hunter	139	..	10.3	7.4	11.4
150	70	Swire Pacific 'A'	83	..	..	..	..
20	9	Symonds Eng	19	..	2.0	10.6	11.3

T—Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26½	9	Tace,	26	• -½	1.9n	7.3	4.6
930	620	Takeda Bdr	905	-5	16.8	1.9	28.9
23¼	3	Talbex Grp	20½	-½	0.4	2.0	19.3
220	126	Tarmac Ltd	132	-1	13.4	10.1	7.4
290	188	Tate & Lyle	192	• -4	20.4	10.6	4.0
130	93	Taverner R'tlge	108	..	8.8	8.1	6.8
80	43	Taylor Pallis	80	..	6.8	8.5	7.8
504	244	Taylor Woodrow	370	-6	10.7	2.9	8.9
122	45	Tecalemit	107	-3½	5.5	5.1	7.5
42	18	Telefusion	38	..	1.8	4.7	6.3
41	17	Do A	36	..	1.8	4.9	6.0
142	84	Telephone Rent	127	-3	8.3	6.5	11.2
55½	33	Tesco	38½	-1	2.3	6.0	8.7
29½	11	Textured Jersey	28	-1	..	..	56.0
139	81	Thermal Synd	118	-4	10.3	8.7	9.0
254¾	121¾	Thomson Org	195	s -13	3.0	1.5	62.5
450	186¼	Thorn Electric	346	-8	10.4	3.0	9.4
12½	6½	Thurgar Bardex	12	-½	0.9	7.8	16.0
550	405	Tiger Oats	490	-5	31.7	6.5	4.3
256	184	Tilbury Cont	240	-5	27.3	11.3	5.2
122	64½	Tilling T.	103	-4	6.5	6.3	9.0
128	43	Time Products	115	-2	3.4	3.1	9.8
20	8	Titaghur Jute	12	..	..	..	..
19½	10	Tomkins F. H.	17	• ..	1.5	8.5	6.3
51½	31	Tootal	46	-1	3.8	8.2	10.4
48	16	Toye	45	..	1.3	2.8	26.8
50	32½	Tozer Kemsley	43	-1	4.6	10.7	5.2
166	95	Trafalgar H Ltd	150	-4	7.8	5.2	9.3
82	48	Trans Paper	68	..	6.7	9.9	5.4
73	48	Transport Dev	66½	-½	4.5	6.8	12.0
5¾	2	Tranwood Grp	4½	..	..	..	..
149	77	Travis & Arnold	141	..	5.3	3.7	5.8
58	25	Tricoville	55	-1	2.8	5.0	5.0
59	31½	Trident TV 'A'	51	• -1½	4.3	8.4	6.4
85	50	Triplex Found	76	-2	6.6	8.7	6.0
201	114	Trust Hse Forte	182	-4	12.4	6.8	7.5
421	312½	*Tube Invest*	*388*	-4	*31.6*	*8.6*	*7.9*
287	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	248	-6	15.5	6.2	9.3
11⅛	7	Turner Curzon	10	..	1.1	10.8	6.0
253	130	Turner Newall	209	-1	14.4	6.9	10.1
129	53	Turner Mfg	110	-1	6.1	5.5	4.2
72	27	Turriff	63	..	3.2	5.1	7.2
79	34	UBM Grp	60½	-1½	5.4	9.2	18.8
90	54	UDS Grp	84	-4	7.3	8.7	13.7
192	143	UKO Int	155	..	12.5	8.1	8.4
103	65	Unicorn Ind	91	..	8.2	9.0	8.2
57½	42	Unigate	51½	• -1	4.8	9.4	7.3
596	412	Unilever	484	-6	18.8	3.9	6.0
27 11/16	20½	Do NV	£21⅛	..	118	5.3	8.6
102	55	Unitech	93	..	5.7n	6.1	10.8
177	120½	Utd Biscuit	140	-7	8.3	5.8	7.9
54	21¼	Utd City Merc	49	..	1.1	2.3	6.0
34	20	Utd Eng	29	..	3.4	11.6	8.0
63	31¼	Utd Gas Ind	55	-1	5.5	10.0	9.0
332	198	Utd News	320	-4	19.7	6.2	10.2
292	91¾	Utd Scientific	268	-3	9.1	3.4	11.2
42	19	Valor	34	-1	3.0	8.7	5.9
132	78	Vantona	129	..	7.5	5.8	6.7
155	95	Vereeniging Ref	100	..	17.8	17.8	2.2
19¾	9¼	Vetco	£17½	f ..	11.6	0.7	..
174	84	Vibroplant	168	• ..	15.0	8.9	12.2
242	144	Vickers	178	-5	13.8	7.8	4.4
46½	26	Vita-Tex	41	• -½	4.9	11.8	6.0
182	71	Vosper	184	..	9.8b	4.2	27.7
79	37	W Ribbons	74	..	5.0	6.8	7.0
94	70	WGI	90	-1	8.8	9.8	19.3
262	111	Waddington J.	210	..	3.6	1.7	7.8
32	18	Wade Potteries	30	-2	2.0	6.5	6.3
117	70	Wadkin	115	..	8.0	7.0	6.4
125	83	Wagon Ind	123	..	11.2b	9.1	9.0
17½	10	Walker & Homer	12	..	1.4	11.3	3.5
130	79½	Walker C & W	108	..	9.1	8.4	5.8
103	32	Walker J. Gold	85	-1	3.2	3.7	7.0
102	32	Do NV	85	-1	3.2	3.8	6.8
117	55½	Ward & Gold	92	-1	6.2	6.7	6.6
65	39½	Ward T. W.	62½	-½	6.2	9.9	10.0
21	13	Wardle B.	20½	-½	1.9	9.4	10.9
80	44½	Waring & Gillow	79	-2	4.9	6.2	8.1
46	29	Warne Wright	41	..	4.0	9.8	5.2
90	44	Warren J.	65	f ..	..e	..	..
43	18¼	Warrington T.	42	-1	4.7	11.3	22.5
51	21¾	Waterford Glass	43	..	1.8	4.2	13.0
91	30	Watmoughs	75	-1	3.8	5.0	7.4
70	36	Watson & Philip	57	-½	3.7	6.5	8.0
175	103½	Watts Blake	158	-1	6.4b	4.1	7.8
22½	10½	Wearwell	20½	-½	..e	..	4.7
150	71½	Weir Grp	121	-4	8.0	6.6	6.1
29½	9	*Wellco Hldgs*	*24½*	..	*0.8*	*3.1*	*4.1*
50	31	Wellman Eng	44	-1	3.3	7.5	7.9
44	23	Westbrick Pds	34	..	2.2	6.5	7.8
57	29	Westinghse Brke	45	..	3.2n	6.7	5.0
69½	41	Westland Air	43	..	4.8	11.2	11.2
9	3	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	..e	..	..
26	15	Wharf Mill	22	..	2.2	9.8	10.1
54	25	Whatlings	44	..	3.9	8.8	5.7
240	120	W'sheaf Dist	130	-3	11.4	9.5	6.5
50½	29	Wh'lock Mar	32	..	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	80	-2	7.0	7.8	4.9
17	9	Whewy Watson	17	..	1.3	7.6	10.2
84	41	White Child	74	• ..	6.8	9.1	5.4
195	128	Whitecroft	186	-2	20.0	10.8	4.1
54	18	Whiteley BSW	44	..	0.8e	1.7	18.4
135	88	Wholesale Fit	132	• ..	8.3	6.3	7.7
276	95	Wigfall H.	238	h -26	7.5	3.1	..
25	11	Wiggins Constr	24	• ..	2.4	10.0	7.7
120	55	Wight Cons	120	..	10.2	8.5	9.5
211	129	Wilkins'n Match	170	-6	13.2	7.8	9.2
104	79	Do 10% Conv	£94	-1	1000	10.6	..
44	25¼	Wms J. Cardiff	40	..	4.2	10.4	5.2
59	24	Wills G. & Sons	55	-1	2.3	4.0	5.7
81½	51	Wilmot Breeden	58½	-1	4.5	7.6	4.3
47	17½	Wilson Bros	45	-1½	2.1	4.7	11.0
91	38	Wimpey G.	69	-3	0.9	1.4	9.2
45	24	Wino Ind	41½	-½	4.0	9.7	8.7
44	20½	Witter T.	39	+1	4.4	11.2	7.0
200	92	W'sley Hughes	186	-2	10.2	5.5	8.7
30	12	Wood & Sons	29	..	0.9	3.2	3.9
47	30	Wood S. W.	35	• ..	5.8	16.5	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	89	..	7.3	8.2	8.2
127	48½	Woodhead J.	95	..	5.4	5.7	6.1
32	26	W'dh'se Rixson	31	-½	3.3	10.7	8.5
69	49	Woolworth	63½	..	6.0	9.4	13.9
97	15	Wrighton F.	24	-1	1.7	7.0	..
295	140	Yarrow & Co	290	..	7.0	2.5	9.5
75	29½	York Trailer	63	-3	3.3	5.2	6.8
80	42	Youghal C'pts	50	-2	7.2	14.3	5.1
34	11	Young H. Hldgs	32	-2	..	..	..
54	21	Zetters	49	..	1.8	3.6	11.7

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	233	-3	25.4	10.9	2.4
410	200	Assam Trdng 'B'	410	+10	3.5	0.8	4.6
30	17	Boustead	28½	-½	2.3	8.0	7.9
25	6	Brit Arrow	21	-½	..	..	..
163	102	Challenge Corp	110	..	7.0	6.4	5.9
66	42	Charterhse Grp	59	-2	5.1	8.6	11.4
37½	27¼	C Fin de Suez	£30	+½	..	..	..
348	215	Daily Mail Tst	310	-10	18.2	5.9	19.4
345	210	Do A	305	-7	18.2	6.0	19.1
243	195	Dalgety	226	+4	17.7	7.8	7.9
35	13	Dawnay Day	33	..	1.5	4.6	12.9
23	13	Edin Ind Hldgs	14	..	0.2n	1.1	31.8
113	79	Electra Inv	99	..	4.5	4.6	21.1
27	15	Exploration	24	..	0.8	3.1	10.1
85	27	FC Finance	60	-3	2.3	3.8	16.5
31	14	Goode D & M Grp	26½	-½	1.2	4.6	..
427	293¾	Inchcape	357	-3	22.7b	6.4	8.2
139	60	Lloyds & Scot	97	-3	6.0	6.2	12.7
17	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	14	..	..	..	..
120	61	M&G Grp(Hldgs)	114	..	5.2	4.6	12.1
54	26	Manson Fin	47	..	4.9	10.5	18.6
76	47	Martin R. P.	61	..	9.1	15.0	9.2
95	40	Prop Inv & Fin	90	-3	6.1b	6.7	21.3
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	90	..	6.9	7.7	10.3
120	87	Sime Darby	99	..	4.2	4.2	8.9
61	37	Smith Bros	54	-1	6.8	12.7	11.4
730	631	Tyndall O'seas	677	..	46.4	6.9	..
55	14	Utd Dom Tst	33	-3	..e	..	24.1
117	43½	Wagon Fin	82	-2	6.3b	7.6	10.7
79	33	Yule Catto	73½	-5	2.0	2.8	13.8

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	100	-2	4.2	4.2	..
56	39	Brentnall Beard	42	-2	1.9	4.6	12.9
184	112	Britannic	156	-2	12.5	8.0	..
172	102½	Com Union	137	-2	11.6	8.5	..
180	107	Eagle Star	137	-3	9.3	6.8	..
194	114	Equity & Law	168	..	9.4	5.6	..
284	161	Gen Accident	204	-6	12.5b	6.1	..
294	175	Guardian Royal	224	-4	14.5	6.5	..
300	185	Hambro Life	268	-4	24.1	9.0	..
270	136¼	Heath C. E.	265	-3	7.5	2.9	11.8
201	125	Hogg Robinson	165	..	9.0	5.4	9.2
201	127	Howden A.	151	-2	5.6	3.7	9.3
184	108	Legal & Gen	156	-4	8.0	5.2	..
117	90	Leslie & Godwin	93	-2	6.4	6.9	10.5
150	*80*	*London & Man*	*124*	-2	*8.2*	*6.6*	..
150	57	Ldn Utd Inv	141	..	5.8	4.1	11.8
286	187	Matthews W'son	208	-2	13.9	6.7	9.3
193	100	Minet Hldgs	160	-2	4.9	3.0	13.3
79	43	Moran C.	64	-1	5.0n	7.8	7.1
292	182	Pearl	238	-4	17.3	7.2	..
323	188	Phoenix	244	-6	14.9	6.1	..
130	100	Prov Life 'A'	125	..	11.8	9.4	..
130	100	Do A Br	125	..	11.8	9.4	..
130	100	Do B	125	..	11.8	9.4	..
130	100	Do B Br	125	..	11.8	9.4	..
180	116	Prudential	148	-4	9.5	6.4	..
152	94	Refuge	132	-2	10.5	8.0	..
490	280	Royal	367	-3	23.6	6.4	..
396	224	Sedg. Forbes	320	..	14.5	4.5	13.8
111	89	Stenhouse	100	-3	6.1	6.1	7.5
662	385	Sun Alliance	533	-7	30.5	5.7	..
117	65	Sun Life	94	-1	4.7	5.0	..
175	112	Trade Indem'ty	165	..	12.0	7.3	..
310	195	Willis Faber	268	-2	11.9	4.5	13.8

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	104	Aberdeen Trst	123	-2	7.1	5.7	23.8
224	166	Alliance Trust	196	-2	9.6n	4.9	28.8
49	31½	Amer Trust	38½	-½	1.8b	4.7	35.3
100	78	Ang-Amer Secs	84	-1	4.6	5.4	25.5
52	32	Anglo Int Inv	48	..	4.4	9.1	16.8
137	87	Do Ass	111	-3	..	..	..
44½	31	Anglo Scot	37	-1	2.4	6.5	24.0
132½	92½	Ashdown Inv	111½	-1	6.1	5.5	29.9
54	35	ABC Regional	52	-2	0.8	1.6	53.1
90½	49	Atlantic Assets	73½	-2	0.6	0.8	..
62	40	Atlas Electric	53½	+½	2.4	4.5	31.8
61½	39¼	Bankers Inv	53	..	3.5b	6.7	21.6
56	40	Berry Trust	47½	-1	1.3	2.8	52.3
298½	208½	Border & Sthrn	254½	-2	11.4	4.5	31.3
41½	30	Brit Am & Gen	36	-1	2.5	6.9	21.1
77½	49	Brit Assets Tst	60½	-1	3.3	5.5	25.9
12	7½	Brit Emp Sec	11	..	0.9	8.3	18.7
165	116	Brit Invest	144	h -1	6.8	4.7	33.0
149	102½	Broadstone	131½	-3	7.2	5.5	27.9
98½	63	Brunner	80½	-3	5.4	6.7	22.5
76	42	Brycourt Inv	73	..	3.3	4.5	23.1
88	43	CLRP Inv	59	-½	2.9	4.9	24.9
280	187	Caledonia Inv	233	-5	12.8	5.5	25.7
73½	56	Caledonian Tst	61½	-½	2.6	4.2	40.2
60½	32	Do B	58	..	..	..	..
124½	91	Capital & Natl	107½	-3	6.8	6.3	..
117½	84½	Do B	105½	-1	..	..	..
107½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	93	-2½	5.1	5.5	..
119½	85¾	Carliol Inv	99½	-2	5.7	5.7	26.3
67	46	Cedar Inv	59	-2	3.8	6.4	22.3
59	40	Charter Trust	51	-1	3.3	6.4	23.0
69½	54	Clydesdale Inv	61	-2	2.7	4.4	39.1
68	48	Do B	60	+1	..	..	..
11½	8½	Common Mkt	£11	..	20.5g	1.8	..
209½	152½	Cont & Ind	177½	-3	9.1	5.1	30.5
126½	102	Crescent Japan	121	-1	..	..	..
82	46	Crossfriars	74	-3	5.1	6.9	21.5
29½	14½	Cumulus	27½	-1	1.2	4.4	34.4
100	80	Delta Inv	87	..	..	..	..
210	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	207	+5	20.4	9.8	15.4
170	86	Do Cap	143	-2	..	..	..
135	100	Drayton Com	112	-1	6.2	5.5	21.1
146	115	Drayton Cons	127	..	7.1	5.6	24.0
196	150	Do Premier	168	-1	10.2	6.0	23.3
65	40½	Dundee & Ldn	57	-1	3.5	6.1	24.1
168	115	Edin & Dundee	168	h ..	8.3b	3.2	..
96½	65	Edin Amer Ass	89½	-1	1.7	1.9	58.8
229	164	Edinburgh Inv	203	-3	9.6b	4.7	35.2
79½	50	Elec & Gen	61	-1	2.3b	3.6	37.9
95½	69½	Eng & Int	79½	-2	5.3	6.7	21.4
76	54½	Eng & N York	67½	-1	3.9	5.8	25.0
283	171¼	Estate Duties	270	-2	11.2	4.2	32.1
93	69	First Scot Am	79	-1½	4.3	5.5	31.3
153	117	Foreign & Colnl	135	-1	4.4	3.3	46.7
231	*98*	*Gt Japan Inv*	*202*	-2	*2.3*	*2.2*	*49.3*
148½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	130½	-1	7.1	5.5	27.2
117½	78	Do Conv	100½	-3	..	..	..
106	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	93	..	5.2	5.5	27.2
84	65	Gen Scottish	75	-½	4.6	6.2	24.4
87½	64	Glendevon	77	+1½	2.6	3.4	54.2
122½	71	Globe Trust	100	-1	6.2b	6.3	22.4
76	49	Grange Trust	70	..	3.2	4.5	31.0
110	75	Great Northern	91	-1½	5.9	6.4	23.0
86	61½	Greenfriar	70	-1	2.2	3.1	38.7
52	27	Gresham Hse	40	..	4.6	8.8	12.4
84½	57	Guardian	71½	-1	3.6	5.0	29.9
94	61	Hambros	82	-1	5.1	6.2	26.2
94	38	Harcros	80	h ..	2.8	3.6	40.0
196½	122	Hill P. Inv	167	-8	10.8	6.5	23.7
79	43	Hume Hldgs A	74	-1	6.4	8.8	18.7
53¾	36½	Indus & General	45½	-2	2.2	4.8	30.5
76	52	Internat Inv	67½	..	3.6b	5.3	24.9
122	86	Invest in Sue	107½	-½	4.0b	3.7	52.7
206	162	Inv Tst Corp	178	-3	9.2	5.2	28.8
75	59½	Inv Cap Trst	65	-½	2.5	3.8	36.5
132½	103½	Jardine Japan	105½	+½	1.1	1.0	..
143	103	Jersey Ext	184	..	..	..	..
80	68	Lake View Inv	78½	-1	3.3	4.2	33.1
101	68	Law Deb Corp	93	-½	6.2	6.6	22.4
111	84	Ldn & Holyrood	98	-1	5.0	5.1	30.4
181	139	Ldn & Montrose	159	..	8.3	5.2	29.5
109	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	96	-1	4.7	4.9	31.0
98	34	Ldn Merch Sec	77	-2	2.1	2.7	..
94½	31	Do Cap	75	-3	..	..	..
71	44	Ldn Pru Invest	66	..	4.2b	6.3	27.7
183	125	Ldn Trust	179	-2	22.1b	6.8	23.4
39¾	28	Mercantile Inv	34½	-½	1.5	4.5	35.6
77½	55	Merchants Trust	62½	-1	3.9b	6.3	27.2
50	40½	Monks Inv	44	-½	2.1	4.8	30.2
85	47	Moorgate Inv	79	..	4.6	5.9	24.4
22	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	19¾	• +¼	2.3	11.8	14.8
123	24	Do Cap	85	-4	..	..	..
94	74½	North Atlantic	81	..	4.1	5.0	28.1
100	71	Northern Amer	82½	-1½	4.3	5.2	29.0
101	64	Northern Sec	99	..	3.0b	3.1	23.1
66	48	Oil & Associated	55	-1	3.0	5.4	26.7
116	88	Pentland	103	-3	5.2	5.0	27.0
75	60	Progressive Sec	66	..	4.0	5.9	25.0
123	98	Raeburn	107	-1	5.6	5.2	25.5
177	108	River & Merc	155	..	11.5	7.4	19.5
144	85½	River Plate	136	-1½	8.2	6.0	..
89	69	Romney Trust	77	..	3.8	4.9	31.8
187	104½	Rothschild	165	-3	8.5	5.2	25.0
71	44	Safeguard	67	..	5.5	8.1	17.7
88	57½	Scot Amer	77½	• -1	3.8	4.9	..
67½	35½	*Scot&Cont'l Inv*	*61½*	..	*1.8*	*3.0*	*48.4*
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	125	..	4.6	4.0	25.2
132	102	Scot Eastern	115	-2½	5.7b	4.9	31.2
38½	25	Scot European	38	..	2.3b	6.1	26.3
99½	75	Scot Invest	85½	-3	3.8	4.5	32.0
118½	91½	Scot Mortgage	97½	-2	4.6b	4.7	30.7
148½	111	Scot National	124½	-3	5.2	4.2	32.6
100	70	Scot Northern	88½	-2½	4.2	4.8	29.7
87½	72	Scot United	75	• -2¾	3.0	4.0	48.4
88½	70	Scot Western	74½	-3	3.5	4.7	35.5
86½	64½	Do B	73	-1	..	..	..
191½	143	Sec Alliance	164	• -3½	8.6	5.3	28.0
79½	61½	Sec Gt Northern	67	-2	2.8	4.2	40.1
75½	58	Do B	65	+½	..	..	38.9
174	132	Sterling Trust	152	..	8.0	5.3	27.2
94½	67½	Stockholders	79	-1	3.1	3.9	36.7
104	62	Throg Sec 'Cap'	86	-2	..	..	..
73	42½	Throgmtn Trust	67	-½	6.6	9.9	15.2
164½	125	Trans-Oceanic	146	-1	7.6	5.2	25.8
676	555	Tribune Inv	565	• +10	19.7	3.5	32.3
67½	46½	Triplevest 'Inc'	63½	-½	6.4	10.0	15.2
179	94	Do Cap	126	-5	..	..	..
139	92	Trustees Corp	124	+½	6.4	5.1	29.0
111	87½	Tyneside Inv	98	h ..	5.7b	5.8	17.8
128	97	Utd Brit Secs	110	..	6.4	5.8	27.6
95	*74½*	*Utd States Deb*	*82*	-½	*4.6b*	*5.7*	*24.3*
190	142	Utd States Gen	166	-3½	9.0	5.4	24.3
104	69½	Viking Res	84	..	3.4	7.6	70.0
194	140	W'bottom Trust	175	-½	7.0	4.0	37.2
89	63	Witan Inv	71½	-½	3.2b	4.4	..
83	61	Do B	68	..	0.1	0.1	..
171	111	Yeoman Tst	156	-1	10.5b	6.7	22.8
29	17	Yorks & Lancs	27	..	2.1b	7.6	19.6
80	50	Young Co Inv	73	+1	5.0b	6.8	21.3

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
322	215	Brit & Comm	265	..	13.0	4.9	9.1
153	84	Fisher J.	117	..	2.2	1.9	11.5
335	207	Furness Withy	303	-8	11.9	3.9	6.0
302	140	Hunting Gibson	198	..	16.4	8.3	2.7
41	24¼	Jacobs J. I.	40½	-½	2.6	7.0	11.9
37¾	33½	Ldn & O'seas Fr	34	-1½	5.1	15.0	..
270	215	Manch Liners	240	..	7.6	3.2	28.5
179	123½	Ocean Trans	128	-1	11.9	9.2	3.4
172	104	P & O 'Dfd'	107	-2	8.6	9.0	7.4
128	100	Runciman W	106	..	12.6	11.9	7.7

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
520	370	Anglo Am Coal	445	..	37.0	8.1	..
322	185	Anglo Am Corp	270	..	20.9g	7.7	..
17½	11¼	Ang Am Gold	£15 13/16	• -⅛	97.3	6.2	..
33½	19	Anglo Am Inv	£31	..	301	9.8	..
9½	6¾	Anglo Transvl	£7	..	66.1	9.4	..
9¼	6¾	Do A	£6¾	..	66.1	9.6	..
11¾	8¾	Asarco	£11	..	20.5	1.9	..
337	235	Ayer Hitam	268	+3	97.1	36.2	..
58	26	Beralt Tin	50	..	6.2	12.3	..
417	249	Blyvoor	323	+5	33.5	10.4	..
46	15	Botswana RST	16	..	..	..	..
98	35	Bracken Mines	82	+2½	16.5	20.2	..
127	67	BH South	73	..	..	..	..
10 15/16	3½	Buffelsfontein	£8¾	-¼	94.5	10.8	..
154	108	Charter Cons	136	-1	11.8	9.4	..
220½	136	Cons Gold Fields	155	-5	11.7	6.3	..
311	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	301	+8	23.7	7.9	..
323	145	Doornfontein	285	+9	18.7	6.5	..
375	132	Durban Rood	375	+12	..e	..	..
38	9	East Dagga	29	+3	..	..	..
735	425	E Driefontein	682	+9	48.5	7.4	..
477	177	E Rand Prop	384	+8	..e	..	..
59	39	El Oro M & Ex	54	..	1.5	2.8	..
154	84	Elsburg Gold	146	+4	5.4	3.7	..
14½	8⅞	F S Geduld	£14¼	-½	158	11.1	..
570	217	Geevor Tin	500	+30	30.3	6.1	..
17½	12	Gen Mining	£14¼	+¼	139	9.4	..
325	185	Gopeng Cons	265	..	22.7	8.6	..
141	82	Grootvlei	133	+3	11.9	9.0	..
310	160	Hamersley	180	..	..	..	..
112	77	Hampton Gold	89	..	2.2	2.5	..
469	235	Harmony	392	+5	33.0	8.4	..
13½	7¾	Hartebeest	£10¾	+¼	91.2	8.5	..
15	10¾	Jo'burg Cons	£13¼	..	104	8.5	..
382	200	Kinross	350	+8	22.4	6.4	..
575	290	Kloof	495	+9	18.7	3.8	..
52	20	Leslie	48	+2	2.0	4.1	..
544	175	Libanon	524	-1	49.7	9.5	..
76	42	Lydenburg Plat	64	+4	1.7	2.7	..
242	133	MIM Hldgs	131	• -1	5.7	4.4	..
85	40	MTD (Mangula)	42	..	12.8	30.5	..
410	220	Malayan Tin	297	+2	..	..	..
121	48	Marievale Con	90½	+¼	28.8	31.9	..
195	83	Messina Trans	86	+1	19.0	22.0	..
38	10	Metals Explor	13	..	..	..	..
290	125	Middle Wits	160	+5	14.2	8.9	..
184	125	Minorco	135	-2	6.9	5.1	..
480	247	Nthgate Explor	254	-3	51.2	20.2	..
49	29	Pahang Cons	49	..	3.8	7.7	..
488	345	Peko Wallsend	432	..	..	..	..
10½	6⅞	Pres Brand	£8 13/16	+¼	88.8	9.1	..
7⅞	4⅞	Pres Steyn	£7⅞	..	132	1.8	..
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	125	+5	8.9	7.1	..
34½	19	Randfontein	£33¾	+¼	221	6.7	..
246	168	Rio Tinto Zinc	173	-4	12.9b	7.4	..
165	58	Roan Cons 'B'	65	..	..	..	..
96	60	Rustenburg	94	..	..	..	..
90	35	Saint Piran	52	..	3.0	5.8	..
12⅞	6 11/16	St Helena	£7⅛	..	75.9	9.8	..
500	370	Selection Tst	384	..	25.3	6.6	..
231	118	Sentrust	193	+6	19.0	9.8	..
97	29	SA Land	67	-3½	..e	..	..
76	55	South Crofty	57	..	6.3	11.0	..
510	235	Southvaal	500	+9	13.1	2.6	..
305	150	Sthn Malayan	255	..	18.2	7.1	..
160	57	Sungei Besi	133	+1	..	..	..
164	116	Tang Cons	130	-2	11.0	8.5	..
108	42	Tanjong Tin	98	..	10.2	10.4	..
260	207¾	Tharsis Sulph	250	• ..	6.1	2.4	..
12¾	9¼	Transvaal Cons	£12¾	..	61.4	5.0	..
200	83	Tronoh Mines	163	+3	7.0	4.3	..
230	117	UC Invest	225	+7	20.1	8.9	..
294	165	Union Corp	272	+2	23.8	8.8	..
14 13/32	8	Vaal Reefs	£12 11/32	-½	77.0	6.2	..
388	70	Venterspost	267	+4	71.5	26.8	..
42	27	Wankie Colliery	37	..	7.0	18.9	..
353	118	Welkom	243	+5	23.1	9.5	..
23	13¼	W Driefontein	£18 13/32	+½	174	9.2	..
209	113	W Rand Cons	156	+4	8.2	5.3	..
242	110	Western Areas	229	+3	8.2	3.6	..
8⅛	5⅛	Western Deep	£7⅜	+¼	51.3	7.3	..
17	10½	Western Hldgs	£16¾	+½	185	11.0	..
164	84	Western Mining	90	+1	3.8	4.2	..
671	380	Winkelhaak	666	+9	56.7	8.5	..
29½	10	Zambia Copper	11½	..	..	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
62	43	Ampol Pet	57	r ..	..	..	..
120	47	Attock	112	f ..	6.5	5.8	25.?
186	128	Brit Borneo	146	-2	8.3	6.4	65.?
960	760	BP	772	-6	33.5	4.3	27.?
83	41	Burmah Oil	52	-1	..e	..	..
66½	44½	Century Oils	50	-1	3.7	7.4	3.?
34½	18½	Charterhall	24½	-1	..	..	62.?
18¾	12¾	C F Petroles	£14	+½	156	11.1	3.?
44	24	KCA Int	33	-1½	0.2	0.5	..
195	162	Lasmo	172	-4	..	..	..
415	265	Do Ops	356	..	..	..	..
109 1/16	84½	Do 14% Ln	£100	-½	1400	14.0	..
822	77	Oil Exploration	232	-6	2.9	1.3	37.?
22⅛	8	Premier Cons	16½	..	..	..	..
23 11/16	14½	Ranger Oil	£17	-¼	..	..	..
3¼	1½	Reynolds Div	1½	..	..	..	..
58½	35½	Royal Dutch	£39	+¼	147	3.8	6.?
632	488	Shell Trans	496	-5	23.8	4.8	6.?
202	104	Tricentrol	142	-6	1.7	1.2	20.?
256	124	Ultramar	224	-3	..	..	10.?
156	84	Do 7% Cnv	129	-1	10.6	8.2	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60½	38¼	Allied Ldn	47	-1	2.8	6.0	10.?
230	127	Allnatt Ldn	212	-4	5.9	2.8	28.?
342	114	Apex Props	225	-3	5.3	2.3	38.?
18½	11	Aquis Secs	16½	-1	0.9	5.6	20.?
161	46½	Beaumont Prop	84	• -3	5.8	6.9	16.?
57	23¼	Bellway Hldgs	48	-1	4.0	8.4	..
127	59	Berkeley Hmbro	98	-3½	4.0	4.0	..
186	130	Bilton Percy	176	-1	9.4	5.3	22.?
183	116	Do Accum	164	-1	0.3	0.2	..
234	118	Bradford Prop	230	..	9.9	4.3	9.?
47½	22	British Land	33	-2	..e	..	..
116	56¾	Brixton Estate	105	-1	2.9b	2.7	33.?
51	10	Cap & Counties	48½	-1½	1.8b	3.1	..
330	141	Chesterfield	303	-5	5.5	1.8	44.?
14½	8½	Chown Secs	10½	-½	..	..	..
270	145	Churchbury Est	255	..	6.6	2.6	36.?
64	37½	City Offices	54	-2½	2.5	4.6	23.?
172	114	Corn Exchange	164	• ..	3.0	1.8	29.?
27½	17	Country & New T	24½	-½	1.0	4.0	..
91	35	County & Dist	81	-2	1.2	1.5	28.?
69	32½	Daejan Hldgs	68	• ..	4.5	6.6	..
51½	34	Eng Prop	38½	-½	3.5	9.0	13.?
20½	11	Estates & Gen	19	-½	1.2	6.4	17.?
88	35	Estates Prop	86	-2	1.5	1.8	33.?
100	33	Evans of Leeds	84	..	2.0	2.3	30.?
330	200	Gt Portland	314	-4	6.0	1.9	57.?
87	52	Guildhall	78	-3	3.7	4.7	18.?
595	310	Hammerson 'A'	560	-7	7.7	1.4	95.?
260	152	Haslemere Ests	235	-3	4.8	1.9	37.?
231	143	Land Secs	214	-4	7.3	3.4	62.?
56	32½	Law Land	44½	-2	1.5b	3.4	..
93	46½	Ldn & Prov Sh	79½	-1	1.1	1.4	41.?
74	40	Ldn Shop	63	-1	4.5	7.2	47.?
132	69	Lynton Hldgs	122	• -2	3.6	2.9	31.?
134	46	MEPC	120	-2	2.6	2.2	37.?
12½	8½	Marler Estates	11	-¼	..	..	..
38	15	Midhurst Whites	32	-1	..	..	..
122	48	Mucklow A & J.	118	..	3.4	2.9	26.4
165	108	Municipal	165	..	7.0	4.3	9.3
82	28	Peachey Prop	73	-1	1.5	2.0	..
315	*180*	*Prop & Rever*	*303*	..	*7.1*	*2.3*	*47.2*
315	178	Do A	303	..	7.1	2.3	43.3
347	216	Prop Hldgs	313	-5	9.9	3.2	44.5
158	44	Prop Sec	134	-3	3.1	2.3	..
6¾	3	Raglan Prop	5⅛	..	..	..	..
85	31	Regional	80	..	1.0	1.3	..
77	30	Do A	67½	..	1.0	1.5	..
115	29	Rush & Tompkins	103	-2	3.9	3.8	17.3
118	59¾	Scot Met Props	102	-2	2.9	2.9	41.3
129	77	Slough Ests	118	-2	3.4	2.9	38.2
268	156	Stock Conv	246	-2	3.0n	1.2	34.1
228	90	Sunley B.	202	-2	6.1	3.0	..
37	5	Town & City	14	-1½	0.0	0.1	..
97	41	Trafford Park	85½	-1	5.5	6.4	16.9
24	10½	UK Props	20½	-½	..e	..	15.6
20	7½	Webb J.	18	-½	0.7	4.1	17.1
19	10½	W'minster & C'ty	16	..	..e	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
92	34	Anglo-Indonesia	91½	..	3.8	4.2	..
38½	15	Bradwall FMS	38	-½	1.9	5.1	..
197	82	Castlefield	183	..	5.0	2.7	..
58	25	Chersonese	53½	..	3.0	5.7	..
106	74½	Cons Plant	103½	-½	12.0	11.6	..
56	13	Doranakande	54	..	2.2n	4.1	..
57	27½	Gadek Malaysia	48½	..	1.0	2.0	..
12½	5½	Grand Central	12¼	..	0.8	6.3	..
250	138	Guthrie Corp	216	-1	18.2	8.4	..
76½	48	Harrisons Malay	69	-1	4.6	6.7	..
66½	36½	Highlds & Low	66½	+1	4.7	7.0	..
145	67	Hongkong	145	..	8.4	5.8	..
210	125	Killinghall	210	..	17.5	8.3	..
34½	22	Kulim Malaysia	34½	+½	2.1	6.1	..
128	44	Ldn Sumatra	113	h -1	3.1	2.7	..
56	22½	Majedie	54	..	1.0	1.9	..
33½	10½	Malayalam	30½	h ..	1.7	5.7	..
33	12¾	Muar River	33	+½	0.7	2.0	..
69½	34	Plant Hldgs	69½	..	3.3	4.8	..
23½	10¼	Sungei Krian	£23¾	..	76.9	3.3	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
390	147	Assam Frontier	304	-4	24.6	8.1	..
116	52	Assam Inv	114	..	10.5	9.2	..
240	95	Camellia Inv	215	..	2.8	1.3	..
148	22	Deundi	148	h ..	4.9	3.3	..
250	123	Jokai	245	..	15.5n	7.5	..
245	120	McLeod Russel	220	-5	15.2	6.9	..
410	224	Moran	410	..	5.4	1.3	..
95	15	Surmah Valley	95	..	10.0	10.5	..
202	102	Warren Plant	187	• ..	20.0b	10.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10¼	7 9/16	Algoma Cen Rly	£9 13/16	+½	26.0	2.6	15.8
71	40	Calcutta Elec	69	+1	12.0	18.8	..
52½	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£52½	..	490	9.4	..
39¾	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	38½	• ..	530	13.8	..
64	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£51	..	193	3.9	11.4
450	342	Imp Cont Gas	346	-8	14.2	4.1	14.1
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	..
92	46	Milford Docks	80	..	4.1	5.2	8.7
278	140	Nigerian Elec	205	+2	17.2	6.5	..
38½	31½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£38½	..	538	14.0	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 15.02.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959)—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	191.71	6.65	17.09	193.26
Largest Coys.	193.27	6.60	17.51	198.77
Smaller Coys.	186.68	7.36	14.57	190.36
Capital Goods	224.09	6.93	14.43	229.45
Consumer Goods	205.25	7.24	12.73	208.21
Store Shares	163.98	6.44	8.30	168.55
Largest financial shares	211.92	5.93	—	215.32
Largest financial and industrial shares	196.82	6.54	—	200.31
Commodity shares	203.78	5.70	11.63	207.69
Gold Mining shares	260.27	8.73	17.43	257.97
Industrial debenture stocks	94.80	6.30*	—	94.32
Industrial preference stocks	62.20	11.29*	—	62.37
3½% War Loan	35¾	9.86*	—	35¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.95 (14.09.77)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1978	208.15 (06.01.78)	191.71 (15.02.78)
1977	222.95 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.88 (05.05.76)	115.83 (27.10.76)
1975	156.90 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.38 (15.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

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s to
cars

liscussion last week about
ig with reference to the
it seems now that Volks-
is seriously interested in
and has at least two experi-
o cars running for evalua-

ised on the Audi 100 2.2
linder and another, being
t the United States, is a
be Golf diesel. Bearing in
ica's tough fuel economy
on regulations, the Golf
prove a particularly attrac-
tion.

engine, basically, gives
consumption than a com-
ol unit but at the expense
ince. Turbocharging can
er back without damaging
the results obtained by
Golf demonstrate.
rmance figures for the car,
n engine capacity of 1500,
ation to 60 mph in 13.5
a top speed of 90 mph.
little inferior to those
the petrol version but are
exceptional fuel consump-

tankful

to the independent Ameri-
ment tests, the car does
he open road and 55 mpg
se are American gallons:
es are converted to Im-
sures, they look even
is, incidentally, a heavier
Golf sold in Europe, with
g to meet a 40 mph crash

re, the car has signifi-
emission levels than the
As explained last week,
g harnesses exhaust gases
turbine which forces air
ure into the cylinders to
extra power.
and it is a big one, is
turbocharging does en-
ifacturer to offer a more
idel without the expense
g an entirely new engine.
nent is itself costly and
reflected in the price of

emium is harder to carry
r model and if the Golf
go into production, this
t be overcome. (German
ready expensive in the
s because of the position
against the dollar, which
VW is setting up a pro-
ity there.) But there could
for an expensive, high-
Audi 100.
Audi is being assessed in
with another experimen-
ur old friend the Wankel.
up's first, and so far only,
as the NSU Ro80 which
iction last March after a
ears. Some 37,000 were
g 3,650 in Britain.
blems with reliability,
high fuel consumption
vely pronounced a death
he car when the oil crisis



Usefully improved—the Volkswagen Passat

erupted, have tended to eclipse the Ro80's not inconsiderable virtues. The styling and aerodynamic shape of the vehicle was something special, while the smoothness of the engine must have impressed all who drove it.

About 15 months ago, VW announced that it had developed a new Wankel engine, with the same bhp—170—as the 4.2 litre Jaguar and offering six cylinder performance from a four cylinder layout. The engine has been rigorously tested by VW engineers in a couple of dozen Audi 100s and is now almost ready for a production model.

The decision is not likely to be taken for another year or so, however, and once again the demands of the American market could be the determining factor. In short, the engine's future may hang on whether it can meet American fuel and emission standards into the 1980s.

The turbo, meanwhile, is said to be quicker, probably as quiet and better on fuel but unable to match the Wankel's refinement and smoothness. It will be fascinating to see which, if either, gets the final vote.

Road Test: Volkswagen Passat LS

The Passat was the first of the "new generation" of Volkswagens, breaking with company—that is, Beetle—tradition by having an engine driving the front wheels and cooled by water instead of air. It began life as a saloon but is now a five-door hatchback: the original 1500 engine has been enlarged to 1600; and the smaller, 1300, unit is no longer sold in Britain.

The current model year has seen a further crop of changes. They include a smoother nose, said to reduce drag by 12 per cent with gains for performance and fuel consumption, a longer tailgate and removal of the loading lip and suspension modifications to improve ride and handling. New pvc bumpers have been fitted so that the car can absorb minor knocks without damage.

All of which makes the Passat a better vehicle, though another improvement might have been a new name. Passat may be familiar to Germans as a trade wind but it has meant little to British motorists and Volkswagen dealers feel they could have lost sales as a result. In the United States the Passat is known as the Dasher, which is not ideal either but does sound more exciting.

I drove the car in its LS version with the slightly less powerful—75 bhp against 85—1588 cc overhead camshaft engine. But it is a lively enough unit, accelerating to 60 mph from rest in under 13 seconds and reaching a top speed of 101 mph. There is, too, plenty of mid-range torque. Fitted with an automatic choke, the car always started first time—even in the recent Arctic weather.

After the quietness of the 1100 VW Derby engine, this one was a shade disappointing with an unpleasant boom coming in at about 50 mph in top. It is, however, possible to drive through this and at 70 on the motorway the car is reasonably quiet with little wind noise. Fuel consumption has always been good on the Passat and my returns suggest a range of 28 to 35 mpg, with the bonus that it runs on two-star petrol.

Stronger anti-roll bars have cut down the amount of wallow on corners and the car has a generally crisper feel than when I last drove it. Responsive steering and brakes and a good, if trifle sticky, gearbox enhance the pleasure of driving. The ride, too, has benefited from the suspension overhaul and though firm, is less choppy.

The Passat will just seat five, as long as they are not all six-footers. (It is strange, considering the size of many Germans, that German cars are not more generous with room in the back seat). As previously mentioned, the tailgate now comes down to the floor leaving no awkward lip to negotiate. Despite a high floor—the spare wheel is stowed underneath it—boot space is better than average and can be greatly increased by folding the rear seat forward.

Just over 14ft long, the Passat is an easy car to park. Visibility, thanks to slim pillars and a large glass area, is excellent; steering is light; there is a good turning circle: and those pvc bumpers offer a last line of defence.

My overall impression is of a thoroughly competent car, perhaps lacking a little in character, but with no serious faults. The main thing against it is the price for at £3,920 it is at least £500 dearer than its main rivals in the medium hatchback field, the Chrysler Alpine, Renault 16 and Leyland Maxi.

The petrol shortage caused by the tanker drivers' dispute set me wondering which cars can travel furthest between fill-ups. Few can beat the Reliant Scimitar GTE. For a three litre model it has an unusually large tank—20 gallons—while fuel consumption of 21 to 28 miles to the gallon means a range of at least 400 miles and under gentle driving more like 600.

The most economical cars are not necessarily the best bet because they tend to have the smallest tanks. The Fiat 126 and Citroen 2 CV are each capable of 50 miles to the gallon—but hold only 4½ gallons. Conversely, the cars with the biggest tanks are generally the thirstiest. The Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow may carry 23 gallons but the fuel lasts only 250 to 300 miles.

So it is better to compromise with a medium car and a medium tank, like the Renault 17 coupé I was driving last week. It carries 12 gallons, on each of which it will travel 28 to 35 miles, given a range of 330 to 420 miles.

Peter Waymark

lcasting

The back-breaking problem of what to do about the wilderness that is to be this year's garden may not be solved by Gardeners' World, but it will be eased.
But our aches and pains will be no less real as we watch ageing Muhammad Ali skip and scamper round the ring.
Omnibus's The Song of the White Horse is a rare combination of a new musical composition and the visual images that inspired it.—I.R.R.

Open University.
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9.41-12.20 pm,
On the Move.
.00, Pebble Mill.
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AND: 11.30-11.50
3-3.55 pm, North-
5.55-6.20, Scene
35-11.35, I Didn't
11.35. News.

2.00 pm, Women
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Late Call. 11.05,
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1. 5.45, News.
20, Arena. 6.35,
Bygones. 7.30,
8.30, Just Like
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Film: Invasion of
ers, with Kevin
ynter. 12.30 am.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 5.20-7.00 pm, Open University: Technology for Teachers. 5.45, Beginning Reading. 6.10, The First Year of Life—Clash! 6.35, Unemployment.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Move.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 One Man and His Dog: *Supreme Champion.*
9.00 Gardeners' World (new series).
9.30 Film. Rage, with George C. Scott, Richard Basehart, Martin Sheen.
11.05 News.
11.15 Men of Ideas, part 5: Wittgenstein.
12.00-12.05 am, Music at Night by Gaubert.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, Rising Damp. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Elaine. 11.00, People Rule! 11.30, Southern News Extra. 11.40, What the Papers Say. 12.00, Weather. Changing Asia.

Yorkshire

12.00 am, Thames. 4.20 pm, Look Out. 4.45, Run, Joe, Run. 5.15, Survival. 5.45, News. Calendar. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Rising Damp. 8.00, The Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Sydney Devine. 11.30, Wish You Were Here . . . ? 12.00, Man and Woman.

Border

12.00, Thames. 5.15 pm, Lassie. 5.45, News. Lookaround Thursday. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 8.00, The Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Let There be Langton. 11.30, Wish You Were Here . . . ? 12.00, Border News.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Channel News and Weather. 6.10, Link Up. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Film: The Russians Are Coming. 9.00, Thames. 10.32, The Story of Wine. 11.00, The Night Stalker. 12.20 am, News.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 6.00 pm, Westward Diary. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Film: The Russians Are Coming, with Brian Keith, Carl Reiner, Eva Marie Saint. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Westward Report. 11.00, The Night Stalker. 12.20 am, Faith for Life.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 4.20 pm, Big Blue Marble. 4.45, Little House on the Prairie. 5.45, News, Ulster. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Rising Damp. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Counterpoint. 11.00, Mind Your Language. 11.30, Wish You Were Here.

Thames

12.00, Charlie's Climbing Tree. 12.10 pm, Pipkins. 12.30, Make It Count. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Shades of Greene. 3.20, Quick on the Draw. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Mr and Mrs.
5.45 News. Thames at 6, with Andrew Gardner.
6.35 *Crossroads.*
7.00 Wish you were here?
7.30 *Lanigan's Rabbi.*
9.00 George and Mildred.
9.30 This Week.
10.00 News.
10.30 Time for Business.
11.15 Kitchen Garden.
11.45 What the Papers Say.
12.00 Close. Christopher Cazenove reads love poems.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 6.00 pm, Grampian Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Wish You Were Here . . . ? 7.30 McCloud. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Sportscall. 11.15, Baretta.

1
5.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.00, Country Club.† 9.02, Folkweave.† 9.55, Sport. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News.
† stereo.

2
5.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.32, Boxing report. 7.34, Terry Wogan.† 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, As Radio 1. 10.02, Two by Two. 10.30, Star Sound Extra. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. News. 7.05, Dvorak, Suk, Novak.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Britten, Purcell, Tippett.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Palestrina.† 9.35, Song recital, part 1: Mozart, Schubert, Wolf.† 10.20, In Short. 10.25, Concert, part 2: Poston, arr Britten.† 11.10, Concert, part 1: Haydn, Bartok.† 12.15 pm, Words. 12.20, Concert, part 2: Brahms.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Liszt. 2.00, Gyorgy Brankovics, opera in four acts. Acts 1 and 2.† 2.50, Interval Reading. 3.00, Gyorgy Brankovics. Acts 3 and 4.† 3.55, Recorder and Harpsichord recital: Parcham, Blow, Handel, Loeillet, Dieupart.† 4.55, Music by Finnissy, Lewis, Hedges.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Lifelines: The Wider World. What Right Have You Got?, part 16, Safety at work; 7.00, Who Cares about The Commonwealth? 7.30, Concert, part 1: Mussorgsky, Chopin.† 8.20, The Secular Society, part 3: From Rome to Moscow and Points East. 8.40, Concert, part 2: Sibelius.† 9.35, Play: The Lie, by John Antrobus.† 9.55, Agostino Steffani.† 10.55, Selim Palmgren.† 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.†

ATV

12.00, Thames. 3.20 pm, Beryl's Lot. 3.50, Houseparty. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News. ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Rising Damp. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Police Woman. 11.30, Master Golf.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 4.20 pm, Code R. 5.10, This Is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, Film, The League of Gentlemen.* 9.00, Thames. 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Police Woman.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, News. Northern Life. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Rising Damp. 8.00, Danger in Paradise. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, What Fettle. 11.15, Rich Man, Poor Man. 12.15 am, Epilogue.

4
6.15 am, News. Farming Today. 6.35, Up to the Hour, Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, These You Have Loved. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Down Your Way. 11.45, Festivals of Europe. 12.02, You and Yours. 12.27, The Burkiss Way. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Alesta's Hill. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.00, News. 4.35, Story: We Joined the Navy: part 4. 5.00 PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity A-Z of Musical Curios. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.30, Top of the Form: Semi-Final (14) West of England. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Checkpoint. 7.45, The Countryside in Winter. 8.30, James Cameron. 8.45, Analysis. Mr Desai's Indian Summer, part 2. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.30, Any Answers? 11.00, Book at Bedtime. Turtle Diary, part 4. 11.15, Financial World. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.



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1977 S Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow Mark 2, finished in pewter with sage green upholstery. Delivery mileage. £32,950 or £498 monthly.
1975 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow, finished in Silver Mink over Caribbean blue with grey hide upholstery. 1 owner. 14,000 miles only. £20,950 or £398 monthly.
1975 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow, Caribbean blue with blue leather upholstery. 27,000 miles. Full service history. £20,450 or £417 monthly.
1956 Bentley S1 Continental fastback by H. J. Mulliner, recorded mileage 90,000 miles. 2 owners. Price on application.

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1977 Mercedes 450 SEL, finished in Magnatite blue with parchment upholstery, electric sun roof and windows, central locking, radio stereo. £16,650 or £354 monthly.
1976 R Mercedes 450 SLC, finished in metallic blue with blue cloth upholstery, electric sun roof, alloy wheels. 4,000 miles. £16,450 or £331 monthly.
1976 R Mercedes 450 SLC, finished in metallic silver blue with blue velour upholstery, alloy wheels, sun roof. 16,000 miles, 1 owner. £15,950 or £304 monthly.
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1977 Mercedes 450SE, finished in metallic Malayan brown with beige velour upholstery, sunroof, central locking, radio, stereo, 1 owner, 9,000 miles. £15,650 or £319 monthly.
1977 S Mercedes 350L Sports, with H S tops, auto with P.A.S. Silver with blue upholstery, tinted glass, Central locking. 1,000 miles only. £14,850 or £298 monthly.
1977 Mercedes 350 SE, finished in Topaz brown with bamboo cloth upholstery, electric sun roof, radio stereo, tinted glass, electric windows, 11,000 miles only. £13,750 or £280 monthly.
1975 450 SL Sports, finished in white with black tweed upholstery, tinted glass, central locking, one owner, 3,000 miles only. £12,950 or £264 monthly.
1975 Mercedes 450 SL, finished in white with black check upholstery, auto, P.A.S., radio/stereo cassette, 1 owner, 3,000 miles only. £12,950 or £228 monthly.
1976 Mercedes 350 SE, Auto, finished in Icon gold with brown cloth upholstery, electric sun roof, tinted glass, electric windows, central locking, 1 owner, 18,000 miles. £11,850 or £240 monthly.
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1977/78 model 245 Auto Estate car. Finished in red/brown. 7,000 miles. £5,295 or £108 monthly.
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1977 Volvo 245 de luxe estate. Finished in beige. 11,000 miles. £4,795 or £97 monthly.
1977 Volvo 244 Automatic saloon. Finished in white. 10,000 miles £4,595 or £93 monthly.
1975 P Volvo 245 Auto Estate. Finished in yellow with brown cloth upholstery. Rear child seat conversion. 28,000 miles. £4,250 or £88 monthly.
1975 Volvo 245 Estate fuel injection. Finished in metallic beige. Manual transmission with overdrive. One owner. 29,000 miles. £3,995 or £81 monthly.
1976 Volvo 244 automatic saloon, finished in beige. 12,000 miles. £3,995 or £81 monthly.
1976 Volvo 245 de luxe Estate car with airconditioning. Finished in dark blue. 46,000 miles. £3,995 or £81 monthly.
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1975 Volvo 244 Automatic saloon. Finished in red with red cloth upholstery. 20,000 miles. £3,250 or £66 monthly.
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PROPERTY also on page 14

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Appointments Vacant also on page 22

GENERAL VACANCIES

ASSOCIATION FOR SPINA BIFIDA AND HYDROCEPHALUS
Applications are invited for the post of
DIRECTOR OF APPEALS
to this national Charity. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Chief Executive Officer for the running and development of the Appeals Department, centrally and locally. Skill in communicating with staff and volunteers actively engaged in fund-raising, ability to promote public relations for the purpose of fund-raising, and organisational flair are essential. Salary negotiable. Starting date by arrangement. Further details and application forms available from: Chief Executive Officer, ASBAH, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HJ. Please mark envelopes "Confidential D.A.".

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi—Kenya
Applications are invited for the post of
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL LAW
Applicants must be distinguished academics of long-standing in teaching and research at University level. The appointee will be required to direct and supervise both undergraduate and postgraduate students' research, as well as provide leadership in the development of the courses offered by the Department. These courses include: Contracts; Commercial Law; Insurance Law; Banking and Negotiable Instruments Law; International Trade Law; Business Associations; and International Economic Law. Salary K£3,864-K£4,488 p.a. (K£1 = £1.30). The British Government may supplement salary by £4,332 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £3,042 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide childrens education allowances and holiday visit passages. Terms of service include superannuation scheme; medical aid scheme; family passages and various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, by 7 March, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy to Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Reading
LECTURESHIP IN PLANNING
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Planning in the Department of Land Management and Development. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to planning courses for the B.Sc. (Land Management) degree and several one years M.Sc. degrees in other planning specialisms. Candidates preferably should have practical experience in planning and development at the local level. The person appointed should take up duties on 1 September, 1978.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 25 March, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading
LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Statistics in the Department of Applied Statistics. Candidates should be interested in the theory and applications of probability, statistics or operational research.
The person appointed should take up duties on 1 September, 1978, or such other earlier date as may be arranged.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 17 March, 1978.

University of Reading
LECTURESHIP IN AGRICULTURAL BOTANY
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Agricultural Botany with special interest in teaching and research in some aspect of physical science, biophysics or biochemistry, in relation to the ecology, physiology or genetics of crop plants.
The person appointed should take up duties on 1 September, 1978.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 11 March, 1978.

University College Cardiff
Applications are invited for the post of
DIRECTOR
in the
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Salary will be within the Professorial range. Duties to commence as soon as possible. Applications (2 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 31st March, 1978. Please quote reference 1435.

University of London
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
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Essential qualifications: honours degree in History or a related subject, research and editorial experience, knowledge of sources of English local history, ability to read court hand, interest in topography and buildings. Salary on reader/senior lecturer scale, plus London Allowance. Further particulars from Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU.

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LAMPETER
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Applications are invited for the post of Professor and Head of the Department of Geography following the appointment of Professor David Thomas to the Headship of the Department of Geography at the University of Birmingham.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, Saint David's University College, Lampeter, SA48 7ED, with whom applications should be lodged by 15th March, 1978.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" . . . Yet we know that a person is put right with God only through faith in Jesus Christ."—Galatians 3: 16 (GNB).

BIRTHS

ARMITAGE.—On 12th February, Lindo Wing, St Mary's, Paddington, to Pela (nee Goudie) and Tony—a son (James Donald) a brother for Francesca.

BOLSOVER.—On Wed., 15th Feb., at the Matilda Hospital, Hong-kong, to Sue and John—a son (Lincoln), a brother to Jacquie and Michael.

BOURNE.—On February 14th, 1978, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Isabella (nee Kirton) and Geoffrey—a daughter.

BROWN.—On 15th February, to Helen (née Ritchie) and Christopher Paul—a beautiful little girl (Lucy) at Crawley Hospital, Sussex.

COHN.—On Feb. 9th, at St. John's, Chelmsford, to Elaine (nee Lambert) and David—a son (Sacha Daniel), brother for Raphael James.

GLAVES.—On Feb 12th at the Queen Mary Maternity Home, Darby to Jane (nee Jackson) and Paul—a daughter (Jessica Jane).

HAMMOND.—On Feb 14th at Lytham Hospital to Jean (nee Manton) and Peter—a son (Thomas).

HAYWARD.—On 14th Feb., to Gill (nee Morrison) and Laurence—a daughter (Nathalie Suzanne), a sister for Austin, Matthew and Alexandra.

HUSTLER.—On Feb. 13, at Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to Mari (nee Rylands) and Tom—a son (William Thomas Collingwood).

LLOYD.—On 15th February, 1978, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Sara (nee Hubbard) and David—a daughter (Harriet Rachael).

MILDREN.—On February 14th, at Frimley Park Hospital, to Jean and John — a son, Andrew Christopher.

MITCHELL.—On 5th Feb., in London, to Elizabeth (nee Camilnara) and David — a son (Christopher John).

PARKER.—On February 13th, at the Louise Margaret, Aldershot, to Jeannie and Jim—a daughter (Lucy), sister for Alexander.

PAYTON.—On 14th February to Sally and Michael—a daughter.

PRIVETT.—On February 11th to Jennifer (nee Prestwich) and Simon—a son (Rupert), a brother for Annabel.

SOUTH.—On February 6th, to Stephanie Jane (nee Watkins) and Michael—a son (Robert Peter), a brother for Tessa.

STOLLER.—On 8th February, to Phyllis and Eric—a son (Matthew Nathaniel), a brother for Nicholas.

WILSON.—To Stephanie (Waller) and Peter MacAuslan, on 29th January, at home (48 Marlborough Avenue, Hull)—a daughter (Lydia Stephanie Murray), sister to Tristan, Henrietta and Flora.

WINTER.—On February 14th at St. Thomas' to Joanna (nee Conoer) and Giles — a daughter (Flora Rachel).

BIRTHDAYS

RODWAY.—Happy Birthday Sue, check the date.—Love Nigel.

MARRIAGES

HAMILTON : PURVES.—On 10th February, 1978, quietly, at Chelsea Old Church, F. W. Guy Hamilton to Elisabeth Purves.

TURVEY : BRADSHAW.—On February 14th in Bath, Richard, son of Raymond and Mary Turvey to Jane, daughter of John and Joyce Bradshaw.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

PRATT : CROST-SMITH.—On February 16th, 1928, at St Luke's Church, Hampstead, Leslie, to Marian (Di), Helmsley House, Stamford Bridge, York.

DEATHS

BELLAMY.—On 14th of February, 1978, following a long illness, John Fullwood, A.R.I.B.A., aged 51, dear husband of Joyce and devoted father of Elizabeth, Christine and Michael. Funeral service on Monday, February 20th at 11 a.m. at Toddington Parish Church, Bedfordshire, followed by private cremation. No flowers, but donations, if desired, to the rector in aid of Toddington Church Restoration Fund.

BELL.—On February 14th, 1978, peacefully, at Moorside Nursing Home, Hindhead, Edith Marion, late of Sundew, Sands Lane, Tilford. Funeral service at Tilford Parish Church, on Friday, 17th February, at 2.30 p.m. Enquiries to Tracey Funeral Directors, Elstead 3107.

BRANFOOT.—On Feb. 14th, peacefully in her sleep at 56 Kiln Rd., Fareham, Marjorie Harriott, D.Sc. (Braunie), widow of Jonathan Branfoot of Oundle, devoted mother of Standish, Antony and Roscelin (Rees), and a much loved grannie Bee. Funeral arrangements by M. Coglan, Tel. Fareham 282711.

BRIGNALL.—On 13th February, 1978, suddenly, in Cuckfield Hospital, Sussex, Joyce M. Brignall, aged 61, very dearly loved sister of Douglas, Isobel and Thelma. Funeral service at St. Wilfrid's Church, Haywards Heath, Monday, February 20th, at 2.30 p.m. followed by cremation at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton. Family flowers only; donations, if desired, to the British Diabetic Association, 3/6 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EE.

DEATHS

BARROW.—On 14 February, peacefully, at Milland, Hugh Palliser, aged 80 years. Husband of the late Claire Barrow and father of Peter, Bryan, John and Bob. Funeral service at Woking Crematorium, on Monday, 20th February, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Gould and Chapman Ltd., Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey.

DORRIT. RUTH MILLS.—On 13th February at home, suddenly, the dearly beloved mother of Felice and Jackie and only child of Lisl and David Herbst. Cremation at 1.30 p.m., at The East Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, 17th February. No flowers please but donations, if desired, to the R.S.P.C.A.

DRURY.—On Sunday, 12th February, 1978, at Worthing, Miss Marjorie (Madge) Drury, O.B.E. Daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. George Drury. Service at Worthing Crematorium on Tuesday, 21st February, at 2.45 p.m. No flowers please.

DYER.—On February 13th, 1978, peacefully, in a Newbury Nursing Home, Ruby Mary Adelienne, MBE, aged 91 years, formerly of London and Blewbury, Oxfordshire, widow of Alexander Dyer. Cremation at Oxford Crematorium on Wednesday, February 22nd at 2.30 p.m. Transport will meet 12.50 p.m. train from Paddington at Oxford station. Memorial service to be arranged later.

FRASER.—On 8th February, Margaret Noel Atkin, of Orchard Cottage, Ramsbury, Wiltshire. Cremated privately on 14th February, 1978.

GARDEN.—On the 14th February, 1978, suddenly, at South Esk Lodge, Temple, Midlothian, Thomas Clarke Garden, husband of the late Jean Mallace and father of Teddy, June and Kenneth. Service at Mortonhall Crematorium on Friday 17th February at 10.30 a.m. Please no flowers or letters.

GILSON.—On February 13th, very suddenly at home, Group Capt. O. I. Gilson, A.F.C., R.A.F. (retired) Giles), Bayhorse Inn, Winton, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria CA17 4HS. Cremation private, no mourning, no flowers, but donations if desired to R.A.F.B.F. Memorial service to be arranged.

GINNER. RUBY, MBE, see Dyer.

HENRY.—On Feb. 15th, peacefully, in hospital, Margaret Hermione, of Bally Cottage, Winkfield Rd., Ascot, daughter of Sir Edward Henry, Bart. Funeral and Requiem Mass on Tues., Feb. 21st, at noon, St. Francis Roman Catholic Church, Ascot. Flowers to Sargents, Church St., Slough.

HORNER.—On February 14th, peacefully in hospital, Sibyl Gertrude Horner, C.B.E., M.B., beloved wife of Colonel B. Stuart Horner, O.B.E., of Esher, Surrey. Private cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, at 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21st. No flowers, please, but donations, if desired, to the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London.

KERSLAKE.—On February 15th, Herbert, formerly of Exmouth, Devon, husband of the late Gertrude and father of Margaret Travers, St. Michaels, Ashwood Road, Woking. Funeral private.

MARWOOD.—On February 11th, 1978, peacefully, at home, after a long illness, Sydney Francis Marwood, M.D., F.R.C.G.P., M.R.C.P., much loved husband and father. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Olveston (not Alveston), on Friday, February 17th, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. No letters, by request, and family flowers only, but donations, if desired, to St Peter's Hospice, 70 Coombe Lane, Bristol 9.

McCORQUODALE, BARBARA HELEN.—Peacefully at home, 14th February, beloved wife of late Norman Duncan McCorquodale, and loving mother of Helen, Euan and Mary. Funeral service at Holy Trinity, Melrose, on Saturday, February 18, at 3 p.m.

OLDRIDGE.—On 15th February, peacefully in hospital, Mary, dear wife of Leslie and greatly loved mother of Michael, Peter and John and their families. Funeral service at Remenham Church, 2 p.m., February 16th. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

OTTAWAY. — On February 14th, 1978, peacefully in Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, Christopher Wyndham, Emeritus Professor at Bristol University, Ph.D., F.R.C.V.S., in his 68th year. The dearly beloved husband of Gay (nee Luckin) and loved father of Mark, Richard and Rosemary. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, City, Bristol, at 11.15 a.m., on Friday, 17th February, followed by cremation at Canford Crematorium, Bristol. No flowers or letters please but donations to The Victoria Veterinary Benevolent Fund, c/o 32 Belgrave Square, London SW1 8QP.

PELLY.—On 14th February, at Juniper Hill, Penn, Bucks, after a short illness, Eric Percy Leonard, aged 83 years, father of Rosamund Viner. Funeral service 11 a.m. on Friday, 17th February, at Penn parish church. Request no flowers. Any donations to the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Society or Cancer Research.

ROLLIN.—On Feb 13th suddenly, Pierre beloved husband of Sheena. Funeral Monday 20th February at 2 p.m., Kingston Crematorium, Bonnerhill Rd.

SHAW, ANGELA de ACOSTA (Baba).—On 14th February, peacefully, in her 90th year, at Maryfield Convent, Hook, Hants. Funeral at Church of the Sacred Heart, Hook, 11.30 a.m. Saturday, 18th February. Flowers to Alexander and Dry, Soal Road, Basingstoke.

SHERIDAN.—On Tuesday Feb 14th suddenly but peacefully at 44 Regents Pk Rd, NW1, Mary Dorothy Sheridan, eldest daughter of the late Dr P. J. Sheridan of Liverpool. Requiem Mass on Tues Feb 21st at 10 a.m. at Our Lady of Hal. Flowers may be sent to the church in Arlington Rd., Camden Town.

SMITH.—On February 10th, 1978, peacefully at home, Rev. Archibald William of Malvern. Loved by all his family.—" And in the morning Jesus stood on the shore." Funeral service private. Donations may be sent to Home Mission Fund, Baptist Church House, London WC1B 4AB.

TRENCH.—On the 14.2.1978 at Douglas Court, Wilderness Road, Earley, Reading, Sylvia Chenevix Trench. Funeral Service at Easthampstead Crematorium, 1 p.m., Friday, 17.2.1978. No flowers by request, but donations to Berks., Bucks. & Oxon Naturalist Trust, 122 Church Way, Iffley, Oxford.

UNGAR.—On February 14th, 1978, in Edinburgh, Joseph Ungar, M.D., in his 76th year.

WINGATE.—On February 13th, at Worthing, Allan Carlile Wingate, aged 71 years. Beloved husband of Phyllis and son of the late David Carlile Wingate. Family funeral only, by request. No flowers, but donations if desired may be sent to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ASHBURNER.—A memorial service for Monica Ashburner will be held at St. Teilo's, Llantilio, Pertholey, near Abergavenny, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 28th.

WARREN, WALTER KENNETH, of Oakreeds, Fernhurst. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Kenneth Warren will be held at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry Next Guildhall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.1 at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd March, 1978.

IN MEMORIAM

MULLENS, WILLIAM LANGORD.—Died 16 Feb. 1946, at Picket Twenty, Andover, lovingly remembered by Phyllis, Ruth and Hugh.

1978 Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship

Of the entries received some were not accompanied by the entrance fee of £1.25 and these entries do not qualify: a small proportion contained errors and also do not qualify: a few entrants sent solutions without enclosing the entry form, and any such entrant (or any other who has received no notice of qualification) should write without delay, giving name, address and venue originally intended (and enclosing solution to the puzzle below if applicable), to National Crossword Championships, 7 Stratford Place, London W1A 4YU.

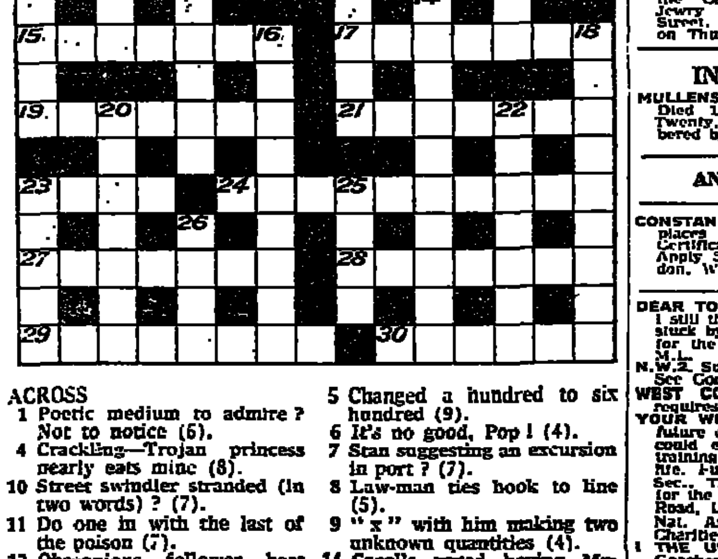
The following regional finals have been over-subscribed: York, where numbers need to be reduced from 161 to 100: Bristol, reduction 166-125 needed; Chester, 138-100; London A and B (combined) 777-500.

Every entrant who has qualified for any of the above-listed regional finals is required to attempt the puzzle below and to send it, with the attached form completed, by first class mail to National Crossword Championships, 7 Stratford Place, London W1A 4YU, so that the envelope is postmarked not later than Monday, February 20.

Those attempting this eliminator puzzle are strongly urged to submit even incomplete solutions, since it may be possible to make a number of mistakes or omissions and still qualify. Successful qualifiers will be individually informed by the organizers within 10-14 days after publication of the solution. The solution will appear next Thursday.

Name (please print) ....
Address ....
....
....
Venue chosen ....

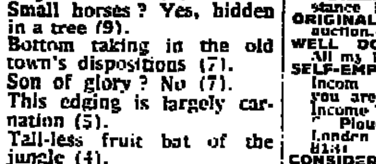
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,836



ACROSS
1 Poetic medium to admire? Not to notice (6).
4 Crackling—Trojan princess nearly eats mine (8).
10 Street swindler stranded (in two words)? (7).
11 Do one in with the last of the poison (7).
12 Obsequious follower beat Bobby, capturing award (7, 3).
13 Make-up of the merry monarch, say (4).
15 Jane is heard to offer a wider view (7).
17 Confession of one getting on with the portrayal (7).
19 Status of W W's Man vis-à-vis Child? (7).
21 Condemnation of the erring lad, Eric (7).
23 Head details Walter (4).
24 Poor Crompton entertained by Spanish uncle—fabulous host! (10).
27 Many a steed 'as pussy's so-called master (7).
28 From Rome there enters a man, back in Africa (7).
29 Lost of the girls named as story-teller (8).
30 Time and relative dimension in space vehicle. Who told you? (6).

DOWN
1 Language scholars put up paper—its second version (9).
2 Oh, this pressure makes us cry "Enough!" (7).
3 Place of PT? No, girl, mystic meditation (10).
5 Changed a hundred to six hundred (9).
6 It's no good, Pop! (4).
7 Stan suggesting an excursion in port? (7).
8 Law-man ties book to line (5).
9 " x " with him making two unknown quantities (4).
14 Carol's vexed having Mrs Knightley muscle in here (10).
16 Fresh study about a young lady of Lima? (9).
18 Small horses? Yes, hidden in a tree (9).
20 Bottom taking in the old town's dispositions (7).
22 Son of glory? No (7).
23 This edging is largely carnation (5).
25 Tail-less fruit bat of the jungle (4).
26 No part of a memorial service (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,835



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANIMALS NEED YOUR HELP

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MEEK nee ROBINSON otherwise EVENDEN MARGARET KATHLEEN MEEK nee ROBINSON otherwise EVENDEN, widow, 37 Baham Road, Polegate, Sussex, was found dead there on 19 August 1977 (estate about £29,750). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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WHY PAY MORE? Low cost scheduled flights from Heathrow, e.g., Geneva £53, Alicante £43. Villa Flight, ABTA, ATOL 401B, 01-499 8173.

WHY PAY MORE? Low cost charter flights from Gatwick, e.g., Gerona £39, Malaga £45. Villa Flight, ABTA, ATOL 401B, 01-499 8173.

TUSCANY. — Farmhouse, sleeps 7/9, between Sienna, Florence. Until July 15 and from August 28. Write Sga Terracciano, 1 Via Giulianova, Milan, or tel. 01-876 1880.

GERMANY.—Summer jobs. Send large S.A.E. to V.W.L., 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

AMSTERDAM, PARIS, BRUSSELS, Antwerp, Bruges, The Hague. Individual inclusive holidays.—Time Off Ltd., 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BQ. 01-235 8070. ABTA.

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SKIING.—Few places departing 24 Feb. and 3 Mar. for 1 or 2 wks. at St. Johann, Austria. £97 Tentrek, Sidcup, Kent. 01-302 6426.

VERBIER. — Double room in chalet, £124 p.p. 19-26 Feb.—Mark Warner Travel, 01-828 5533 (Agt ATOL 369B).

SKI VAL D'ISERE March 18-25, one female for private chalet party 01-226 0770.

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FLIGHTS AVAILABLE Geneva and Zurich 18 & 25 February, returning 25 February & 4 March.—Ring Rofe Travel, 01-734 1398 (ATOL 814B ABTA).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONSTANCE SPRY Flower School, places available for Diploma/Certificate & short courses.—Apply 53 Marylebone Lane, London, W.1. Tel. 01-486 6441.

DEAR TOM, the children are fine. I still think in English and I have stuck by my chalk board. Thanks for the deep and quiet snow.—M.L.

N.W.2. Superb offices, 1,650 sq. ft. See Commercial Property.

WEST COAST SCOTLAND. Hotel requires staff.—See General Vacs.

YOUR WILL COULD CHANGE the future of a blind child. A legacy could ensure the education and training needed for a full happy life. Full information from Hon. Sec., The Royal London Society for the Blind, 105 AL, Salusbury Road, London NW6 6RH. (Regd. Nat. Assistance Act, 1948 and Charities Act, 1960.)

I THE UNDERSIGNED P. G. M. Goacher wish to be known as Margaret Vines, my maiden name.

HAVE YOU HAD MARRIAGE counselling? Did it help? Your views appreciated by national magazine. Write in first instance Box 0636 K, The Times.

ORIGINAL Ruskin Spears, Private auction.—See Wine & Dine.

WELL DONE JUDY & SIAN.—All my love John.

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1966 was an excellent vintage for Bumbles, with loving care they have matured very well.—Happy birthday, love Grumbls.

GORDON.—Enjoy your 14,610th day.—Love, Margaret.

W. ALISTER MACDONALD, water colour artist, decd. c. 1948.—Heirs please write Box 0901 K, The Times.

BRADMAN, COOK & COMPANY. Used car specialists in Motors.

VICTORIAN stripped pine wardrobe., Exceptional.—See " For Sale ".

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS & READERS

Certain Classified Advertisements did not appear in yesterday's issue of *The Times* and have again not appeared in today's issue. This is due to unofficial action by the National Graphical Association members in the composing room.

We apologise to all advertisers and readers for any inconvenience caused by this action.

Would advertisers please note that any advertisement booked will be inserted in the first available issue unless cancellation instructions are received.

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W.8. 2 rooms, k. and b. Unfurnished. £770 p.a. F. & F. £3,000 neg. 01-229 1661 eves.

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EAST FINCHLEY.—3 bedroom, mod., newly decorated house, close Tube. £70.
CLOSE CITY.—Super flat overlooking Thames. £85.
RUISLIP (close Tube).—Modern 3 bedroom, dble. recept., garage. £53.
N.W.—Flat, excellent, 3 bed, 2 bath, dble. recept., flat close park. £150.

FLATLET, Clapham Common, near Tube. Suit one person. Bed., bathroom, sitting room. Own cooking facilities. £30 p.w., fully incl. Tel. 01-223 1845.

FLAT SHARING

S.W.15. Prof. girl, 23+, own room, £17 p.w. excl. 874 6682 eves.

CHELSEA.—Large dble. room in family house, £40 pw. 352 9399

GENIAL JOURNALIST, 22, desires room for 6 months in flat or house. Central London. Will pay up to £18 p.w. Ring Nick, 589 7200.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Person for flat, 6 mths. let.—794 9433.

EDMONTON.—Furnished bedsit., share k. & b. £8.50 p.w.—Tel. 803 9690.

S.W.5.—2 mins. tube station, large dble. room in mansion flat, £130 p.c.m. inc.—370 1688 after 7 p.m.

CLAPHAM.—2nd person, own room. £14 excl.—223 3653.

PROF. GIRL, 23, seeks own room in shared flat, central London. —218 7553 (day).

S.W.1.—1 room for two girls plus 1 other room in good house.—828 3893.

FOR AMERICAN SHARING, see " Better than a hotel " under rentals.

S.W.6.—Male/female, share luxury house. All amenities. Own room. £72 p.c.m. excl.—736 7921 (after 5.30 p.m.).

3RD PROF. PERSON, 20 plus, own room, clean c.h. house. E.5.—806 6877 (eve.).

W.8.—Large room for 1 or 2 people in spacious fully furnished flat; rent £30 p.w.—373 1982.

CIVILISED FEMALE, 23, seeks own room in house/flat. Central London. Up to £60 p.m.—Tel. 584 6456.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MULTILINGUAL EXEC. FEMALE seeks challenging position in admin. or sales/import-export or P.R. fields, preferably in Morocco (Rabat/Casa); will also consider Athens/Madrid. Long experience international companies, widely travelled. Free now. —Write Box 0803 K, The Times.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COOKERY SCHOOL

In beautiful rural North of England setting will shortly require a cook for varied housekitchen and deep-freeze work. Live in on yearly or term basis. Some experience and Cordon Bleu training preferred. For full details please contact Mrs. Gray, Eggleston Hall, Barnard Castle, co Durham. Telephone 083 35 403.

CHEERFUL, responsible Au-Pair, needed in March for 3 friendly, active boys in Vancouver.

EDUCATIONAL

THE MARLBOROUGH SECRETARIAL COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

Complete secretarial training in the University city at a Pitmans College. Full time courses to Pitmans highest standards.

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GUARANTEED COACHING FOR accountancy, banking, insurance, etc. Metropolitan College guarantees coaching until successful. Write for prospectus to Dept. (T.2/16), Metropolitan College, Aldermaston Court, Reading RG7 4PW, or call at Metropolitan College Career Centre, 4 Fore Street Avenue, Moorgate, London EC4 5DT. Tel.: 01-628 2721.

PUBLIC NOTICES

REVIEW OF ORDNANCE SURVEY

The Ordnance Survey Review Committee will welcome evidence from users and other interested parties on the future role of the Ordnance Survey.

The Committee was set up by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, under the Chairmanship of Sir David Serpell to advise him on longer term policy guidelines for the Ordnance Survey. Its terms of reference are " Taking account of the views of users and other interested parties, in the context of national surveying and mapping needs, to consider and make recommendations about the longer term policies and activities of the Ordnance Survey and ways of financing them ".

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary to the Ordnance Survey Review Committee, Mrs J. M. Williams, Hocket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7ER (telephone 01-928 7855, extension 1107) to whom EVIDENCE SHOULD BE SENT BY 31 MAY, 1978 AND EARLIER IF POSSIBLE.

SUPPLY OF CERTAIN GAS APPLIANCES

The Director General of Fair Trading has asked the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate the supply in the United Kingdom of gas cookers, space heaters and instantaneous water heaters.

Any individual, trader or organization who may have evidence which could help the Commission in their inquiry is invited to write to:

THE SECRETARY, The Monopolies and Mergers Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT.

Notice is hereby given that CARLOS JAIME DEVIC BIANCHI of 15 Woodfall Street, London SW3 4DJ is APPLYING to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

CHARITY COMMISSION
General Charity—THE LUCY LUND HOLIDAY GRANTS.
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH (Ref. 230773-A1).

Business Opportunities

CAR & VAN HIRE

An opportunity exists for a well-established company to operate from premises very near to Manchester Airport.—Principals only reply to

Box 0902 K, The Times

Commercial and Industrial Property

N.W.2. Superb offices 1,650 sq. ft. Gas c.h., double glazed windows, fully carpeted. Reasonable rent. Gannell & Co. 402 7891.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

GATESHEAD BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS

£2,500,000 bls. issued 15.2.78 maturing 17.5.78 @ 6%. Applic. tot. £13,500,000 and there are £2,500,000 bls. outstanding.

LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE BILLS

£1,500,000 bls. issued 14.2.78 maturing 16.5.78 @ 6%. Applic. tot. £13,250,000 and there are £2,600,000 bls. outstanding.

GENERAL VACANCIES

The City University
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the newly-created post of Deputy Secretary. The person appointed will be required at times to deputise for the Secretary over the whole range of his duties, which embrace the non-academic administration of the University and he will be expected to take day-to-day responsibility for certain parts of the work. Previous experience in one or more of the areas of personnel, industrial relations, safety, welfare and finance will be advantageous.

Salary will be on the scale £6,893 to £8,401 per annum inclusive and the post is superannuated.

For further details and an application form, please telephone Mrs. S. E. Simpkins, Personnel Officer on 01-253 4399, ext. 334. Closing date 3rd March, 1978.

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH
C. £2,600

Leading credit services company offer full training within their organization, researching and preparing reports on credit rating of companies. Based at their city office, you will enjoy the benefits of working for a dynamic young team with excellent prospects for the future. If you have 3 or more A levels together with energy and organizational ability.

Ring Nick St. John-Moore on 01-405 0654 for early interview.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultancy)
121 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT
£3,500

Join this International organisation as Library Assistant and become involved in the day to day administration of the office. You'll be extracting information from library catalogues, indexing new stock, circulating the internal newspaper and compiling relevant editions. With your knowledge of typing and a little experience in this field an asset don't hesitate to ring Scott Sterling, 01-493 7121, Hudson Personnel (Consultants), 27 Old Bond St., W.1.

SPANISH SPEAKING social worker wanted urgently. Community social work experience, driving licence useful. Salary £3,820 per annum. Write full details and 2 referees to: Box 0775 K, The Times.

SCRIPTWRITER, BBC External Services, to prepare documentary features and short talks on the whole field of political, social and intellectual life in Britain and abroad. The work is designed primarily for use in translation, but much of it is also carried in English in the World Service. Successful candidate will have proven writing ability, wide interests, good political judgment and education of university standard or equivalent. Experience of radio (including a good broadcasting voice) and knowledge of at least one foreign language would be an asset. Based: Central London. Salary £5,979 p.a. by £355 to £7,500 p.a.—Telephone or write immediately, enclosing addressed envelope, for application form quoting reference 78.G.1105T, to Appointments Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA. Telephone: 01-580 4468, extension 4619.

CLERK TYPIST required by The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. Varied and interesting work concerned with training courses, includes collecting students' fees, answering enquiries and sending out information. Aptitude for figures and good typing essential. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Four weeks' annual leave. Salary on scale £2,362 to £3,096 (to be reviewed in April). Further information and application form from Mrs. B. Simpson or Mrs. E. K. Ismail, Tavistock Centre, 120 Belsize Lane, London NW3 5BA. Tel. 435 7111, extension 375.

GENERAL VACANCI[ES]

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Experienced research w[orker] required to collect and an[alyse] information on the struc[ture] and procedures of colle[ctive] bargaining, for a spec[ial] publication. Applicants [should] have a wide knowledge o[f the] subject. Starting salary an[d] £5,000 p.a.
Application forms from:
Ron Arnold
INCOMES DATA SERVIC[ES]
140 Gt. Portland Stree[t]
London, W.1. (01-580 05[...])

WEST COAST SCOTL[AND]

Top privately owned and country house hotel requ[ires] young staff for summer sea[son] March-November. Previous [ex]perience not necessary bu[t an] advantage.

Apply with photo to: Buccanan-Smith, Isle of E[...] By Oban, Argyll.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATI[ONAL] APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingh[am]
University of Nairo[bi]
FACULTY OF LAW
HOME-BASE LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited [for] the post of LECTURER [for a] period of five years from October, 1978, under the scheme between the Facul[ty of] Law, University of Birm[ing]ham, and the Faculty of [Law,] University of Nairobi. The [scheme] has been in operation [since] 1973 and is supported by Inter-University Council [for] Higher Education Overseas.

Applicants should hav[e a] good honours degree in [Law] and preferably some post[gra]duate experience or a pr[ofes]sional qualification. The [suc]cessful applicant will [be] appointed to the Universit[y of] Birmingham for the five-[year] period and will be second[ed] for the first four years of [the] period to the University [of] Nairobi. The remaining [year] will be spent at the Univer[sity] of Birmingham.

The salary at the Univer[sity] of Nairobi will be on the s[cale] K£1,800 x 108 — K£3,[...] (under review: £1.00 eq[uals] approx. K£0.75). The Br[itish] Government may supplem[ent] the salary in the range £3,[...]-£3,618 for married appoin[tees] or £2,184-£2,400 for single [ap]pointees (normally free of tax) and provide childr[en's] educational allowances [and] holiday visit passages wi[th] appropriate. Family pass[ages] and various other benefits also provided.

The salary at Birmingh[am] will be within the Lect[urer] scale (£3,333-£6,655, superannuation).

Further particulars and application form can [be] obtained from the Adminis[tra]tive Assistant, Faculty of L[aw], University of Birmingh[am], P.O. Box 363, Birmingh[am] B15 2TT, to whom applica[tion] forms should be returned [by] 31st March, 1978. Please quote ref.: 78/2T.

The Polytechnic of North London
PHYSICS DEPARTME[NT]
RESEARCH FELLO[W]

There is a vacancy for a [research fellow] on low background coun[ting] with particular application [to] measurements of the envi[ron]mental background of neutr[ons] and to the development o[f a] high efficiency neutron m[oni]tor detector.

Candidates should have [a] Ph.D. in experimental phys[ics] preferably with experience [in] nucleonics, or an equiva[lent] industrial research backgrou[nd].

Fellowships are renew[able] annually and may be exten[ded] up to two or three years. [The] salary scale is £3,8[...] (inclusive of London All[ow]ance) with the initial plac[ing] depending on previous exp[eri]ence.

Applications, giving brief [de]tails of experience and qua[lifi]cations and requests for fur[ther] information, should be mad[e to] the Head of the Physics [De]partment, The Polytechnic [of] North London, Holloway, L[on]don N7 8DB, as soon as p[os]sible.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTM[ENTS]

University of London
ELEANOR PEEL CHA[IR] OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE
AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPI[TAL] MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Senate invites applicati[ons] for the above newly-est[ab]lished Chair. Candida[tes] should obtain further [par]ticulars from the Acade[mic] Registrar (T), Senate Hou[se], Malet Street, London WC[1E] 7HU, before submitting ap[pli]cations (10 copies). Clos[ing] date 31 March, 1978.

Appointments Vacant als[o] page 21

Commercial & Industrial Property

THE YEAR AHEAD

A Classified feature



On February 27th The Times will publish the first of two half-yearly commercial industrial property reviews. This one will be entitled " Commercial and Industrial Property—The Year Ahead ".

The Editorial contents will review aspects of the expected trends in the commercial and industrial market for 1978.

The decision to sanction the purchase or construction o[f] commercial property is invariably taken at a very senio[r] level.

* Roundly three in five (57%) of the Directors of thi[s] country's Top 500 companies read The Times.

Clearly this Classified Feature will be of great interes[t] and value to all those involved in the acquisition of offic[e] space or other Commercial or Industrial Properties.

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* BMRC Survey (1977)

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